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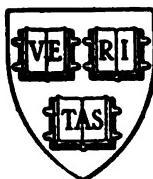
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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

CALENDAR
OF THE
STUART PAPERS

BELONGING TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING,

PRESERVED AT

WINDSOR CASTLE.

Vol. I.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

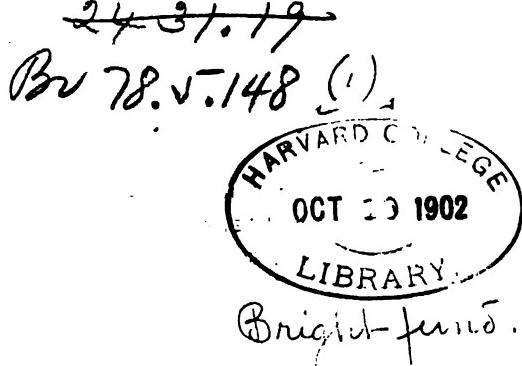


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INTRODUCTION.

THE papers included in the following Calendar belong to his Majesty the King, and are preserved in the Royal Library at Windsor. They were formerly the property of the titular King James III, otherwise the old Pretender, and his sons, Charles Edward, and Henry, the Cardinal Duke of York.

Account of the Acquisition of the Papers.

They were acquired by the Prince Regent on two different occasions. The first collection was procured from the Abbé James Waters, the Procureur General of the English Benedictines at Rome, through Sir John Coxe Hippisley, who had been for some years employed in the capacity of an unofficial medium of communication between the British Government and the Papal Court. Charles Edward had bequeathed the greater part of his property and all his papers to his daughter by Miss Walkinshaw, whom he had legitimated and created Duchess of Albany. According to the statement of Waters, Charles Edward's papers were at his death in his library at Florence, and were afterwards removed to Rome by himself, and lodged in the Cancellaria, which, according to the article in the *Quarterly Review* hereafter mentioned, was the Cardinal Duke's usual residence at Rome, and after the death of the Duchess in 1789, by virtue of her will, of which he was the sole executor, he brought them to his own house.

In 1804 Sir. J. C. Hippisley by the command of the Prince of Wales, communicated in a letter from Mr. Fox dated 5 Oct., concluded a negotiation with the Abbé for the purchase of the papers in his possession. (Preface to the *Life of James II*, p. ix.)

In a letter dated 12 Jan., 1805, from the Abbé to Sir J. C. Hippisley, part of which is printed in the above preface, he gave some account of the *Life*, and of some others of the papers, prefixing to it a sort of catalogue, which he described "as a general, genuine and candid account of the papers in my possession."

According to the minute, dated 4 June, 1819, of the Commissioners appointed in 1819 to examine the Stuart Papers, their Secretary received from the Rev. Stanier Clarke, Librarian to the Prince Regent, the following documents :—

1. The Life of James II with his original will, dated 17 Nov., 1688.
2. The King's instructions for the Prince of Wales, 1692.
3. Five volumes of Entry Books.
4. Historia della Reale Casa Stuarda composta da Giovanni MacEgan di Kilbaran.
5. The King of Great Britain's Case impartially stated, 1692.
6. Historical account of some remarkable matters concerning King James II's succession, &c., by Thomas Sheridan, written in 1702.
7. Proposal for a regular militia.
8. Memoire touchant l'ancienne alliance entre la France et l'Ecosse.
9. Political reflexions on the History and Government of England, &c., written in 1709.
10. Register of letters from 1769 to 1774 and copies and minutes of commissions, warrants, &c., 1719 to 1773.
11. Several copies of the Stuart pedigree.
12. Declaration of Charles Edward of his right to the Throne, &c., and a copy thereof.
13. Testamento politico dell' Inghilterra nel 1780.
14. A green portfolio containing an account signed by Sir J. C. Hippisley dated 28 Feb., 1813, of the manner in which the Stuart Papers in the possession of the Abbé Waters were obtained and a list of those papers, with sundry letters and memoranda on the subject. (This green portfolio now contains nothing but the letter of Waters and the catalogue already mentioned and a memorandum by Sir J. C. Hippisley that the letter and catalogue are in the handwriting of Waters.)

Most of these documents can be recognized in Waters' catalogue, and I think there is little doubt that all of them were included in the purchase from Waters, as the catalogue does not profess to be complete.

Sir J. C. Hippisley evidently believed that he had purchased, and Waters professed to sell, all the documents mentioned in the Catalogue, the latter at the same time assuring Sir John that the collection contained the whole of the Stuart Papers then extant, but the documents handed over by the Rev. Stanier Clarke form

a very small portion of those mentioned in the Catalogue. Four of them, viz., the letters of James III in 1743, to the Universities, to the Army and Navy, and to the Corporation of London, are mentioned among the papers purchased by Dr. Watson in 1816, as hereafter mentioned, but from their nature it is probable that duplicates of them existed. According to Watson's account (whose veracity, however, seems not to have been above suspicion), on the death of Charles Edward the greater part of the Stuart Papers, including most of those of importance, was sent to the Cardinal of York, the Duchess of Albany retaining only those of little value.

It appears, however, from a minute of the Commissioners to be quoted hereafter, that the first collection contained many other documents besides those mentioned as handed over by the Rev. Stanier Clarke, since they describe it, though less voluminous, as being more curious and important than the second, and remark that the portion brought over by Sir J. C. Hippisley "was in itself a most material diminution of its contents." Sir J. C. Hippisley also speaks of the first collection as extremely bulky, which implies that it contained a good deal more than the documents handed over by the Rev. Stanier Clarke. On some of the letters noticed in this Calendar there are endorsements in the handwriting of Waters, showing that they were formerly in his possession.

The cases of papers purchased from Waters were in 1805, at Sir J. C. Hippisley's request, deposited by the Treasurer General of the English Benedictines in the custody of Mr. Richard Bartram, who was acting as English Consul at Civita Vecchia, to await an opportunity of transmitting them to England. Sir J. C. Hippisley had been authorized by the Prince of Wales to concert with Lord Nelson such measures as best promised to secure the papers, and after Lord Nelson's death Lord Collingwood wrote to Sir John, in Jan., 1806, that he would endeavour to carry out the plan which had been settled with him. He accordingly, early in July, 1806, sent a brig of war under Capt. Raitt to Civita Vecchia, but unfortunately, twelve days before, the French had unexpectedly occupied the town and the brig's boats were not allowed to land. Another attempt in September by Capt. Raitt to communicate with Mr. Bartram was also unsuccessful. Two days after the occupation of the town Mr. Bartram was arrested

and thrown into a dungeon, with threats of being shot, if he did not disclose any property he might have or knew to be at Civita Vecchia belonging to England or to Englishmen. He had fortunately secreted the papers previously, and for several years preserved them safely, though with the greatest personal risk to himself. Mr. Paul Macpherson, the Principal of the Scots College at Rome, frequently communicated with Mr. Bartram with the view of removing the papers from Civita Vecchia, and they were ultimately delivered to the order of Sir J. C. Hippisley, brought to Mr. Bartram by Mr. Macpherson. (*Foreign Office Papers, Italian States, No. 8.*) A Mr. Bonelli, to whom Sir John had been authorized by the Prince of Wales to confide the commission for obtaining the papers, succeeded, with Mr. Macpherson's assistance, though with considerable risk, in shipping them to Leghorn, from which they were embarked in a Tunisian vessel to Tunis. They were forwarded from thence to Malta, and finally arrived in England in or about 1810, and were placed in the library of Carlton House.

Mr. Horner, of Mells Park, a descendant of Sir. J. C. Hippisley, has most kindly allowed me to inspect two volumes of letters in his possession which were addressed to Sir John while in Italy, but in notes on some of these letters Sir John states that he had bound up all the correspondence relating to the acquisition of the Stuart Papers in a third volume. This volume unfortunately cannot now be found, and Mr. Horner does not know what may have become of it, if indeed it is still in existence. Sir John's above-mentioned letter of 28 Feb., 1813, is also now missing. These letters, if discovered, would probably clear up the obscurities about the contents of the first collection, and their relation to those of the second.

An article in the *Quarterly Review* for Dec., 1846, said to be by Mr. Dennistoun, states that the Duchess desired Waters to hand over all her father's papers to the Cardinal Duke, but that after her death they remained in his possession with the Cardinal's sanction, and that, as his consent had not been obtained to the sale, Waters insisted on a pledge of secrecy during his life.

It is now impossible, except in a few cases, to distinguish the contents of the collections, as they have been mixed and arranged

chronologically, and, except as a matter of curiosity, it seems immaterial to which collection any document originally belonged.

The history of the acquisition of the second collection is much clearer. A volume of Foreign Office Papers in the Public Record Office entitled *Italian States, Stuart Papers*, No. 16, is composed of correspondence on the subject, and there are a few incidental notices in *Foreign Office Papers, Italian States, Nos. 10 and 11*.

The greater part of the Cardinal of York's own papers and of the remainder of the Stuart Papers, whether they had been placed in his hands after the death of Charles Edward, or had otherwise come into his possession, after his death in 1807 was removed in several boxes to the Palazzo Monseratto. They lay there for many years in an open garret with unglazed windows exposed to the rats and mice, and were supposed to consist merely of tradesmen's bills and similar documents of no value.

A certain Dr. Robert Watson (on whom there is an article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*), who had been a member of the Corresponding Society, and for whose apprehension a reward had been offered by the English government, and who had been appointed by Napoleon Principal of the revived Scots College at Paris, went to Italy about 1813 for the purpose of collecting information about the Stuart family. During his researches he discovered the collection and obtained from Monsignore Tassoni, who, on the death of Monsignore Cesarini, Bishop of Milevi, the executor of the will of the Cardinal of York, had been appointed administrator of the Cardinal's estate, an order to the Abbé Lupi, a former amanuensis of the Cardinal, to permit him to inspect them, and spent two or three days in examining them. Watson apparently did nothing further till the end of 1816, when he offered Lupi 150 piastres or scudi for them. Lupi replied that they would fetch 200 if sold as waste paper, and finally the difference was split, and the bargain was concluded for 170, Lupi having represented to Tassoni that the papers were merely kitchen accounts of no value.

Watson, however, was unable to raise this sum from his own resources and applied to Mr. Brougham, afterwards the first Lord Brougham, who happened to be at Rome, to advance him the money, and understood that he would do so. On the evening of 15 December a meeting took place between Mr. Brougham, Watson and Mr. James Smith, a friend of Watson's, which lasted

three hours. Mr. Brougham declared that Watson had misconceived him, and that he would advance the money only on condition of the papers becoming his absolute property. According to Smith's account Brougham spoke with great warmth, as if he had been in the House of Commons or at the Bar, to convince them that the papers were of no real importance, since the last of the Stuarts was no more; that the British public were glutted with those things; that nobody in England but the Prince Regent would attach importance to them; that once they got on the shelves of the library at Carlton House the Prince and Stanier Clarke would destroy the valuable part of them, viz., all those which held up Royal turpitude to public view; that they would be a valuable addition to his library as an M.P., a man of letters, and an editor of the *Edinburgh Review* for the purpose of exposing occasionally to the public the turpitude of Courts, kings, and ministers; that it would also be agreeable to him to present some to the Princess Charlotte; that he would procure her patronage to Dr. Watson; that he would allow Dr. Watson to publish any he could of them during 18 months; that he would take some of the ten boxes they were in to London with him; that Lord King would take care of the rest; that Dr. Watson would have a room in Lord King's apartments and should dine at his table; and that Lord King would convey Dr. Watson and the rest of the papers to London at a proper time. He concluded by observing that everything was ready for his departure, and that he had made arrangements for taking part of the papers with him.

Watson was extremely embarrassed by Brougham's behaviour and replied that he would refer the business to Smith's arbitration. Smith then declared that in his opinion the papers should be presented to their Sovereign, and that Watson was the proper medium through which they should pass, since, as he made the discovery and had expended considerable sums, besides presents as *douceurs*, the merit ought to be his with the rewards he had a right to expect; in short that they were his property as he had agreed for the purchase. To this decision Watson assented, and the conference broke up.

Early next morning, the 16th, Mr. Smith advanced the money, which was paid over to Lupi, and the key of the garret was delivered to Watson as the owner of the papers, which were

removed at noon the same day in three carts to Watson's lodgings at 149, Strada delle Tre Cannelle. Curiously enough this house is near the Palazzo Muti where the titular James III had lived and where a part of the papers had been for many years, as the palace is at one end of the Piazza dei Santi Apostoli, and the street runs out of the opposite end of the Piazza. Watson and Smith then employed themselves for some days in unpacking and examining the papers, which they showed to several M.P.s, the Duchess of Devonshire, Professor Playfair and others. It appears that Mr. Brougham, notwithstanding the refusal of his offer, did not break off all relations with Watson, as, when he left for England on the 22nd, he took with him what is described as a very interesting letter from Charles XII of Sweden to James III, in which he promised to conclude peace with the Czar, and to land in Scotland with 30,000 men to support his claims, and also a plan of general confiscation of the property of the enemies of James. Even after Brougham left Rome he commissioned one James Galiffe to treat for the purchase of the papers. Early in January (the 1st according to Smith, the 3rd according to Denis), Watson and Smith informed Mr. Charles Denis, the British consul at Civita Vecchia, who was then at Rome, of the discovery and purchase of the papers, and that Watson intended to present them to the Prince Regent, and requested that a frigate might be sent to convey them to England. Watson also addressed a letter to the same effect to the Consul at Naples. He invited Mr. Denis to call and see the papers, to which Denis replied, that, as he was unwell himself, he would send Mrs. Denis to examine them, and requested that specimens might be sent him to enable him to judge of their authenticity. Fourteen letters and papers were accordingly sent to Mr. Denis. Four of them, as mentioned above, occur in the list sent to Sir J. C. Hippisley by Waters, thus proving that (if they were not duplicates) some at least of the papers which Waters stated to be in his power to dispose of, either in reality belonged to the Cardinal of York or got into his collection after the sale by Waters.

Meanwhile the discovery and value of the papers came to the ears of Cardinal Consalvi, the Papal Secretary of State, who summoned Tassoni. The latter presented a petition to the Cardinal, demanding that the papers should be returned to him

on the grounds (i) that the sale was null, as having been made under a mistake by the vendor; (ii) that there was a law which prohibited the sale of MSS. which might concern sacred or profane history without the permission of the government. I am inclined to think, though there is no statement to that effect, that this step was taken by Tassoni at the Cardinal's instigation. The Cardinal referred the petition to Cardinal Pacca, the Governor of Rome, who, after Lupi and Watson had been examined, gave the latter the choice of either sending the papers to the palace of the Governor or of leaving them where they were, under seals and with a guard at the door of the room they were in. The latter course was adopted, and on 8 January seals and a guard were placed accordingly.

Finally under a sentence of the tribunal of the Governor the sale was declared illegal and therefore null and void, and the property in the papers was restored to Tassoni, a tender being made to Watson of the 170 piastres he had paid, which he refused to accept, and the papers on the 22nd were seized and removed from Watson's apartments to the Governor's palace. Watson and Smith in several interviews with the Governor and Cardinal Consalvi protested against these interferences with their rights, but, according to the Cardinal, Watson of his own accord promised to give up the papers, on condition that the Cardinal should write to Lord Castlereagh, saying that he had bought the papers for 170 piastres, for which the Cardinal had seen the receipt signed by Lupi with authority from the administrator, that therefore he had been guilty of no dishonesty, and that he had the merit of discovering the papers and preserving them from destruction. This the Cardinal promised to do, but retracted his promise on hearing from Mr. Denis that Watson had written to him, stating that he had protested against the removal of the papers and opposed with all his power being deprived of them till he had received an answer from the English government, and making no mention of his willingness to give up the papers on amicable terms.

On the 22nd, the day of the removal of the papers, Cardinal Consalvi wrote to Lord Castlereagh, giving a detailed account of what had taken place, and stating that, if the Prince Regent was desirous of having the whole or any part of them, Tassoni would consider it a duty and an honour to offer them to him. In

February Lord Castlereagh signified to the Cardinal the Prince Regent's acceptance of the offer, and informed him that his Royal Highness was ready to reimburse Watson's expenses, and requested him to advance Watson 500*l.*, which, it was considered, would far exceed his disbursements and leave him an ample remuneration for his trouble. This sum, however, does not appear to have been paid, as in the Cardinal's opinion Watson, by his prevaricating conduct, had forfeited his claim, and the Cardinal added that his expectation of reward went far beyond that sum.

On 30 March the Cardinal wrote to Lord Castlereagh that the Pope had ordered him to inform Tassoni of his desire to be able to dispose of the papers so as to prove his sentiments towards the Prince Regent, and that Tassoni had accordingly placed them at the disposition of his Holiness. The Cardinal then handed them over to Consul General Parke. In his presence and in that of Mr. Denis the papers contained in such of the boxes as were considered too weak for the voyage were placed in others, and all, to the number of nine, were handed over to the Consul General. His Holiness, the Cardinal added, had too much confidence in the wisdom and generosity of the Prince Regent to apprehend that any disagreeable effect would be caused to the persons and families mentioned in the papers, who might be compromised thereby.

By the directions of the Prince Regent to the Admiral commanding in the Mediterranean, the *Satellite* brig and the transport *Ellice* were sent to Civita Vecchia, where they arrived on 11 June. The papers were embarked, and the vessels sailed about the 22nd and arrived at Spithead on 31 July and in the Thames on 20 August. The Comtesse d'Albany, the widow of Charles Edward, in a letter to Sir J. C. Hippisley, dated 21 June, mentions the departure of the papers from Civita Vecchia.

Before the papers had been seized, Watson had requested the Rev. Edward J. Bury, the husband of the well-known Lady Charlotte Bury, who was returning to England, to communicate to Lord Castlereagh some particulars about the papers, and Mr. Bury brought some of them to England as specimens. The following year, when Watson was in England, he requested Mr. Bury to give up these papers, but it does not appear whether he did so.

In September Watson and Smith (to whom Watson had assigned a moiety of his interest in the papers) had an interview with Mr. Hamilton, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at which they stated their claims. Watson added that he had a clue for purchasing two "other depots of valuable MSS., one in Paris, the other in Rome. The former consists of the undestroyed papers, about 6 or 700 in number, belonging to the old Scots College, being a collection of the most important part of the correspondence between the Royal families of Scotland and England, from the time of Mary, Queen of Scots, to the rebellion in the reign of Charles I, and their private agents in Paris. That of Rome is described as containing the private correspondence of the present King of France (Louis XVIII) from the flight of the noblesse in 1789-90 till his retreat into Russia, first with his brother and the Queen, and after their deaths with the sovereigns and principal ministers of Europe. These Watson states he can procure for money, and, if his claims on account of the Stuart Papers were satisfactorily arranged, he will engage to purchase the others, and will offer them on the same terms to the government." Several allusions to these collections appear in the correspondence, but neither was apparently purchased by Watson. It would be interesting to know if they are still in existence, and, if so, what has become of them.

In 1817 Watson was paid 600*l.* as alimentary subsistence, and a further 500*l.* was paid him in June, 1822, and finally on 21 Dec., 1822, a warrant was ordered for paying him 2,500*l.* in final discharge of all claims on his behalf. As Watson had assigned a moiety of his rights to Mr. James Smith, presumably the latter received a moiety of these sums.

Proceedings of the Commission appointed to examine the Papers.

In May, 1819, a commission, consisting of John Wilson Croker, Sir James Mackintosh, Charles William Wynn, William Hamilton, Richard Heber, Richard Pollen, and the Rev. Stanier Clarke, was appointed by the Prince Regent to examine and report upon the Stuart Papers. Lieut.-General Sir Hilgrove Turner was subsequently added to the commission, and Mr. James Pulman was appointed secretary.

The papers were then at Carlton House, but on 30 June they were removed to St. James' Palace and deposited in the first

State Drawing Room in presses prepared for the purpose, and it was resolved that before the contents of the papers were examined they should be arranged in chronological order.

This task was still going in June, 1820, but was completed before 22 Aug., 1821. On 22 June, 1820 the Commissioners reported to Lord Castlereagh as follows:—We have been enabled to distribute the immense mass of papers into some degree of order, and have taken the opportunity in the course of our arrangements of perusing a considerable number, which conveyed some idea, however imperfect, of the character of the whole.

The number of papers antecedent to 1716 is very small, but from 1716 to 1770 there is an uninterrupted series of letters and other documents, probably between sixty and seventy thousand.*

The great majority are either original letters to the two Pretenders or their ministers or copies of letters from these persons to their correspondents.

"There are also a considerable number of notes or drafts of letters in the handwriting of the young Pretender. We have already submitted to his Majesty an account of his escape after Culloden, all written in his own hand, and we have observed more than one copy of this curious paper and of relations of the transactions founded upon it.

There is also an account by Charles Edward of his arrest at the Opera House in Paris; and there are several memoranda apparently made by him relating both to his private and political interests, but, curious as some of these papers are, from the circumstances of the writer, we have not found in this class of the papers any new facts, nor indeed any novel explanation of transactions already known.

Of the contents of the letters to and from the individual correspondents of the House of Stuart we can give little more than conjecture, as we have not been able to examine them even in a degree to justify our giving a general opinion of their value. A great number we can at once venture to pronounce to be wholly uninteresting; these are letters from several of the followers of the Pretender soliciting pecuniary assistance, or giving details of their domestic transactions and private affairs.

* I am inclined to think that the number is considerably understated.

Another class, which though not altogether without interest, possess less than we had expected, are the letters of intelligence addressed from various quarters to the Pretenders. - We have found, in such of those papers as we have read, little, indeed we may say nothing, that was not already known ; and we do not anticipate that a more accurate investigation will produce any information, political or historical, of which the public is not already in possession.

The class of letters which are by much the most likely to contain valuable matter are those of which we are least able to give any account, namely the ciphered letters which passed between the Courts of the Pretenders and their friends in these kingdoms. Some of these we found in a deciphered state, and one of them, of considerable curiosity and interest, though perhaps of no real importance, we have had the honour of submitting to the perusal of the King, namely a letter of Lord Cornbury to the old Pretender, in June, 1733, giving short but striking characters of the principal political men of the day, and especially of their disposition towards the Stuarts.*

But the great mass of these papers were not deciphered, and it will be a work of very great difficulty, if indeed it be at all possible, now to discover their full import ; not that we have been unable to find the keys to the ciphers, but they are so numerous and so generally without date or reference that we almost despair of being able to attribute the proper key to the several periods and classes of correspondence. As, however, the ciphers are, in general, not numerical, but consisting of feigned names, a diligent collation of the whole of the papers would doubtless remove much of the difficulty.

We think that there will be found very few original letters from eminent persons in this kingdom ; though there is no doubt that the sentiments of very many considerable men were conveyed under feigned names, as the keys of the ciphers shew.

There is another class of information which seems to be tolerably perfect, though perhaps of no great value, namely the Warrants, Commissions, Patents and Honours granted or conferred by James the Second, after his abdication, and by his son

*The original letter was afterwards (in March, 1821) submitted to the King, but was not returned.

and grandson successively. Of these we have caused an index to be made which will facilitate the use of these documents if there should be any occasion to refer to them.

There are also a considerable number of papers which relate exclusively to the late Cardinal of York. They are, generally, of a domestic nature, and possess, as far as we have seen, no interest whatever.

And, finally, there are considerable numbers of separate papers which cannot be reduced into any class; amongst these there are a few songs or ballads of, however, no great merit; and there are several Proclamations, public addresses and memoirs and memorials on several political subjects.

Altho' we have not been so fortunate as to discover any very important papers, we still think that the collection is rendered, by a great variety of circumstances, so interesting as to make it desirable that a full, and in any point of interest explanatory, catalogue of the whole should be made," and we intend to employ the secretary of the commission in the preparation of such a catalogue.

On 13 Feb., 1822, a further report was presented by the Commissioners as follows :—Two collections have been submitted to our examination, the one which has been many years in his Majesty's possession, and which we understand to have been brought to England by means of Sir John Coxe Hippisley, the other of later acquisition, which we may state to be those which had been in Dr. Watson's possession.

On the further distinction between these two collections we shall have occasion to say a few words subsequently, but for our general view we shall consider them as forming one mass under the denomination of the Stuart Papers.

As to the literary and historical value of the collection our later examination has fully justified the views in our former report, to which we need therefore only refer you.

In the mass of original letters are those of the Dukes of Berwick, Ormonde, Wharton, and Hamilton, the Duchess of Buckingham, Lords Middleton, Mar, Bolingbroke, Tullibardine, Cornbury, Sempill, Barrymore, Falkland, Lansdown, Orrery, Strafford, Derwentwater, and Lord John Drummond, Lords

Caryll, Dunbar, Alford, and Inverness, Bishop Atterbury, Carte the historian, Colonels O'Brien, Cecil, Brett, and other agents of the Pretender.

The letters from the Duke of Berwick were written at Paris during the Pretender's retirement in Lorraine, while the Duke was entrusted with the conduct of his affairs during a very interesting period.*

There are also letters from Cardinals Gualterio, Alberoni, Albani, Aquaviva, de Tencin and Polignac, and from the Duke of Modena, Queen Mary, the Kings of France, Spain, Naples, Portugal, and Sweden, the Czar, and other Sovereigns, but they possess little value except that arising from their being autographs, as they are for the most part letters of ceremony and etiquette.

Another considerable class communicates parliamentary intelligence from England, but they contain little more than succinct accounts of the debates in the two Houses between 1730 and 1747. They might supply some corrections of, or add some details to, parliamentary history, but are not otherwise interesting.

In the class of memoirs and other political tracts we have discovered a long declaration drawn up in the name of the young Pretender, probably about 1757, as it would seem in expectation of some new attempt to recover the Crown.

In this declaration, found in the first collection, Charles Edward distinctly states that in 1750 he visited London, and there in due form abjured Popery and reconciled himself to the Church of England. This is not in his own hand, but in the second collection we discovered a small slip of paper or memorandum written by him, as follows:— “ My reson of declaring myself a Protestant at y^e age of 30^{ty} my being at London y^e year 50^{ty} K. of P. uniform to go to Lⁿ ”, which sufficiently authenticates the above statement.

We have also found details of Charles Edward's intercourse with the Court of France before his expedition in 1744; an account of the battle of Preston Pans; his adventures after Culloden, the circumstances of his arrest at the Opera House, and several other of the minor transactions of his life, all either written or corrected in his handwriting.

* These letters are printed in full in the present volume.

There are also written by persons attached to his Court copious memoirs of the Life of Charles Edward in Latin, French and English, and accounts of portions of his history with great numbers of drafts of declarations, proclamations, &c.

The class of papers alluded to in the last report as relating to the Cardinal of York individually appear, as already stated, to possess no interest whatever, a great part relating merely to household details and the rest chiefly to matters of ceremonial and etiquette. The inference, however, may be drawn that he had abandoned all political correspondence.

Though not inclined to rate the intrinsic value of the collection higher than in the former report, we venture to repeat that in the immense mass of papers there is a portion (but which in proportion to the whole we must call a very small one) of considerable curiosity and interest.

We see no reasons, either personal or political, to prevent the publication of any part of the collection, and in particular think there is no possible objection to the immediate publication of the honours conferred by James II, after his abdication, and by his son and grandson.

In further discussing the question of publication they observed, in communications made to them by his Lordship with regard to Dr. Watson's claims, some statements were made of the value of the second collection alone, which appeared to them to be quite extravagant.

The first collection, though less voluminous, they considered to be, for their extent, more curious and important than the second, and yet they should hesitate to value the whole at a tenth of one of the estimates communicated to them. They must also state that the second portion of papers is, as is indeed obvious, far from being a complete collection. In the first place the portion of the papers brought over by Sir J. C. Hippisley was in itself a most material diminution of its contents. They had also reason to apprehend that the remaining papers were not preserved with such care as would assure them that nothing had been subtracted in the interval, and finally their examination of the latter collection—which certainly had not produced as much curious matter as, compared with the other collection, they might have expected—induced them to suspect that it had been

deprived of perhaps those very papers they should consider the most valuable. Whether this may have been done after the death of the Cardinal, or whether the persons to whom very important communications were addressed had the prudence to destroy them, they could not venture to decide, but they think "that we are authorized to state, from the knowledge which we historically have of the extensive and important communications held by King James and the Pretenders with considerable persons in England, of which we find little or no trace in this collection, that we are not in the possession of the whole or even the most important part of the Stuart Papers."

In the rest of this report the preparation of the papers for publication if decided on, and the probable price that might be obtained for the copyright, out of which the claims of Dr. Watson might be satisfied, are discussed, and the Commissioners express their opinion that the papers should in any case be placed in the care of the Trustees of the British Museum.

A year later, on 18 Jan., 1828, the Commissioners wrote to Mr. Canning, who had succeeded Lord Londonderry as Foreign Secretary, referring to their last report and requesting him to take the King's pleasure upon the plan submitted therein about the publication of parts of the papers.

More than three years afterwards, in April, 1826, the Commissioners considered the making of an application to the Secretary of State with reference to the suggestions in their last report about the publication of the papers, and Mr. Croker, the Chairman, undertook to communicate personally with Mr. Canning, but again nothing was done. Another three years passed away, and on 30 June, 1829, Lord Aberdeen, who was then Foreign Secretary of State, communicated to Mr. Croker the King's pleasure that the commission should cease, and that the papers should be made over to Sir Walter Scott, to whom, in conjunction with Mr. John Gibson Lockhart and Dr. Gooch, the King had entrusted the further examination of the same, for the purpose of preparing and arranging such of them as it might be deemed expedient to publish.

The Commissioners in a final letter of 27 July, 1829, gave a summary of their proceedings, at the same time forwarding to Lord Aberdeen the key of the room at St. James' Palace where

the papers were. They stated that no person except themselves and their secretary had seen the papers, except Sir Walter Scott, who had been permitted on one occasion to see the mass of papers as an object of literary curiosity, and the present Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Sumner), who was also once similarly admitted. They referred to their former reports, and stated that a report explaining in greater detail their report of 18 Feb., 1822, had been prepared, which they enclosed, and likewise a list of the books and papers left in the room containing the papers.

The last mentioned report again recommended that two publications should take place, one consisting of extracts from the warrants, commissions and patents of the honours conferred by James II, after his abdication, and by his son and grandson, the other consisting of a selection of the original papers in chronological order, with such notes or illustrations as might be necessary. In this report copious extracts are given from the correspondence of Berwick and Bolingbroke, which will be found in the present volume.

From a letter of Mr. Lockhart's of 25 May, 1830, it appears that between the supersession of the commission and that date a Mr. John Hall had been employed for three months for six hours a day, under Lockhart's inspection, in arranging the papers.

Subsequent History of the Papers.

The next thing heard of the collection is in Jan., 1836, when Lord Mahon saw the papers at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor. He stated that from 1717 (it should be 1716) there begins a regular and voluminous series of letters according to their dates. There was also a large mass of papers thrown together without any arrangement at all. In fact the collection was then in very great disorder, which Lord Mahon did not impute to Mr. Glover, the King's private librarian, the papers being in precisely the same state as when they were first delivered to his charge. At the end of different volumes of his *History of England* Lord Mahon gives considerable extracts from the papers. About 1843 they were removed from Cumberland Lodge to the library at Windsor Castle, where they still remain, and were arranged in the bundles in which they are at present by Mr. Glover, assisted by Mr. Holmes, the father of the present librarian, and the unarranged papers mentioned by Lord Mahon were placed in their proper order among the others.

In 1847 Atterbury's letters were published by Mr. Glover with a considerable number of letters from other persons in the notes and Appendix, which till the present report was the only official publication of any part of the papers, but, besides the extracts by Lord Mahon which have been already noticed, a good many letters, extracts from letters and other papers are in the Appendix to Vol. II of Dr. Browne's *History of the Highland Clans*, published in 1843, and in Vols. III and IV of the same work no less than 288 letters are printed. In the text of this volume this work is referred to as "Browne." Fifty more are printed in the Appendix to *The Jacobite Attempt of 1719* and thirty-four more in the Appendix to *The Memorials of Murray of Broughton*, both published by the Scottish History Society in 1895 and in 1898.

In *Les Derniers Stuarts à Saint Germain*, published in 1871 by the Marquise Campana de Cavelli, a good many of Queen Mary's letters in the Letter Book are printed, and a few other letters from the Stuart Papers. The authoress intended to carry on the work down to Queen Mary's death, but published only two massive volumes, which go no further than April, 1689. In the text of this volume this work is referred to as "Campana."

In the Appendix to *The Stuart Dynasty* by Mr. Percy Thornton are printed 113 letters and extracts from letters, of which 103 letters fall within the period covered by the present volume. A few others are printed in the text of the volume.

Several letters and parts of letters have been published by Mr. Lang in his three recent works, *Pickle the Spy*, *The Companions of Pickle* and the *Life of Charles Edward*.

Other Stuart Papers.

It may be convenient to notice here shortly some other collections and publications of Stuart Papers. It appears that not even the second collection acquired by the Prince Regent exhausted all the papers of Charles Edward and his brother, for in 1842 a considerable number was purchased at Rome from the Marchese Sigismondo Malatesta, whose wife was the heiress of Monsignore Cesarin, by the Baroness Braye, and a few by Mr. Townley Balfour.

On 30 July, 1877, the Hon. Maria Otway Cave, daughter of the Baroness, presented to the British Museum 50 volumes of the

papers purchased by her mother. The first 36 contain the official diary, in Italian, of the proceedings of the Cardinal Duke kept by his chaplain Giovanni Lando, beginning 9 Nov., 1758, the day of his consecration to the Archbishopric of Corinth *in partibus*, and ending 9 Sept., 1805. The next six volumes contain his correspondence, chiefly with prelates and official persons in Italy and other countries, with some earlier and later papers. The next two volumes consist of papers relating to the connexion between the families of Sobieski and Stuart, and the claims to property by the latter on the Polish Princes. The next three volumes contain papers of the Cardinal Duke, the first being chiefly lists of his household with accounts, the second and third relating to church affairs, principally to his diocese of Frascati. The next two contain miscellaneous papers of the Cardinal Duke, including memorials on his claims to the Crown. Some relate to the Duchess and Countess of Albany, the daughter and wife of his brother Charles Edward. The fiftieth and last contains an inventory and valuation of the jewels and other property of Queen Maria Casimira, the relict of King John Sobieski, papers *circa* 1750 of the claims of the House of Stuart to property through its connexion with the House of Sobieski, and a papal "licentia testandi" granted to the Cardinal, 18 July, 1747. These volumes are now MSS., Additional, Nos. 30,428—30,477.

The remaining papers purchased by the Baroness belong to the present Lord Bray, and are preserved at Stanford Hall, Rugby, and those purchased by Mr. Townley Balfour are at Townley Hall, near Drogheda. There is a report on both these collections in the Appendix, Part VI, to the Tenth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, published in 1887.

The article in the *Quarterly Review* states that about the same time a number of books, papers, medals, miniatures and engravings were secured by Lord Walpole, the Rev. James Hamilton, Mr. Dennistoun of Dennistoun, and Mr. R. J. Macpherson.

In 1894 a further purchase was made by the British Museum from Count Sigismondo Malatesta of five volumes, now MSS., Additional, Nos. 34, 634-38. The first contains letters to the Cardinal Duke from Charles Edward, and his wife and daughter from 1781 to 1802. The next two contain letters and documents addressed to the Cardinal Duke, mostly on ecclesiastical matters,

from 1781 to 1807. The fourth contains letters, mostly on business, to Monsignore Cesarini. The fifth contains miscellaneous documents, beginning with the settlement made in Sept., 1673, on the marriage of Mary of Modena by her mother. Among them is a detailed narrative of the escape of the Princess Clementina Sobieski from Innsbruck, and an account of the funeral obsequies of James III. Several documents in these volumes have endorsements in the handwriting of the Abbé Waters.

In 1889 two volumes of Stuart Papers were edited by Mr. Falconer Madan for the Roxburghe Club. They mostly consist of letters of Queen Mary edited from transcripts in the Bodleian of the originals in the Dépôt des Archives at Paris. Most of them are of a private character, and many of them were written by the Queen to her friends, the Abbesses and nuns of Chaillot.

Nine letters of James III are in the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum (No. 1609, f. 22; No. 1677, f. 7, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24). They have been printed in the *English Historical Review* for July, 1901, by Mr. Sanford Terry.

Among the voluminous papers of Cardinal Gualterio in the British Museum (MSS., Additional, Nos. 20,241 to 20,583), purchased in 1854, there are several volumes of correspondence between the Cardinal and James III and Queen Mary. Among them is a volume (No. 20,293) consisting of letters of the Queen and her daughter, the Princess Louisa. Some extracts from these volumes have been printed in *The Fallen Stuarts* by Mr. Head.

The Duc de la Tremöille has printed from the archives of the Walsh-Serrant family in *Une Famille Royaliste*, published in 1901, several letters of James III and his two sons, written in and after 1745, and also the warrant for a patent creating Antony Walsh an Irish Earl, of which there is a copy in *Entry Book 5*, p. 214.

A few letters of James III and Charles Edward are printed from the French archives in *Louis XV et les Jacobites* by le Capitaine Colin, published in 1901. Probably drafts or copies of many of these letters exist among the Stuart Papers.

The voluminous papers and correspondence of David Nairne, Under-Secretary, Clerk of the Council, and afterwards Secretary of the Closet to the exiled Kings, were acquired by Thomas Carte, the historian, and are now with the rest of his collections in the Bodleian at Oxford. Copious extracts from them were published by Macpherson in his *Original Papers*. He also published Carte's extracts from the Memoirs of James II written with his own hand, preserved in the Scots College at Paris, being the Memoirs on which the Life published by Stanier Clarke was founded, with some additions of his own, and also copies and extracts of other papers preserved in the same College.

The Rev. Stanier Clarke in his preface to the above Life narrates the fate of the papers preserved in the Scots College at Paris. At the beginning of the French revolution the Memoirs of King James, and probably some or all of the other papers there, were removed to St. Omer with the view of transporting them to England. But the Frenchman to whom they had been sent being thrown into prison, his wife, apprehensive of the possible consequences of the discovery of English manuscripts ornamented with the Royal Arms in her possession, first cut off and destroyed the bindings and buried the memoirs themselves in a garden, but, her fears increasing, they were afterwards taken up and reduced to ashes. If Dr. Watson's statement is correct (*ante, p. xiv*), a portion of the manuscripts of the Scots College escaped this fate and were in existence in 1819.

Professor Salomon of Leipsic in his History of Queen Anne's last Ministry, published in 1894, has printed from the originals in the Archives at Paris a good many extracts of letters written by and to James III. He has most kindly placed at my disposal other transcripts of documents from these Archives made for his work. They are hereafter referred to as *Salomon Transcripts*.

General Description of the Collection.

The collection is at present stored in presses in a room adjoining the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. The unbound papers are contained in over 400 bundles arranged in chronological order, besides five bundles of undated documents, some of which I have succeeded in dating more or less accurately. There are also the four volumes containing the manuscript of the Life

of James II, a volume containing his instructions to his son, and his will, dated 17 Nov., 1688, all of which were published by the Rev. Stanier Clarke in 1816.

This Volume deals with the contents of the first five bundles. The first contains papers down to 1700 inclusive; the second those from 1701 to 1713; the third those of 1714; the fourth and fifth those of 1715, the fifth consisting of papers relating to Scotland. It also includes the papers in bundles six and eleven, the last containing Scotch papers, to the end of Feb., 1716.

There are five volumes of Entry Books bound in vellum. No. 1 contains letters of James III and his mother, the earliest dated Sept., 1701, relating to the death of James II and the accession of his son, and the last dated 8 Jan., 1727. No. 2 contains letters of James III to the Pope nominating persons to bishoprics, urging the beatification of various persons, and the like. The earliest entry is dated 10 March, 1721, the last 21 Dec., 1765. At the end of the volume are a few other letters, including a letter dated 3 Feb., 1713, to Cardinal Sacripanti and one dated 17 Jan., 1715, Nancy, to the Earl of Dundee, and eight more between these letters, addressed to different Cardinals, which are undated but are probably of about the same date as the last, all being replies to letters of Christmas good wishes. No. 3 contains warrants, commissions, declarations of noblesse, &c., of James II. The earliest is dated 25 March, 1689, the last Aug., 1701. The contents of Nos. 4 and 5 are similar to those of No. 3. The earliest document in No. 4 is dated 21 Oct., 1701, the last 11 Nov., 1763, and the earliest in No. 5 is dated 21 Feb., 1716, and the last 14 July, 1760. Of these Entry Books the whole of the contents of No. 3 are noticed in the present volume, and rather more than half of those of No. 1, and more than two-thirds of those of No. 4, to Oct., 1715, after which there is a break of nine years, the next entry being dated 30 Nov., 1724, while of No. 2 nothing is given and of No. 5 only the first entry. The first 74 pages of No. 3 consist of warrants, &c., during the secretaryship of Lord Melfort, going down to June, 1694. After that date a new pagination begins, numbered from 1 to 127. References to the former pages are in Arabic, to the latter, in Roman numerals.

There is an unbound Entry Book containing copies of letters of Queen Mary of Modena and of a few of her husband's. It begins shortly after the accession of James II, the first letter being dated 9 March, 1685, and the last 21 May, 1709. On p. 308 is a note that the letters of 1706 are wanting and have not been entered, and that up to that point the entries are in the hand of Mr. Dempster and those which follow are in that of Chauvois, his clerk. This book formed part of the second collection, and is erroneously described by Dr. Watson as written throughout in Queen Mary's own hand. It is referred to in the present volume as *Letter Book*. Most of the contents are unimportant, being formal letters of congratulation or condolence on births, marriages or deaths; others are recommendations of various persons, such as requests to bishops in favour of exiled ecclesiastics, to abbesses to receive girls into their convents, to bishops and others to give or continue pensions to destitute subjects of the King, &c. They show the distressed condition of the exiles, and here and there are bits of personal history. For instance, it would be interesting to know what Miss Hay had been doing that she should have been so strictly forbidden to receive any letters or to converse with anyone at the *grille* of her convent (p. 80), or why young Strickland had been committed to the care of the Abbess of Dunkirk, the Queen herself observing it was impossible for a religious person in inclosure to guide the actions of a young man abroad (p. 126). In 1698 the Queen wrote to her relative, the Duc de Mazarin, hoping that he would receive the Duchess, formerly one of the notorious beauties of the Court of Charles II, who was inclined to return to France (p. 132), and the following year, in a letter of condolence on her death (p. 189), she almost anticipates Browning's lines—

“God's mercy every way
Is infinite, and who can say.”

In March, 1703, Queen Mary wrote to the Duke, who had thought of withdrawing the pension he had allowed to Col. Scot because he wished to marry a Protestant, requesting its continuance till he had actually committed that crime (pp. 180, 182). Love, however, was stronger than interest with the Colonel, as six months later the Queen wrote to the Duke, asking him to receive an Irish gentleman in Scot's place (p. 186).

Besides the above the only original documents that fall within the period comprised in the present volume are :—A small book entitled “The King of Great Britain’s case impartially stated, with some reflexions upon the Times in a letter from a gentleman in London to his friends at Vienna in December, 1692”, London, printed on Feb. the 3rd, 1695-6 ; and an MS. volume bound in leather, by Thomas Sheridan, written in 1702, entitled “An Hystorical Account of some remarkable matters concerning King James the Second’s succession, Sunderland’s contrivances and corruptions, Tyrconnell’s getting the Government of Ireland, his proceedings there contrary to his Majesties positive injuntions and his particular malice against Sheridan, together with some passages relating to the Public, the King’s Case and the managment of affairs in Saint Germains, by the King’s Ministers Lord Melfort, Lord Middleton, and Mr., now Lord, Caryll,” containing 81 pages. Sheridan had been sent over to Ireland with Tyrconnell when he was made Lord Deputy in Feb., 1686-7, as Secretary, and also had been appointed First Commissioner of the Revenue there. According to his own account he and Fitton, the Lord Chancellor, were appointed in order to check Tyrconnell, the King’s intention being that “no man was to be put out or into any employment, civil or military, on account of religion, and that one of his chief injuntions to Tyrconnell was not to disoblige his Protestant subjects.” Sheridan was thus in a position to know the intrigues between Sunderland and Tyrconnell, and his narrative bears the character of truthfulness. I am informed by Mr. Holmes that there is some intention on the part of the descendants of the Sheridan family to publish this volume, otherwise I should have given a fuller account of it ; and I am of opinion that, if that intention is not carried out, it should be published in full in a subsequent report. As a specimen of Sheridan’s style his character of Tyrconnell may be given. “He was a tall, proper, handsome man, but publickly known to be most insolent in prosperity, and most abject in adversity ; a cunning, dissembling courtier, of mean judgment and small understanding, uncertain and unsteady in his resolutions, turning with every wind to bring about his ambitious ends and purposes, on which he was so intent that to compass ‘em he would stick at nothing, and so false that a most impudent, notorious lie was called at Whitehal and St. James’s one of Dick Talbot’s ordinary truths.”

Considerable use was made of this work by Lord Macaulay in the earlier part of his History.

Besides the original books and papers there are also preserved at Windsor the Minute Book of the Proceedings of the Commissioners; a paper-covered book entitled "General Contents of Papers down to 1715 inclusive in bundles 1 to 16," and therefore drawn up before the present arrangement of them in five bundles; another containing sketches of the seals to a few of the letters with a view to their identification; another containing a few memoranda (8 pages); and two books, one bound in leather and the other in paper, containing keys to ciphers, but without any key to the ciphers most frequently used in this volume, namely those of Berwick, Bolingbroke, and Queen Mary. There are also a compilation entitled "Stuart Memoirs," in five paper-covered volumes, by Mr. Pulman, the Secretary to the Commissioners, comprising 547 pages, and containing copious extracts from the original papers; and numerous thin paper-covered books, containing copies of various letters and papers. From these have been taken the documents given in the Appendix of which the originals are not now to be found in the collection, though two, viz., the memorial from Lord Mar to James and his instructions to Kinnaird certainly were there in 1819 (being mentioned in the Minutes of the Commissioners), and in all probability the rest were there also.

Notices of Documents in the present Volume.

The first document of interest is a copy of the commission of 1 April, 1644, from Charles I to Glamorgan, which has often been printed. With it, however, is a copy of a paper dated 10 April, 1644, under Glamorgan's hand and seal, declaring that he had given a patent dated 3 April, 1644, to Sir Richard Minshull of Burton, Bucks, for creating him Viscount Minshull of Leominster. This is the only known trace of any disposal by Glamorgan of the patents of nobility which had been given him (p. 1). I conjecture that these papers were presented by some descendant of Sir R. Minshull to James II or James III in support of an application for a peerage, and that they thus found their way into the Stuart Papers. The copy of the promise to the Earl of Bath (p. 2) to make him Duke of Albemarle, in case the Duke of Albemarle and his son should die without heirs of their bodies, was in like manner probably sent to James III about 1721, when

the dukedom of Albemarle was conferred by him on Lord Lansdown, the nephew of the said Earl of Bath. It may be observed that in the *Complete Peerage*, Vol. V, p. 318, there is a statement copied from Courthope that *John Minshull* is said by some to have been created *Baron Minshull of Minshull co. Chester* and that the title became extinct on his death. No notice of such a patent is to be found enrolled, and probably it was never regularly executed.

On pp. 3-5 will be found two narratives in the handwriting of James II of the death of Charles II, and of his reception by Father Huddleston into the Church of Rome. Though the substance of them is given in the *Life of James II*, the first appeared to be so curious and interesting that it has been printed in full.

On the following pages are numerous formal letters from Queen Mary to various sovereigns and other persons, replying to their condolences on the death of Charles II and to their congratulations on the accession of herself and her husband.

On p. 12 is a letter of 13 Jan., 1686, from her to the Pope urging the claims of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Cardinalate, and on pp. 13 and 14 letters to Cardinal Cibo and the Cardinal of Norfolk requesting them to use their influence for his promotion. The Earl of Castlemaine, the Ambassador to the Pope, was also directed to make the promotion one of his principal objects (pp. 14, 17). In September she wrote to the Pope to thank him for conferring the Cardinalate on her uncle (p. 19). Louis XIV had also used his influence for the same object (p. 25).

A letter of 3 Feb., 1688, from Lord Perth to the Cardinal of Norfolk describes how little way the Roman Catholics were making in Scotland. They had indeed with much trouble got from the parish the Abbey of Holyrood to be the chapel of the Order of St. Andrew, and he had obtained from the Trades of Aberdeen the church there, which formerly belonged to the Trinitarians, to be used for secular and regular clergy. The Jesuits were to set up their College in a house where the Chancellors formerly lodged and their schools were to be opened soon. There had been some jealousy between them and the secular clergy, but Lord Perth had managed to keep things tolerably peaceable. There had been very few conversions

lately. The Duke of Hamilton had been obstructing the Catholic interest, and in the army not one man in a hundred was a Catholic and scarcely any officers.

On p. 32 and the following pages are numerous letters from Queen Mary replying to congratulations on the birth of her son.

Soon after the escape of the King and Queen to France they wrote to the Pope, requesting him to use his influence to unite the Catholic sovereigns of Europe in a league for the re-establishment of the Catholic faith in England and for their restoration. James urged that, though the ostensible aim of the Prince of Orange was to curb the excessive power of France, his real object was, by weakening France, the main strength of the Catholic party, to bring about the predominance of Protestantism. In support of this view he expatiated on the plundering and demolition of churches in England, the pillaging of the houses of ambassadors of Catholic princes and the imprisonment of numbers of the English Roman Catholics and the cruelties practised on Roman Catholics in Scotland by the partisans of Orange (pp. 35-37).

The Queen also wrote to the General of the Jesuits expressing her astonishment at the strange policy of Roman Catholic princes, who declared that religion had had nothing to do with the revolution (p. 38).

In March, 1689, when James had landed in Ireland, begin numerous entries in Entry Book 3. On 25 and 28 March warrants were directed to the Lord Chancellor for issuing writs for a parliament to be held on 7 May and for issuing commissions to inquire into the estates of rebels or absentees (p. 39). On 8 April people (except seamen on trading ships) were forbidden to leave Ireland without first obtaining a licence. A reprieve already granted to Sir Laurence Parsons and others sentenced to death at Philipstown for rebellion was prolonged for another month (p. 41). On 9 June a pardon was promised to all the inhabitants of Belfast who had left the town who should return within fifty days (p. 44). On 4 July Lord [Maguire of] Inniskillin was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Fermanagh with power to suppress insurrections, unlawful assemblies, robbers, thieves and tories. James therefore did not recognize that the title had been forfeited by the execution of the second baron in 1644.

Nearly all the papers of 1690 consist of letters from Francis, Duke of Modena, Queen Mary's brother, and from other members of the Este family, to the Abbé Rizzini, his diplomatic agent in Paris. They are all in Italian, and a good deal of many of them is in cipher deciphered. From the absence of Rizzini's letters and the obscure and allusive language in which many of them are written, it is often difficult to make out their exact meaning. The Duke was naturally alarmed at his position, situated as his Duchy was between the French and Imperial forces. He frequently requested his sister to assist him with her advice and with her influence with Louis XIV, that he might be allowed to remain neutral and unmolested, and that at a time when she had quite sufficient troubles of her own to engross her thoughts.

The Duke was also troubled with the conduct of his uncle, Prince Rinaldo, the Cardinal, who apparently was pursuing some objects of his own. In one of his letters the Duke describes a visit to Parma during the festivities on the marriage of the Duke of Parma's son, and an agreement between himself and the Duke of Mantua, effected by the intervention of the bride and her father-in-law (p. 50). The Duke was elated at the news of the battle of Beachy Head, but was in anxious expectation of news from Ireland. The postmaster of Lyons started from there on 30 July and arrived at Modena on the evening of 6 Aug., bringing news of the total defeat of "the rebels" by James' army and of the deaths of the Prince of Orange and Schomberg, at which there were great rejoicings at Modena (p. 55). Doubts, however, soon arose, letters from Holland and London giving a totally different account, confirmed before the 24th by letters from the Abbé Rizzini (p. 57), which plunged the Duke in the deepest grief, though he still hoped that the Prince of Orange had been killed.

At the end of 1690 begins a series of 17 letters, of which the last was written in Nov., 1699, to James II from Armand Jean du Plessis, the founder and first Abbot of La Trappe. They mostly consist of reflections on religious topics, such as the duty of resignation to the will of God.

In his first letter (p. 60) the abbot remarked that never have the people been more submissive to the King's will than when he himself is most dependent on that of God. On second thoughts the abbot recollects that the case of his unfortunate

correspondent was rather an instance to the contrary, for he then qualified his statement by adding : “ à moins que Dieu par des considerations particulières n’interrompe en cela, pour ainsi dire, le cours ordinaire de ses conseils.”

In one of 24 Jan., 1691 (*p.* 61), he commented on the papers of Charles II and the Duchess of York, giving their reasons for becoming Roman Catholics, which James II had placed in his hands. The argument of Charles II was, that, if there is no sovereign authority to judge opinions and any doubts that may arise, all religion will be arbitrary and everyone will follow his own imaginations and fancies as the rules of his belief; the fact that this authority is found only in the Catholic Church proves that it should be recognized as the true Church and that it alone has the true marks of a Church.

In a letter of 3 April (*p.* 64) the abbot consoled James for his chagrin at being left behind by Louis XIV at his departure for Mons, ascribing the King’s refusal to take him with him to his care for the preservation of his person ; what grief, the Abbot reflects, had it been for the King had he seen with his own eyes that happen to his Majesty which may happen to persons that expose themselves, which everyone knows he would not have failed to do.

In another on the same page he warned James not to be astonished at finding among people outside the Church persons who live in an exact morality, for the devil is an imitator of Jesus Christ in order to seduce His servants. In Nov. (*p.* 65) he sent him the letters of association from himself and his convent granting him, as far as possible, entire participation in all their spiritual advantages from the Masses, from the solitude and silence they observe, and from their vigils, fastings, prayers, &c.

In a letter of 4 Oct., 1696, the abbot commended James for his conduct in refusing the offer of the Crown of Poland. Macpherson (*Original Papers, Vol. I.*, *p.* 259, note) is therefore mistaken in supposing that the letter in question was an answer to certain questions he prints proposed by his Majesty to his confessor (*p.* 120).

At the end of 1691 James went to Brittany to meet the Irish officers and soldiers who had retired to France after the capitulation of Limerick. Before leaving St. Germains he sent a warrant

to General Buchan authorizing him to give leave to his adherents in Scotland to do what might be meet for their safety (*p.* 66). From Rennes he issued a declaration promising on his restoration to make good to the Irish officers and soldiers the difference between the pay they were to be allowed in France and that to which they were entitled by the Irish establishment (*p.* 67). Several papers on subsequent pages give details of the regiments to be formed out of the Irish troops and the names of the officers of the two troops of Guards.

Early in February James began to issue commissions for privateers (*p.* 69). Regulations for these privateers and for the disposal of any prizes taken by them will be found on *pp.* 93, 98, 99.

On 19 April, before leaving St. Germains, James granted a dispensation to his son, on whom he had conferred the Garter, to wear the ensigns of the Order without being installed at the Chapel Royal, Windsor. Similar leave was given to the Dukes of Powis and Melfort (*p.* 71). From Queneville orders were sent to General Buchan to march to Dunkirk to embark for the North of Scotland and to land at Dunotar or Slains Castle. Letters were written to Lords Erroll and Keith, ordering them to put these castles into the General's hands, and several other letters to the Privy Council of Scotland and various Scotch noblemen of importance, and several commissions were dispatched to Dunkirk, but after the battle of La Hogue the letters and most of the commissions were cancelled (*pp.* 72, 73).

A paper on *p.* 73 gives lists of the officers for whom subsistence was provided after the battle of La Hogue, with details of the manner in which some of them were employed.

On *p.* 77 James relates how in Jan., 1688-9, he caused a new Great Seal of England to be made by Roettier, the engraver, which being imperfect from the haste with which it was made, he ordered, in May, 1691, a new one to be made, and that, when it was ready, the old one was broken in his presence.

On 21 Aug., 1693 (*p.* 79), James wrote to Capt. Michael Middleton, the Governor of the Bass, the only spot in the three kingdoms still held for him, sending him some supplies and promising him more, and in the following March Major Robert Middleton was ordered to go there to assist the Governor (*p.* 85),

to whom further supplies were sent and promised, and Mr. Nichols, a refugee priest from Scotland (p. 74), to minister to such of the garrison as were Roman Catholics.

In June, 1694, the Duke of Melfort resigned the Secretaryship of State and was succeeded by the Earl of Middleton (p. 87).

In 1695 James directed that the gold chain and medal belonging to the City of Dublin should be kept in the custody of Sir W. Ellis as chamberlain and treasurer of that city (p. 108).

In December of the same year John Roettier and his sons, who had been appointed engravers to the English mint, were ordered to prepare punchions and dies for coining gold and silver coins according to certain annexed designs (p. 109).

On pp. 110-112 will be found a copy of the declaration prepared before the invasion intended in the spring of 1696, which was never published, because the King had decided not to disperse it till his landing, which never took place. (*Life of James II*, Vol. II, p. 585.) On his arrival at Calais James appointed the Marquis d' Harcourt to be captain general and Richard Hamilton to be lieutenant general of his army in England (p. 113).

On pp. 114-117 will be found the curious rules for the Household of the Prince of Wales, which regulated with the utmost minuteness the mode of life and the studies of the Prince, who was then just over eight years of age.

In May, 1697, James, in consideration of the zeal and loyalty of those who had the government of the Scots College at Paris in preserving a charter containing the foundation of a chapel in Glasgow Cathedral by King Robert II, in consideration of a dispensation to him to marry his cousin Elizabeth More, by which charter the legitimacy of King Robert III was undeniably proved, and of the fidelity and affection of Lewis Inese, Principal of the College and Almoner to the Queen, as shown by publishing the said charter with just remarks, and also in consideration of the said College having promised to offer for all future time prayers for himself, the Queen and the Royal family and for his predecessors, Kings of Scotland, promised to settle a foundation of 100*l.* a year sterling in France on the said College within six months of his restoration (p. 123). This promise was ratified and confirmed by James III in 1707 (p. 216). This is the first

mention of Mr. Innes, or Inese as he spells his name himself, who was in all the secrets of the Court of St. Germain and from whom there are many letters in this and in subsequent volumes.

A draft letter from the Abbé Rizzini, the date of which must be about the end of 1700 or the beginning of 1701, to the Duke of Modena, gives an account of an interview he had with Queen Mary on the subject of her claims under the will of her brother, the late Duke, as to which he had suggested a compromise, urging the financial difficulties of her uncle, the reigning Duke, caused by the wars in Italy, not to mention his future difficulties if war should break out again. He advised the Duke to settle at once his differences with her Majesty with regard both to her brother's will and to her renunciation of her rights to the Duchy, lest they might at some future time, if they remained unsettled, be revived and insisted on by her descendants (*p. 155*).

From papers in MSS., Additional, No. 34,638, it appears that the clause in the will concerning the Queen was "Comme le Duc a toujours fait profession de toute l'*[espèce]* de respect et de consideration envers sa Majesté . . . de mesme il veut et ordonne que . . . son heritier (Prince Rinaldo) fasse . . . tout ce que en faveur de sa Majesté . . . luy sera exprimé par le Prince Cesar . . . auquel à cet egard il a confié ses sentiments et intentions," and that the Queen and her uncle were equally unwilling to trust Prince Cesare's declaration concerning the late Duke's intentions.

James II died on 16 Sept., 1701, and before the end of the month his son and successor wrote to the Pope to announce his death, and his own resolution to follow in his footsteps, and hoped that he would never forget his last charges on his death-bed, namely that he should always prefer the eternal salvation of his soul and the profession of the Roman Catholic faith to all transitory things, and to all temporal advantages (*p. 160*).

At the same time letters were written to the Kings of Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Denmark, to many Cardinals and to others, to announce the death of James, and numerous warrants were issued for appointing to the various offices of the Households of the new King, of his mother, the Queen Dowager, and of his sister, the Princess Louisa. A warrant was issued for making a new Great Seal for England, and a declaration that, as it was

the King's intention that the ceremonial forms and customs of the Court and Household should be observed as in the times of his ancestors, whatever might be done at St. Germain contrary to the established rules of the Court should not be made precedents in England (p. 165).

Funeral obsequies for the repose of the soul of the late King were celebrated in the Pontifical Chapel, and in San Lorenzo in Lucina, the titular church of Cardinal Carlo Barberini. At the former the sermon was preached by the Abbé Albani, the Pope's nephew. Letters from Queen Mary and James III express their gratitude to the Cardinal and the Abbé (pp. 169, 171, 172). A book was published, dedicated to James III, with a description of the "Magnifique Mausolée, et des emblemes qui servoient de décoration aux funerailles," erected by the Cardinal (p. 175). The General of the Jesuits ordered all the members of the Order to pray for the repose of the soul of the late King, and that 5,000 masses should be celebrated with the same intention (pp. 171, 172).

Queen Mary, in a letter written probably in Sept., 1703, observes that the miracles, with which it has pleased God to glorify the King's tomb, increase in number daily, and that she has a sure hope that, as his patience and resignation had helped to bear their common afflictions, so his intercession in heaven will sustain her to the end (p. 187).

The Queen employed her good offices with Louis XIV at the request of her uncle, the Duke of Modena, to induce him to spare the Duchy as far as possible during the war in Italy, and wrote to the Duc de Vendôme, the French commander there, requesting him to have every consideration for her uncle's territories, so far as the King's service permitted (pp. 186, 187, 194).

At the end of 1703 a great commotion was caused at St. Germain by the discovery that Dr. Betham, the King's preceptor, had a leaning towards Jansenism. He was charged with advising his pupil to use the books of devotion of Port Royal to the exclusion of all others, with saying that Port Royal was one of the most regular and holy monasteries in France, and with praising Arnauld, Nicole, and other Port Royalists, as great men and worthy reformers of the French clergy. He had also found fault with the ordinance of the Bishop of Chartres on the *Cas de Conscience*, particularly as to the Bishop's treatment of the

authority and infallibility of the Pope. With regard to the Pope's authority he had said it would be strange to be obliged to believe him should he say that two and three did not make five.

He rejoiced that Quenelle, the leader of the Jansenists, had escaped from his imprisonment at Brussels, and declared that he had been unjustly persecuted, and that the papers alleged to have been found at his house were forgeries. He even went so far as to charge the Jesuits with teaching equivocation.

Dr. Betham's politics were also suspected. It was alleged that he had been heard to say he would like better to live under Cromwell or the Prince of Orange than under the government of France.

The Bishop of Toul and the Curé of St. Sulpice were consulted, probably through Madame de Maintenon. The former proposed that a third person, to be carefully selected, should be always present when the preceptor was instructing his pupil. To check the increase of Jansenism in France, he suggested that a Bull should be procured from the Pope to be executed by all the French bishops in their dioceses. It was perhaps in consequence of this advice that the Bull *Vineam Domini* was procured in 1705.

Madame de [Maintenon?] pointed out the objections to following the Bishop's advice and advised that a temporising course should be taken.

Finally in February, 1704, the whole matter was referred to Cardinal de Noailles, the Archbishop of Paris, who, after two interviews with Dr. Betham, succeeded in effecting an accommodation. The whole story throws a curious light on the influences by which the character of James was formed (pp. 188-193).

On p. 193 is the first letter on a subject which occurs frequently in the papers, the appointment of bishops in Ireland. On 6 March, 1704, Queen Mary wrote to the Archbishop of Tuam, agreeing that no step should be taken to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Bishop of Elphin while the Irish Parliament was sitting and while the persecution against the Roman Catholics there was still raging, and promising, when the time came, to take his advice concerning the person to be chosen.

In Feb., 1707, James III wrote to Cardinal Imperiali, the Protector of Ireland, to represent the need of more bishops being appointed, the number being reduced to two, of whom only one

was able to perform his duties, the other being in prison. Three years before he had nominated three persons for the bishoprics of Kilmacduagh, Ardfert and Aghadoe, and Killala, but the Pope had hitherto returned him no answer. If there was any objection to any of the three, he would be always ready to name another (p. 210).

In June, 1709, he nominated Dr. Verdun, and Father Ambrose O'Connor to the bishopric of Ferns and the united bishoprics of Ardagh and Clonmacnois (p. 232). These nominations not having been acted on, he wrote again in Jan., 1710, and March, 1711 (pp. 235, 239), urging that they should be carried into effect, and at the latter date he wrote to the Pope nominating Dr. Christopher Butler, who, as a near relation of the Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant, would have more freedom in exercising his ministry, to the Archbishopric of Cashel.

In Sept., 1711, James had learnt the assent of the Pope to his nomination of the Abbé Butler, but was informed that he was unwilling to undertake the office (p. 241). In a letter of 15 Nov. to Cardinal Gualterio, whom he had nominated to be Protector of England (p. 241), he insisted on his right of nomination to that office. It appeared that the Pope was desirous that that office should be conferred on his nephew Albani, whom he had just raised to the Cardinalate. James declared that, had Albani been previously made Cardinal, he would have been inclined to have given him the preference over all the rest of the Sacred College, but, now that he could not answer the Pope's wishes without prejudicing his rights and breaking a solemn engagement, he adhered to his first nomination (p. 243).

Finally on 12 July, 1714, James wrote at great length to Cardinal Imperiali and also to the Pope, insisting on his rights of nomination to Irish bishoprics and demanding either a confirmation or a grant thereof without any conditions except such as other sovereigns were subject to. He complained at the same time of the disrespectful conduct to him of the Bishop of Clogher and mentioned that there were very strong objections to the Archbishops of Dublin and Tuam and to the Bishop of Ossory, which the Duke of Perth would explain more fully (pp. 329-332). From a passage in the former letter (p. 331) it appears that James considered that the Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland were

peers of that kingdom. In May, 1715, James wrote to the Pope and Cardinal Imperiali nominating Hugh MacMahon, the Bishop of Clogher, to the vacant Archbishopric of Armagh (p. 366). In August he wrote to thank the Pope for translating MacMahon to the Archbishopric, and nominated Edward Murphy to the Bishopric of Kildare (p. 393). Shortly before his departure for Scotland he found time to thank the Pope for appointing Murphy and to nominate that bishop as administrator of the diocese of Leighlin (p. 437).

In Oct., 1704 (p. 196), Queen Mary wrote to the Vice-General of the Jesuits to complain that, contrary to the promise made by the General to the late King, another Italian Rector had been appointed to the Scots College at Rome, and to request that a Scotchman should be appointed as soon as possible to the office, and two years and a half afterwards James protested against a proposal then before the Propaganda to suppress the College, and apply its revenues to other colleges.

In 1710 the Queen and James wrote again to ask Cardinals Imperiali and Sacripanti, the Protectors of Ireland and Scotland, to oppose the design for uniting in one college the English, Irish, and Scotch students (pp. 235, 236).

In Oct., 1704, Queen Mary wrote to the young Earl of Dumbar-ton, then a boy of about 17, who was anxious to become a monk, advising him not to do so till he had seen her and spoken to her at Chaillot, that she and the rest of the world might see that he had not decided without mature deliberation (p. 197).

James attained his majority by his father's will in June, 1706, and one of his first acts was to write to the Pope, to assure him that no temptation of this world and no desire of the throne should ever make him wander from the right path of the Catholic faith (p. 205).

In March, 1707, James complained that his portrait had not been exhibited in the Church of the English College at Rome on the day of St. Thomas of Canterbury according to the usual custom, and demanded satisfaction for the slight he had thus received, which he suggested might be made by exhibiting his portrait on St. George's Day (p. 212).

In June Queen Mary wrote to the Comtesse de Lussan to sympathise with her and her husband at the unexpected marriage to

the Duke of Melfort's son of her daughter, the widow of the late Duke of Albemarle, the son of James II by Arabella Churchill. She disclaimed having had any intention to put any pressure on the Countess or her husband to reconcile themselves with their daughter. All she had said was, that, if such a reconciliation took place, she and her son, the King, would also be ready to forgive the Duchess. She added that she was ready to do all in her power to safeguard the interests of the late Duke's daughter (*p.* 214).

On *p.* 218 will be found a long declaration by James, drawn up before his abortive expedition to Scotland in 1708.

Several letters of the Queen and of James, after his return, to Cardinals and others, thank them for their letters hoping for the success of the expedition, and in particular Cardinals Imperiali and Caprara are thanked for having used their influence with the Pope to procure from him both spiritual and temporal assistance (*pp.* 221, 223, 224, 226).

In May James issued a warrant to Norbert Roettiers, engraver of the English Mint, for making punchions and dies for coining gold and silver coins according to the designs annexed (*p.* 223).

In the autumn of 1708 James accompanied the French army to Flanders. A letter of 1 Nov. from Queen Mary to Mr. Dicconson, her Treasurer, shows the pecuniary difficulties of the Royal family (*p.* 228). She thanks him for letting her see plainly the sad account of their poor affairs, and his own thoughts on them, "which tho' good, I cannot make my owne to the King, having already approved his not sending away his equipage upon a notion he has, which I think is well grounded, that his doing so, befor the Princes do it, would look as if he were weary to stay ther, and impatient to come back, which I think would be a great prejudice to him, if it were so thought. This I have writt to him two days ago, and I realy think it was reasonable he should make no step homewards, till the Princes do. Therefor I shall not mention what you say, but I will send him to-morow the account of the money you have sent me, and press him to save all he can, though I must own I don't see how anything can be saved without he lessens his equipage, so that I believe I shall be forced to sell the rest of the jewel, but I will not tell him so."

In the following year she replied to Mr. Diceonson's letter on the deplorable state of her affairs relating to money and debts. She declared her resolution to order no extraordinary payments in future except on extraordinary occasions, of which Mr. Dicconson was to be the judge (p. 232).

In October, 1709, James wrote himself to Mr. Dicconson expressing how sensible he was of all his pains for the Queen's and his own service, and particularly of his help and care to her amidst all the misery of St. Germains. "I find you are in no hopes of any money at all, but, our army beginning to be paid more regularly, the rest will, I hope, come in time. If . . . I return this month, I shall not want more than the 4,000 *livres* for October, and on the whole I think my expence this campagne has not been extravagant for me. Before I went none of you thought I could make it without retrenching or selling, but wee have rubbed it out without either by the Queen's help and your care" (p. 233).

In December James wrote to the Pope to request him to lend him what he could, and to employ his credit and authority to get a good sum lent him secretly, by other Catholic Princes, or by the clergy of Rome or elsewhere, to assist in his restoration (p. 235).

In the latter half of 1708 James, with the approval of Louis XIV, to whom the choice of the person had been left, nominated the Abbé de Polignac, afterwards one of the French plenipotentiaries to the Conference at Gertruydenberg, to the Cardinalate (p. 229).

The Princess Louisa, James' only sister of the whole blood, died in April, 1712. On pp. 244, 245, will be found several letters from James to the Pope and others announcing her death, and replying to condolences. In June, 1712, James wrote to the Princesse des Ursins to ask her good offices with the King and Queen of Spain in favour of the Irish troops in the King's service, that they might be kept on foot after the peace (p. 245).

After the middle of August James withdrew from St. Germains, travelling by easy stages to Chalons-sur-Marne. On 8 Sept. Queen Mary wrote to Mr. Dicconson advising him, if it was true that he had received an order for payment of only two months of James' pension, to write to M. Desmarests, the Minister of Finance, saying that he had been told by James before he left

Paris that the King of France had ordered for him three months' payment, that James had told M. de Torcy he could not go till this sum was paid, but that he had made an effort to go without it, and Dicconson therefore believed there had been some mistake, which he begged might be redressed (*p.* 246).

On 1 Oct. Queen Mary sent Prior, the English ambassador, a letter which had been drafted by Mr. Dicconson and submitted to James for alterations. Madame de Maintenon and Louis XIV had approved of her sending the letter, provided there was nothing in it that could shock Prior or hurt others. This letter probably related to the Queen's claims for her jointure (*p.* 247).

While James was at Chalons an attempt was made to remove Lord Middleton from the Secretaryship of State and to substitute Richard Hamilton, on the ground that the former was distrusted by the English Tories, and especially by Lord Oxford. On 5 Jan., 1713, James wrote to M. de Torcy from Chalons, suspecting that Berwick was caballing in favour of Hamilton, desiring to know Oxford's opinion on the subject through some other channel than Gaultier, and requesting, if he must dismiss Middleton, that Oxford would send over from England some person worthy of his own and of Oxford's confidence. He wrote again on the 19th, complaining that his friends demanded from him a blind obedience, and wished to remove from him the only person with him who deserved and possessed his confidence. (*Salomon, History, pp.* 328, 329.)

Berwick, in February, wrote that he had explained to de Torcy James' reasons for dismissing Hamilton, and that de Torcy seemed to be of opinion that what was written in his favour was only in consequence of the dislike they had of Lord Middleton (*p.* 256), and, in March, that his only motives had been that he could not without certain proofs suspect one who, for sixty years, had always had the character of an honest man. What he had written had been entirely without Hamilton's knowledge. He added that his sister, the Duchess of Buckinghamshire, had written to him to inquire if Hamilton had left James and to know the reasons of it, saying that the Protestant Jacobites were much annoyed at it, because they could not bear Lord Middleton. This letter and de Torcy's opinion that their distrust of Lord Middleton was their only motive for putting Hamilton forward

made Berwick believe that what Gaultier had communicated was due neither to his imagination nor invention (*pp.* 258-260).

In December, however, Sir Thomas Higgons was appointed Secretary (*p.* 285), and Middleton returned from Lorraine to Paris (*p.* 286). As some consolation to the latter his son, Lord Clermont, was appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber (*p.* 285). It was hoped that now that Middleton had been removed Oxford would speak out (*p.* 287).

As late as 1715 Bolingbroke, after his arrival in Paris, expressed his distrust of Middleton (*pp.* 359, 362), but said that Sir T. Higgons would be trusted by a great many (*p.* 362).

On 23 Oct. 1712, begins the confidential correspondence of James and the Duke of Berwick. The Duke had taken part in the management of James' affairs since 1708, but had been a great deal away from Paris till he relinquished his command in Dauphiny in October, 1712. The correspondence extends over three years, till the rupture between James and the Duke in October, 1715, caused by the refusal of the latter to go to Scotland to take the command in chief there, as James had ordered. There are two breaks, from 27 Nov., 1712, to 24 Feb., 1713, when the Duke was sent to relieve Gerona, and from 22 June to 25 November, 1714, when the Duke was commanding at the siege of Barcelona. Some extracts are printed in the appendix to Vol. I of Lord Mahon's History, but, as they are very short, the letters (all of which are holograph) are printed in full.

These confidential letters are the best authority for the views and projects of the Jacobite party during this important period, which included the end of Queen Anne's reign and the beginning of that of George I. What is most interesting in the letters is the light they give regarding the attitude towards James and his restoration of prominent English politicians, especially that of Oxford and Bolingbroke.

All the communications from Oxford and Bolingbroke came through the Abbé Gaultier and M. d'Iberville, who had been sent to London as Envoy Extraordinary in October, 1713.⁹ Oxford's communications came through the channel of Gaultier,

⁹ Large extracts from their letters were made from the originals in the French Archives for Sir James Mackintosh. They are now in the British Museum.

and Bolingbroke's, with few exceptions, through that of d'Iberville. (Salomon, *History*, p. 249.)

Bolingbroke in Oct., 1712, inquired of Gaultier what Whigs were in correspondence with James (p. 248). Oxford in November complained that James had lately sent into England some puckles or emissaries whose behaviour had much embarrassed the government (p. 250). This word is spelt "pickles" by Lord Mahon in the extract he prints, but it is clearly spelt "puckles," and the word occurs in several other places in the correspondence, plainly meaning an emissary or messenger. The word, as far as I know, does not occur in any dictionary.

James, on 21 Oct., replied to de Torcy that, since the correspondence with Marlborough had ceased more than two years ago, he had had no dealings with the Whigs, nor, indeed, with the Tories, except what de Torcy knew, and that, since the appointment of the present ministry, he had taken no step without de Torcy's knowledge. Marlborough had, indeed, the previous winter sent him some vague compliments which he had not answered (Salomon, *History*, p. 327). Berwick, on the 26th, wrote approving of this reply, which he thought should have a good effect with the ministry, as they would see they ran no risk in trusting James (p. 248).

In Berwick's first letter (p. 247) he expressed his opinion that they (the English ministry) meant well for James' interest, and that they intended to act with all the speed imaginable, but that they were so afraid of its being known before the conclusion of the peace that they were unwilling to trust anybody with their secret.

On 28 March, 1713, Berwick alluded to a letter from Gaultier as the first time that anything had been said plainly on behalf of James (p. 260). This was probably the letter of 20 March (*Mackintosh Transcripts*) in which Gaultier stated that Oxford had allowed him to see his sentiments towards Montgoulin (James) and his desire to serve him, and had declared that, as soon as peace was made, he would bring Protho (Queen Anne) into his views, which would be easy, as her thoughts were the same as his. Meanwhile James was to declare he did not intend to stay always where he was, but would travel as soon as peace was made. This was to prevent people in England supposing that he remained in Lorraine in order to be at hand in case of need.

Berwick, on 18 April, referred to Oxford's letter to de Torcy, dated 7 April, in which he had said "Je parlerai à M. l'Abbé Gaultier avant son départ au sujet du Chevalier." These expressions, de Torcy remarked in a letter of 13 April to James, he had not hitherto used, and de Torcy would not have believed that he would have ventured to put them on paper (*Mackintosh Transcripts*).

When Gaultier came over to Paris in May, he assured Berwick that Bolingbroke was acting in concert with Oxford, and that both would heartily forward James' interests (pp. 266, 268). This is the first mention of Bolingbroke in the Papers, except his inquiry in the previous October about the Whigs.

In June or July James wrote to his friends in England to support the ministry at the coming elections (p. 269), (see also Macpherson, *Original Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 416, 417), as he had directed them the February before to support them in Parliament (Macpherson, Vol. II, p. 389).

All through the autumn of 1718 Oxford continued to procrastinate, and in Nov. James wrote to M. de Torcy that he knew not what to think of him, "car rien au monde ne ressemble tant à un amusement que sa conduite à mon egard" (Salomon, *History*, p. 332).

Gaultier, however, in a letter of 14 Dec. (*Mackintosh Transcripts*, Vol. VIII), reported to de Torcy that Oxford had said he would never consent, while he lived, that England should be governed by a German, and that the approaching Parliament would settle matters, so that the Chevalier must necessarily come back after the Queen's death, provided that he behaved as his own interests required, and imitated the conduct of his uncle, Charles II. This, I think, is the first hint from England of the necessity of James' changing, or at least dissembling, his religion.

On this letter Berwick remarked that he found in it expressions that could not be construed otherwise than favourably to James, especially in what regarded the proceedings of the Parliament, but that he could not imagine how Oxford, foreseeing himself undone in case of Queen Anne's death, should not imagine something to secure himself (p. 287).

In January, 1714, Oxford proposed to send over to James some person in his confidence to direct him (*p.* 291), but it does not appear from the papers that this was ever done, though subsequent passages allude to the desirability of it (*pp.* 294, 300).

In consequence of Queen Anne's serious illness early in 1714 (*p.* 292), Ormonde had pressed Oxford very hard to take such measures as would ensure James' succession in case the Queen died, which Oxford promised to do, and Ormonde had promised not to let him rest till he did it (*p.* 293). Oxford, however, would never come to a determination. Berwick thought him "a man so dark and incomprehensible that one is often tempted to believe him a knave at bottom, were it not that the Whigs, the Elector and Marlborough will never make up with him." Berwick was not surprised at Oxford's not answering his letters, since he did the same by James' (*p.* 294).

Gaultier, in letters to de Torcy of 26 Jan. and 5 Feb. and to James of 6 and 19 Feb. (n.s.) (*Mackintosh Transcripts, Vol. X*), narrated conversations with Oxford, who insisted on the absolute necessity, if James wished to succeed, of his changing or at least dissembling his religion. This advice, said Gaultier, was not his own, which it would have been improper for a person in his position to give; he only repeated what he had been told by certain lords of great authority. As to his conduct in other matters, he must avoid his father's mistakes, respect the religion, liberty and privileges of his subjects, and not attempt to seize the throne by means of the Scotch, as the English would never brook being a conquered nation.

On the first letter to de Torcy Berwick observed it seemed very full of nothing, and expressed the opinion of Oxford quoted above. He advised James, in replying to Gaultier, to leave the subject of religion unnoticed, to give great assurances of his kindness to his sister, of his esteem for the Prime Minister without mentioning any other, of his love for his country and countrymen, and of his resolution to mind entirely their happiness, and to maintain them in their liberty, property and religion (*p.* 300).

James described Gaultier's letter as a great deal of writing to very little purpose, and spoke of his proceedings as incomprehensible (*p.* 301), and in writing to de Torcy about the letter

of 26 Jan. observed of Oxford "Qu'il veut amuser le Pretendant" (*Mackintosh Transcripts*).

A remarkable letter of 6 March (n.s.) from d'Iberville to de Torcy gives the substance of two very long conversations with Bolingbroke on 27 Feb. and 2 March (*Salomon and Mackintosh Transcripts*). He begins with a sketch of the different kinds of Tories and Whigs. Of the first there were three :—

1. Jacobites, who from various motives wished for the succession of James, even though he did not change his religion. Such were the Roman Catholics, a few Quakers and the Nonjurors.

2. The Hanoverian Tories, who were zealous for the English Church and desired a monarchy, but a limited one. These would not accept James even if he changed his religion, believing that he would never forget the maxims of despotic government and of the Catholic Church in which he had been brought up.

3. Tories who were averse to the Elector, either from fear that under him they would have no share in the government, or from dislike to his person and to Germans, or from fear of civil war, which appeared inevitable, if so many nearer to the succession were excluded, or from principles of justice. These desired James to succeed, but wished that he would embrace the English religion, some from a zeal for religion, others from dread of the Pope, others again fearing to lose the Church lands they possessed, while others apprehended a civil war, as without force the Whigs and the Tories of the second class would not submit to a Catholic sovereign.

A fourth class consisted of those who were Tories merely from interested motives.

Of the Whigs there were two classes. Those who preferred a Republican form of government, or a monarchy in which the King was a mere phantom ; such were the Presbyterians, the French refugees, and the Nonconformists in general ; and those who did not desire a republic, because they would then lose their rank. Such were some lords and people of quality, who reckoned on engrossing on the Elector's accession all employments for themselves and their relations. Among the Whigs, as among the Tories, were people who would turn their coats if the Court would satisfy them.

The Tories reckoned themselves in Great Britain to be 8 to 1 to the Whigs, but in London the proportion was much smaller. The Whigs boasted of having the fullest purses, the best swords and the best heads, and even the fairest women, on their side.

D'Iberville asked Bolingbroke what measures James ought to take, whether he should remain inactive or follow the advice of some who represented that he was lost if he did not act, and that, if he would believe them, he might hope for everything, even without changing his religion or waiting for the Queen's death.

Bolingbroke advised that James should await either the effect of the steps which would be taken for him, without missing any opportunity, or the revolution which would infallibly break out within a year after the Queen's death, because the Elector would not be able to maintain himself on the throne, and that it was better to remain inactive than to lose everything by too much haste. The late Earl of Rochester and all the other soundest heads, such as the Chancellor, Mr. Bromley and the Bishop of Rochester, were of this opinion. He knew the man who two months ago made offers in person to James, and d'Iberville himself had spoken to him. Though a very honest man he had no means of giving any real assistance, nor had the people in whose name he spoke. He then gave his opinion, which d'Iberville writes at great length, on the assistance that Scotland and Ireland could give.

If James were to attempt a restoration by force, the Tories of the second class would immediately join the Whigs, and the ministers and the most conspicuous of the third class would be forced to take the same side in order to avoid their own ruin and a civil war. If on the other hand the ministers were allowed time to win back people's minds to the old maxims of loyalty to the King and attachment to the English Church, the end would certainly be reached of uniting the whole Tory party in favour of the Pretender. For this it was necessary either that the Queen should live long enough to give the requisite time, or that the Whigs should proceed to extremities, which would give an opportunity of advancing faster.

In the other alternative—that of the Elector ascending the throne—Bolingbroke reasoned as follows:—That Prince, himself of mediocre abilities, would have no minister or adviser who was

not English and with an authority limited by the strict laws already made, to which others would be added. These premises granted, either he would desire to restore the prerogatives of royalty, which the Whigs would oppose and would be the first to expel him, or, like William, he must suffer all sorts of new attacks on those prerogatives, in which case they would end by sapping the royal authority, which had been degraded by the Whigs under William and during the present reign until the appointment of the existing ministry. The result would be absolute anarchy, which would not be lasting, and the Tories of the second class and even a part of the Whigs would join the well-disposed for the recall of the legitimate King, who by his birth would have the right to demand the restoration of things to the state they were in under the King, his father, to which all would of themselves agree, having found the necessity of it by experience. He repeated that it was only the English and Irish Catholics, who must not be listened to, or the Elector's emissaries, or people who had no knowledge of the disposition of the nation, or adventurers who sought their living in troubled waters, who could give the Pretender hopes of ascending the throne without conforming. All his most faithful servants were of this opinion, and saw clearly that people would rather accept a Turk than a Catholic.

His own opinion was that he ought not, however, to change immediately, or even let it be understood that he would be disposed to do so, because the Tories of the second class, who had taken a ply against the ministers, because they had imagined that the Queen was working in the Pretender's favour without their sharing in it, would regard his change of religion as a proof of the truth of their suspicions.

D'Iberville then threw out a notion which had occurred to him, when it was believed that the Queen could not outlive the spring, whether she might by a holograph will, delivered to the Lord Chancellor a little before her death, to be laid before Parliament, declare that she recognized the Prince of Wales as her brother, and exhort Parliament to offer him the crown on condition of his embracing the English religion.

Bolingbroke, after weighing all the circumstances, relished the idea, agreeing that such a will would expose neither the ministers, who would not appear to have had any part in it, nor the Lord

Chancellor, in whose hands it would be placed sealed up, and that it would give Parliament an opportunity for deliberation notwithstanding all the Acts of Succession. It would become them to follow the way proposed by the Queen, as the laws of justice would require. He was struck by d'Iberville's reminding him of the conduct of the Swedes towards Sigismund under similar circumstances.

D'Iberville then drew a parallel between the different parties in England and those in France during the league against Henry IV. Of these he compared to the Nonjurors the men of worth and honour, like the Archbishop of Bourges, who recognized him as king without waiting for him to change his religion. Bolingbroke found the comparison just and said that he belonged himself to the above class.

Bolingbroke informed d'Iberville of two things, saying it were to be wished the suspicious Tories could be informed of them, one being the infamous conduct of Marlborough, who was making proposals to the Pretender, while he was assuring the Elector in writing that he might reckon on finding in him a general ready to serve him with the last drop of his blood. He added that there was ground for suspecting that among those in France who were acquainted with the deepest secrets of the Pretender there was someone in correspondence with Marlborough. D'Iberville's first idea having fallen on Berwick, Bolingbroke hastily replied "Yes, but there is another," whom he did not name, and, when d'Iberville tried to make him do so by saying that Louis XIV ought to be informed of it, he replied that he was so already.

The other confidence, as to which he asked for the utmost secrecy, was that the Queen for a long time past, and even during the Prince of Denmark's life, always carried about her and put every evening under her bolster a sealed packet, of which she changed the envelope when it got dirty or worn, which was suspected to be a will concerning the Pretender. This he told d'Iberville on his suggestion of what the Queen might do.

This may have been the packet mentioned in an extract from a letter to Mr. Stafford from a Tory friend, enclosed in a letter of M. de Chateauneuf of 28 Aug., 1714, which stated that a sealed packet of the Queen had been found, on which she had written that she

begged it might be burnt after her death, which was accordingly done in the Council in Bothmar's presence (*Salomon Transcripts*).

This letter gives the fullest exposition of Bolingbroke's position and views, but d'Iberville had already written on 5 and 18 Feb. (N.S.) to Louis XIV and de Torcy accounts of conversations with Bolingbroke to the same effect. James, in writing on 3 March to de Torcy (Salomon, *History*, p. 337), said he was surprised at d'Iberville's letters, but suggested that d'Iberville might make a good use of what Bolingbroke had said about religion, for, if the Whigs made such shocking reflections on any change he might make at present, they would certainly make the same should he do so at any future time. Berwick (p. 304) had already observed, that what Bolingbroke had said gave James an opportunity always to avoid saying anything on that subject, and argued that if the Tories could once be brought to abandon the Elector's succession, they would, before they were aware, find themselves obliged to settle James' restoration as he wished.

Following the advice of Gaultier and Berwick (p. 302), James on 3 March wrote to Queen Anne, to Oxford and to Bolingbroke the letters printed by Salomon (*History*, pp. 337-341) and also one to Lord Poulett. In these he urged the necessity, considering how precarious the Queen's life was, of taking immediate steps to secure his succession, and promised, if the Queen would secure him the succession after her death to leave her in quiet possession during her life. Till the effect of these letters could be seen, in Berwick's opinion nothing could be done (p. 306).

Finally on 18 March James wrote to Gaultier the letter printed in Macpherson, *Original Papers*, Vol. II, p. 525, declaring that his determination was unalterable, not merely not to change but not even to dissemble his religion.

On the 19th (N.S.) Gaultier wrote to James that many of the Tories, on account of his religion, had taken the side of the House of Hanover, and the others had not yet done so in hopes he would conform before long, but they had assured him that if he did not satisfy them without delay on that point they would all abandon him and join his rival. Bolingbroke had told him this when he delivered to him James' letter, and ordered him to tell

it to James from him in plain terms. Gaultier added that in a few days he would have something to tell him from Oxford to almost the same effect.

On the 22nd (n.s.) Gaultier wrote that Bolingbroke had told him the morning before, that, since Gaultier had delivered to him James' letter, he had seen all his friends in both Houses of Parliament. All had assured him that they would take no steps to gratify James as long as he would not conform to their religion, and that, if he would not soon give them satisfaction on that point, they would be obliged, and that without delay, to join the ranks of his rival, in order to preserve their properties and their offices.

Oxford had told Gaultier the last time he saw him that he had not again spoken to the Queen about James' letter after her answer. "Ce sera à vous à vous determiner de votre côté comme il ne manquera pas de le faire du sien, et de le faire faire à la reine et à tous ses amis pour la conservation de la religion et des lois." These were the exact words Oxford had used.

Gaultier concluded by declaring that "It is disagreeable for me to have only mortifying things, which according to you are useless, to inform you of, but they have ordered me to do so, saying that all they are doing is for your good, and that it is absolutely necessary to inform you of them to prevent your having grounds hereafter to reproach your friends with having left you in ignorance, and with not having let you know what you ought to have known in order to ensure the success of your cause. They say to me : 'If he is so immovable, how can we flatter ourselves that he will let himself be guided by us when we wish to take steps for re-establishing our monarchy as it was under Charles II ?'" (*Salomon Transcripts.*)

On a letter from Gaultier, perhaps the first of these, Berwick expressed his opinion that the point of religion was never to be answered or noticed ; that the Tories either really intended what they said, in which case a flat refusal would make them take contrary measures, or they only designed to endeavour to persuade James to change, though resolved to do the work (p. 309).

On 28 March Berwick wrote that de Torcy was sending to James the letters from England. They confirmed Berwick in the opinion that no answer was ever to be made on the subject of

religion. "Truly," said he, "all this looks ill, for, after two or three years' negotiation to propose at last an impossible thing is what we call *une querelle d'Allemand*; however, one must keep fair with them, for there is no remedy, but must at the same time endeavour to get other friends to work who will not speak of unreasonable as well as impracticable conditions" and suggested that Ormonde would be the most proper person.

The above letter of 6 March clearly shows Bolingbroke's attitude. Personally he was willing to accept James whether he conformed or not, but he saw clearly that, unless he changed his religion, his restoration was impossible. He hoped for a united Tory party with a converted or at least a conforming James at its head, a brilliant, but unattainable, vision. The views of Oxford still remain obscure. Whether he in his heart desired a restoration, if the essential condition of James' changing his religion could be complied with, or whether his objects were merely to secure himself in the event of a restoration, and in the meantime to gain the Jacobite vote in Parliament and the constituencies, must continue doubtful. It seems not improbable from his character that he had never decided the question himself, and waited to see what turn events might take.

As late as 26 April Gaultier was in doubt of Oxford's real intentions. He wrote on that day to de Torcy that people assured him that Oxford was a Sunderland, and would betray the Chevalier, as the other did his father, but Gaultier could not believe it after all that Oxford had always said to him (*Mackintosh Transcripts*).

It is extraordinary that, while communications between the English ministry and James had been going on for three years, apparently no attempt had been made till the beginning of 1714 to ascertain his views about religion. Probably few persons in England were acquainted with his character and the influences that had formed it, and few had anticipated how absolutely inflexible he was upon that subject. On the other hand James and Berwick were equally incapable of understanding the English repugnance to a Roman Catholic sovereign.

Though early in May Berwick wrote that Gaultier and d'Iberville had informed de Torcy that both Oxford and Bolingbroke had assured him that after the Queen's death they would

never have any master but James (*pp.* 321, 323), d'Iberville on the 19th informed de Torcy that Bolingbroke had repeated to him more strongly than ever, that James would never be king as long as he remained a Catholic (*Mackintosh Transcripts*).

In no part of the Papers, nor in the Mackintosh and Salomon Transcripts, is there any trace of any pledge whatever on the part of either Oxford or Bolingbroke to effect a restoration, much less of any concerted scheme for that object.

With regard to the payment of Queen Mary's jointure continual difficulties and delays were made by the Tory Ministry. In May, 1713, M. de Torcy informed Berwick that it was to be paid out of hand, the Lord Treasurer having given orders for it (*p.* 264). In July orders were given to the Abbé Gaultier to write to England about it, the first quarter being due, and Berwick doubted not he would soon receive a bill for it. The allowance of 25,000 *livres* from Louis XIV to James was to begin that month, the jointure being supposed to be paid and the 50,000 *livres* a month allowed to Queen Mary by the King of France consequently ceasing (*p.* 269). Nine days later Berwick wrote that the jointure had not come, and that there was no news of it (*p.* 270). On 31 Oct. he wrote again it was very strange that it had not come, having been promised about three months before (*p.* 281). On 18 Nov. Berwick heard from Gaultier that the Treasurer had assured him he would pay all that was due to the Queen out of the very first money that came into the Treasury (*p.* 282). On 10 and 12 Dec. there was still no news of the money (*pp.* 284, 285). A month later the Queen at last had news of her jointure, but it was not yet begun to be paid, though Gaultier had written he would receive shortly in three payments 30,000*l.* Then difficulties arose in England (*p.* 292). Papers were sent over to be signed by the Queen, but in such a form that she could not consent to do so (*p.* 295). These difficulties were probably connected with the procuration from the Queen to receive the money (*p.* 308) and also with the discharge of Lord Godolphin, the son and representative of the first earl, who was the survivor of the trustees originally appointed for the jointure. For this purpose a suit in Chancery was apparently commenced (*pp.* 312, 314). The Lord Chancellor requested in April, that the hearing of the cause might be postponed, as some notice had been taken

of it in the House of Lords. Mr. Eyre, who was apparently the solicitor acting for the Queen, told the Attorney-General that the money was ready, and was much wanted, and that Lord Godolphin's being discharged of the trust was all that was desired, but he submitted to the Lord Chancellor's pleasure. He suggested the payment might be for the present out of the Civil List, and might be repaid again (p. 317). In April Berwick wrote that Gaultier would be over next month with the jointure (p. 319), but three days later that the business about it was not finished, nor was it sure that it would be before Gaultier's departure (p. 320). Again in May the old story was repeated that Gaultier was daily expected with the jointure (p. 323), but on 1 June the affair was again at a stand-still, and Gaultier complained of Oxford's breaking his word with him (p. 325).

This is the last mention of the jointure in the Stuart Papers before Queen Anne's death, and, I believe, that none of it was ever paid. Miss Strickland in her *Life of Queen Mary* indeed states that one quarter's payment was made, but does not give her authority, and it seems very improbable that any payment was made in the two months between the date of the last letter and Queen Anne's death.

In a letter of 9 July, 1714, d'Iberville informed de Torey that Queen Anne had discovered only three months before that the jointure had not been paid, and that she would have been still in ignorance of it had not the Lord Chancellor asked for her orders "sur un certain acte qu'on exigeait de lui" (*Solomon Transcripts*).

Mr. Hall, of the Record Office, has most kindly tried to find if there is any trace of any payment on account of the jointure in the Treasury Letter Books or the Civil List yearly and quarterly warrants and the King's Warrant Books relating to money, but without success. The Chancery Indexes at the Record Office being arranged only under the names of plaintiffs, it has not been possible to discover if any of the pleadings in the Chancery suit about the jointure exist there.

The fourth supplementary article of impeachment against the Earl of Oxford in 1717 stated that on 28 Dec., 1713, he advised the late Queen to sign a warrant to himself directing payment of the sums accrued due on the jointure since 25 March

last, and that on the 24th he signed warrants to the Auditor of the Exchequer to make and pass debentures for paying to such persons as should be authorized 11,832*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for the quarter beginning Lady Day, 1713, and appointed the same to be paid out of a parliamentary grant. The Earl in his replication denied having advised the Queen to sign the warrant, but admitted that he acted on it, though the sum was never actually paid. He also denied that he had ever held any correspondence with Queen Mary, or ever had the least design to promote the Pretender's interest, and asserted that he did not know or believe that Gaultier was employed as an agent between any of the English ministers and France in transacting any affairs relating to the Pretender, and denied having had any conference with him on the subject, and asserted that he did not know or believe that Gaultier was empowered to concert with himself particularly the settling or remittance of any part of the jointure. (Howell's *State Trials*, Vol. XV, pp. 1096, 1144.)

In December, 1714, it appears that some communication, the nature of which is not stated, was made to the Queen by M. de Torcy respecting her jointure (p. 338). This may refer to some communication by d'Iberville to the English ministers, as it appears from a letter of his of 10 Jan., 1715 (*Mackintosh Transcripts*), that Lord Yarmouth had asked him if he had spoken to Lord Townshend or Lord Halifax on the subject. D'Iberville added that the copy of the warrant for the payment of the jointure ought to be in Gaultier's hands, and that the original was in the Treasury, but that great care was taken to keep it concealed, because it proved that Queen Anne agreed to the payment.

Shortly before the death of Charles Edward two opinions, dated 14 Jan., 1786, and 8 Nov., 1787, were obtained from Francis Plowden, the eminent Roman Catholic conveyancer, as to the steps that might be taken by Charles Edward and his brother to recover the arrears of the jointure (MSS., Additional, No. 84,698). In one he expressly states that the Queen had never received anything on account of her jointure.

A memorial was also prepared for Charles Edward's daughter, the Duchess of Albany, to whom her father and uncle had given full power, stating the circumstances relating to the jointure, and appealing to the generosity of the English nation, and the Finance Minister (Pitt), to give something in satisfaction of this

old claim. They would be content with the payment of a reasonable sum, or with a pension, of which the whole or part should be granted to the Duchess in reversion.

After Charles Edward's death, a memorial in similar terms was drawn up on behalf of his daughter. (MSS., Additional, No. 84,638.)

The only prominent politician with whom any of the Jacobite leaders had any personal intercourse with was Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was elected Speaker in 1718. He was visited by the Duke of Berwick during his stay in Paris in Nov., 1712, and dined with him (*pp. 251, 252*), but the Duke found him very reserved and carefully avoiding to say anything relating to James.

The first mention of the Duke of Ormonde's inclination to James occurs in a letter of 7 Sept., 1713 (*p. 275*). A person from England gave an account of the Duke's good intentions, of which he had been informed by Mrs. Bagnall. He was sent back with instructions to procure, if possible, a personal interview with the Duke. In October M. de Pontchartrain informed the Duke of Berwick that he had heard from a correspondent in England who had been employed there by the French for 18 years (*p. 280*) that the Duke would receive a letter from James (*p. 277*). A letter from James was accordingly forwarded by M. de Pontchartrain's correspondent. Mr. Carte arrived at Paris at the end of December. He had not himself seen the Duke of Ormonde but had delivered James' letter to him by Mrs. Bagnall. As it was supposed she might be jealous of anyone having anything to do with the Duke but herself, Carte was directed to write and ask her to endeavour by all means to get the Duke to write to James. She might, if she pleased, bring over the letter herself (*p. 289*). She had herself written to James to assure him of her constant endeavours and that the Duke would himself give testimonies of his fidelity (*p. 290*). On 14 Jan., 1714, Berwick wrote that Mr. Carte had been given hopes by Mrs. Bagnall that Ormonde would in two or three days send James a suitable answer (*p. 291*). On the 26th Berwick wrote again that Carte had sent him two letters, both stating that Ormonde was preparing a letter, but would fain be able first to see a little through Queen Anne's circumstances. Ormonde's intervention with Oxford in James' favour has already been noticed (*ante, p. xlviij.*).

Mr. Stafford was reported to have had three hours' private conference with Ormonde on 7 Feb. (p. 299). On 27 March Berwick wrote that he had heard from Stafford, who only spoke in general terms of Ormonde's good intentions for James (p. 310), and again, on 1 April, that he hoped Ormonde would not stick at the difficulty about religion, that he had not done so hitherto, and that he was just going to settle the army in such a good manner that he hoped to secure the restoration in spite of Oxford (p. 312). On the 15th, Carte informed Berwick that he had heard from England that Ormonde's relation's son had received the long wished for letter from him, and that he was starting for Paris, and that Ormonde never spoke of religion as a *sine qua non*, and that he would soon send over Mr. Colclough to discourse with James (p. 316). On the 20th, Berwick was informed by Carte that he had heard from England that Ormonde had at last spoken plainly to Queen Anne, and that both were agreed to bestir themselves on James' behalf, for which purpose she had given him power to engage the army (p. 317). This report was probably without foundation, as there is no allusion to anything of the kind elsewhere in the Papers or in James' correspondence (Salomon, *History*, p. 308 note). A letter of 22 April-3 May from Mr. Stafford stated that Ormonde continued in his good intentions for James, but entered not into any particulars of how he would serve him, and that he seemed not peevish about religion (p. 322). On 22 May Berwick wrote that he had written a very pressing letter to Ormonde (p. 323) desiring him to send "a good lawyer to France that all accounts and settlements might be done out of hand." Several letters he had received from Mr. Stafford were all mere *verba et voces*. No further progress had been made when Berwick's letters broke off in June on his departure for Catalonia.

The Duke of Marlborough is often mentioned in Berwick's letters and was frequently in communication with him or with St. Germains.

The most singular application was one made in Oct., 1713, verbally, by a person who brought a credential from Marlborough, to Queen Mary and Berwick, desiring them to solicit Queen Anne and Oxford in his favour by means of Louis XIV, for he apprehended the new Parliament "would sue him for an old debt, which would quite beggar him," which would force him in his

own defence to augment his friendship with the Whigs (*p.* 278). On consultation with M. de Torcy it was resolved that the Queen should answer that she could not undertake anything in his favour, as she was in a manner retired from the world, and had she any credit she would have enough to employ it in James' behalf, who had less credit than herself, and who had no reason to demand any favours from Louis XIV. Berwick's answer was to be that he could not speak on his behalf without assurances in writing of three things, viz., that on all occasions he would befriend James even openly to England and the Parliament, if required; that he would no more blow the coals against Louis XIV, as it was suspected he did; and that he would forsake the Whigs and join Queen Anne heartily in all she should desire (*p.* 279). Presumably these conditions were accepted, as, on 20 Dec., M. de Torcy was to propose to Louis XIV his soliciting on Marlborough's behalf (*p.* 286). In March Marlborough requested that a pardon might be granted him, to which Berwick saw no objection (*p.* 307).

Several marriages were suggested for James in 1714. In January or February, the Duke of Lorraine wrote to his envoy at Vienna suggesting a marriage either with one of the two sisters of the reigning Emperor Charles VI, or with one of his two nieces, the daughters of the late Emperor Joseph. Though no positive answer was returned the Court of Vienna was not unfavourable (Macpherson, *Original Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 523, 524). James alluded to the proposal in a letter of 17 Feb. (*p.* 298). In January it had been reported that Queen Mary had given her consent to such a marriage (*p.* 293), and the project is alluded to in a letter of Berwick of the 5th of that month (*p.* 290), who considered that nothing could be done till the conclusion of peace between France and the Emperor. It was communicated to M. de Torcy, who approved of it (*p.* 290). Berwick did not doubt that, if James were restored, the Emperor would not only consent to give him one of his relatives but would solicit it as a great favour. The chief point would be to try if he would now give one of his nieces, the younger had only a portion, so the elder was the only one who at that time would be of use to James. She was the sole heir to the Austrian family, and consequently James and his posterity would be sure of a large dominion. Berwick suggested that the Duke of Lorraine's intervention should be

again employed. No time was to be lost, for, as soon as the Elector of Bavaria returned home, he would endeavour to secure the Archduchess for his son. If the alliance was once concluded James might find means to force Hanover to renounce his pretensions to England, or make him repent by attacking his German territories (*p.* 311). M. de Torcy agreed in preferring the eldest of the nieces (*p.* 312).

In March the Elector of Bavaria proposed a marriage between James and his daughter, and even showed her picture to Berwick. The latter returned him a civil answer, without committing himself, thinking it not convenient to tell him that James would not think of his daughter (*p.* 309). In Jan., 1715, Berwick advised that James should, through the Duke of Lorraine, again endeavour to enter into a more particular friendship with the Emperor, and recommended that if his sisters were anyways passable, and he would not give a niece, James should take one of them, as nothing would be so much to his advantage both as to his making a figure and being considered in the world, but even for hastening the recovery of his paternal estate (*pp.* 340, 343, 345). In these letters some other matrimonial project, in which the Pope was concerned, is alluded to, but in such obscure terms that it does not appear from them what it was. However, passages in Card. Gualterio's letters (MSS., Additional, 20, 294) show this was the marriage with the niece of the Elector Palatine mentioned below. Berwick was of opinion that it would break off, as the Pope was not of a temper to do his part. M. de Torcy was also of opinion that James could not do better than endeavour to gain the Emperor's friendship, and especially to ask for his youngest sister. When the Pope's answer should come would be the proper time. Neither Berwick nor de Torcy agreed with the Duke of Lorraine in thinking that that succession was more essential than an alliance with the Emperor,^{*} but both were to be wished for and compassed, if possible (*p.* 345). It was proposed that Mr. Hooke should be sent to the Emperor (*p.* 345), but afterwards that he should be sent to Holland (*pp.* 350, 351), and Mr. O'Rourke, James' agent in Lorraine, was considered a fitter person to employ with the

* This is perhaps explained by a passage from a letter of Card. Gualterio, quoted by Mr. Head (*The Fallen Stuarts*, *p.* 168). "It is a question of a girl who has much wealth,"

Emperor (*p.* 350). O'Rourke might treat not only about the daughter of Prince Charles, the brother and heir presumptive of the Elector Palatine, whom he succeeded in 1716, another lady with whom a marriage was suggested, but also about the Emperor's sister, and might watch for an occasion to make a friendship between James and the Emperor (*p.* 352). James feared that, since the Duke of Lorraine's intercession had been ineffectual, O'Rourke's journey would be fruitless, and that without more powerful intercessors the Emperor's friendship would not be gained, but wrote that he would consult the Duke of Lorraine (*p.* 354). Instead of Hooke it was ultimately decided to send Capt. David Floyd to Holland (*pp.* 356, 366, 367).

In February, 1714, Queen Mary was dangerously ill, but recovered (*pp.* 295, 301, 303, 305). In case of her death James ordered Mr. Dicconson, her treasurer, to take into his custody everything that belonged to her, and that all her papers, without being opened or perused, be put up under the seals and in the presence of the Dukes of Berwick and Perth and Lord Middleton, or any two of them, the whole to remain in Dicconson's custody till further orders (*p.* 297).

With regard to the steps to be taken by James in case of the death of Queen Anne, as early as December, 1713, M. de Torey promised that he would inform James if he had any bad account of her, and that at the same time ships would be got ready. He did not, however, think it possible without causing suspicion to place any of the Irish troops near the place where the ships were, but should they be wanted Berwick must give notice of it, and he might find "wherewithal to make it up in a few days' warning" (*p.* 284). Later in the month M. de Torey gave it as his opinion that James must go to Scotland as soon as he should hear of Queen Anne's death; ships would be ready, and, as soon as the Queen's jointure should be paid, care must be taken to have money available in case of necessity (*p.* 287). In February, 1714, Berwick and de Torey agreed that preparations should be made for James' going to Scotland. Money was what was most necessary, and it was hoped it might be supplied by Louis XIV, if the jointure had not arrived (*p.* 300). An attempt was also made to procure an advance from the Pope, which should be sent to France to be ready when required (*pp.* 305, 306). In the same month Berwick

threw out a suggestion that he should ask leave to go over to England on the pretence of suing for a reversal of his attainder and a restoration of his honours to himself, or at any rate to his son, but in reality to have opportunities to see and press Queen Anne, Oxford, Ormonde, Bolingbroke, and others. Another way for attaining the same objects was that he might be sent over as ambassador. M. de Torcy did not disapprove of the plan (*p.* 302), which was communicated to M. d'Iberville (*p.* 303), who advised Berwick to wait till the end of the session of Parliament. M. de Torcy was also to consult Oxford or Bolingbroke about it (*p.* 307). Berwick feared that, if Oxford was a knave at bottom, he would hinder the reversal of his outlawry (*p.* 311). In April M. de Torcy felt himself unable to give any positive advice as to what James should do if Queen Anne died. On the one hand it would seem odd if James should look on at the Elector's accession without making any opposition, on the other he wanted money, arms, and many other things that were absolutely necessary, and besides there was no hope of success unless some of the officers of the army were gained. A great many of the Scotch would oppose James, and it was much feared that the Highlanders had but slender means for such an enterprise. The law was in favour of the Elector, Holland was bound by treaty to support his succession, France and Spain had promised to be neutral, and the English were so slow and cautious that their assistance was very doubtful (*p.* 315).

In June it was proposed to send Mr. Hooke to Germany to hire troops to invade England in case of the Queen's death, or even to assist her in settling matters as the Jacobites desired. Money, which was scarce with James, was wanted for the purpose, but M. de Torcy who approved of the design, almost undertook to get Louis XIV to send some with Hooke. If money and troops could be got, ships might be procured without much difficulty (*pp.* 326-328). Berwick also intended when in Spain to see, if he could induce the King to send money and troops to James in England (*p.* 328).

Notwithstanding all these projects, when the Queen died on 1 Aug., the Elector ascended the throne without any opposition except a protest against his accession and a manifesto from James declaring his right to the three kingdoms (*p.* 333).

There are only two letters from Berwick while in Spain, describing his operations against Barcelona. In the first, of

28 Aug., he adds that he was mightily concerned to hear that Queen Anne was fallen into an apoplexy, as he feared (which indeed was the case) that James' measures were not ready, and that Hanover, the Whigs, Marlborough, and Oxford, the last of whom was as great a villain as Lord Sunderland ever was, had taken their measures. He even suggested that the Queen's illness might not be due to natural causes, as it happened shortly after the arrival of Marlborough and Bothmar in England (p. 333).

The only document of interest while Berwick was in Spain is the letter of 30 Oct. (o.s.) from Mr. Roger Kenyon in England describing the unpopularity of the new King and the riots at several places on the Coronation Day (p. 334).

Berwick's letters re-commence on his return at the end of November. A proposal to send five of the Irish regiments in France to serve under the King of Spain was relinquished owing to the opposition of James and Berwick and the reluctance of the officers to leave the French service (pp. 336-339). In the following February, however, it was announced that four of these regiments were to be disbanded. Berwick endeavoured to have this resolution altered, or at least deferred till it could be known whether the King of Spain would take them (p. 346).

Berwick, on 28 Nov., proposed that an answer should be sent to Scotland, that James was determined to go there in person as soon as he could and to take Berwick with him, but that a little time must be allowed for raising money and taking measures with friends in England, and that for better keeping the secret his friends must not expect to know the precise time of his embarking, but that sufficient warning of it would be sent them. In the meantime they must keep up their hearts without giving jealousy to the Government (p. 336).

In December Berwick took the opportunity of writing by a brother of the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot and of Robert Arbuthnot of Rouen, who was a captain at Port Mahon, and who was going there, to try if the fleet could be gained (p. 339).

In Berwick's first letter after his return, dated 25 Nov. (p. 335), he alluded to a letter from Marlborough, and supposed that James would not desire him to quit his employments but would order him to speak plainly, and say what he intended to do and what he advised James to do. On 29 Dec. a letter was received

from Tunstal, the agent through whom communications with Marlborough were carried on, informing Berwick that Marlborough was inclined to quit his present station. Berwick advised James to approve of his doing so, especially since Berwick had been told that the Tories, including even Ormonde, would be glad to make up with him, which was impossible while he remained where he was (*p.* 340). On 1 Jan., 1715, Berwick accordingly wrote to Tunstal to the above effect, expressing his opinion that, if Marlborough and Ormonde, the persons who had the greatest influence with the army, were to join heartily and engage the army 'in James' interest, there would be a fair prospect of soon effecting a restoration (*p.* 341). Towards the end of the month and early in February Berwick expressed his surprise at hearing nothing from Tunstal (*pp.* 346, 347), but on the 23rd a letter was received from him, which contained little but Marlborough's usual bantering expressions (*p.* 349). However, on 14 April Berwick stated that he had written to him to acknowledge the receipt of money he had sent for James' service (*p.* 357). From subsequent letters it appears this was 2,000*l.* In May Berwick received from Marlborough a letter in cipher (*pp.* 364, 365). There are allusions to further correspondence with him in letters of July and August (*pp.* 372, 383, 385, 387). He was to be pressed to give a further sum and to join James upon his landing (*pp.* 396, 399). Towards the end of August Marlborough gave a further sum of 2,000*l.* (*p.* 407), which was remitted to Paris, and used to replace part of the Duke of Lorraine's money which had been employed to pay the crews of the ships hired by James, who were on the point of deserting, James having given the Duke of Lorraine a sort of engagement to carry the money with him intact when he embarked (*pp.* 398, 407). Berwick at the end of September intended again to press Marlborough to say what he would do if James landed in England or Scotland (*p.* 428).

As late as February, 1716, an interview took place between Capt. David Floyd and Marlborough, on whom he downright forced his way to deliver a letter, probably from James or Lord Mar. Marlborough read the letter with respect, and Floyd then urged the matter with arguments and tears, and drew tears from Marlborough, who protested before God he intended to serve James, and would do it, and that his nephew, *i.e.* Berwick, knew he intended it, and in what manner, but that at present he

could not help some things. He expected his nephew would come before long, and that in the meantime James should handsomely parry a little and avoid a decision (*p.* 507).

Conflicting accounts were received in December, 1714, about the fidelity of Ormonde to James' interest (*pp.* 339, 340), and during January, 1715, no positive news on the subject was received (*pp.* 345, 346), but early in February two letters from Carte represented that he was hearty in the cause (*p.* 346), and a sum of money was remitted to him by Queen Mary through Mr. Colclough (*p.* 347). Berwick suspected that Ormonde expected James to bring troops with him to England or Scotland, which at that time was impossible (*p.* 348). However, early in March, Berwick received a letter from Ormonde himself (*p.* 350), and on the 18th James himself wrote to Ormonde (*p.* 352), and a commission was prepared appointing him Captain General of the Forces in the three kingdoms both by sea and land, with powers to borrow money and to give commissions. These instruments were so bulky that they were to be lodged at Calais till Ormonde should have an opportunity of sending for them. In the meantime James was to send him a power in his own hand, sealed with his privy seal (*pp.* 353, 355). Mr. Phillips was the person entrusted to carry these papers to Ormonde (*p.* 353), and on 14 April Berwick had heard of his safe arrival. He fancied that Ormonde would soon, whether he would or not, be forced to take measures for his own preservation, and hoped he might "determine to stand butt in England against the Elector" (*p.* 357).

Berwick soon after his return informed James that he intended to see what Lady Jersey, who had lived in Paris since 1713, could do with Bolingbroke, Lord Harcourt, and others (*pp.* 337, 338), and wrote on 6 Jan. that he had agreed she should write to Bolingbroke to propose his undertaking the management of James' affairs in England. He was to be desired to try if he could engage with him Lord Harcourt, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Buckinghamshire, Lord Powlett, Mr. Bromley and what other Tories he could. Ormonde was included in the number, that it might not appear that the Jacobites had other ways of getting at him. Bolingbroke was desired to send his opinion with all speed, and to dispatch a competent person to Lorraine or France to concert measures (*p.* 342). No further mention

occurs of Bolingbroke till his arrival in Paris early in April, but in a letter of 10 March appeared the first germ of the alliance between the Jacobites and Charles XII of Sweden. Berwick wrote on that date that, in a letter he had seen, d'Iberville had informed de Torey that he had been told by the Swedish Ambassador to England that three of the Tories had come to inform him of the intention of forty of that party to send money to the King of Sweden, to enable him to carry on and finish soon the war he was engaged in, that he might then deliver the Tories from the oppression of the Elector. Because the King was a great friend of the Protestant religion, it was further desired that he should be guaranty of James' behaviour with regard to it, which would quiet the minds of the English on that subject (*p.* 351).

It is convenient here, neglecting the chronological order, to give a summary of the negotiations between James and Charles XII during 1715.

After the above overtures by the Tories, the first hint of any direct communication intended from James is early in April, when, in connection with Capt. Floyd's journey to Holland, recommendations to be given him to the King of Sweden are mentioned (*p.* 356). Nothing further occurs till June, when Berwick suggested that James should send some person of sense immediately, who should see Baron de Spaar, the Swedish Ambassador in Paris, on his way. Neither the Baron or de Torey considered the project visionary (*p.* 370). On 1 July Berwick undertook to endeavour to get the Baron to send an express to his master, which would be the quickest way and would make no noise (*p.* 371). On 7 July Berwick had an interview at Marly with the Baron, who entered into the project very heartily, and did not doubt his master would execute it immediately by sending an army escorted by a fleet straight to England. James was desired to send immediately a letter for the King of Sweden consisting merely of compliments, with a reference to the proposals Berwick was to make to the Baron. Only a cipher copy was to be sent to the King for fear of accident. The original was to remain in the Baron's hands. The Baron desired that money should be sent to the King. Berwick agreed that this was reasonable, and proposed that 50,000 out of the 100,000 crowns Croisat had agreed to lend should be applied for that purpose. Newcastle was named

as the fittest place for the landing of the Swedish troops, as they would thus be near James, who would be then in Scotland (*pp.* 372, 373). The remaining 50,000 crowns were to be sent to Ormonde (*p.* 374). On the 9th James dispatched the letter^{*} (*p.* 373), which was sent to de Torcy and forwarded by him to the King of Sweden (*pp.* 374, 376). De Torcy assured Berwick that the dispositions at Stralsund were admirable, and he and Berwick agreed that half of Croisat's money should be sent to Ormonde and half to the King of Sweden (*p.* 374), and de Torcy accordingly did so (*p.* 376).

On 15 Aug. Bolingbroke wrote that the Swedish Ambassador had assured him that his master was determined to furnish James with troops, but it was apprehended that the packet sent to press the immediate dispatch of them had not got to the place where the King was (*p.* 390).

In the paper sent by Ormonde and Bolingbroke to England on 3 Sept. it was stated that the troops hoped for were twelve battalions then in the neighbourhood of Gottenburg, commanded by Major-General Hamilton, a Scotchman in the Swedish service. Nearly nine weeks had been lost before they were certain that their letters had got to Stralsund, but they were now sure that they had safely arrived, and that the King of Sweden wanted nothing but a more plausible pretence to appear for James, which had now been given him by the occupation of Bremen by Hanover. In the same paper it is mentioned that 50,000 crowns had been remitted to the King of Sweden (*p.* 413). On the 21st, however, Bolingbroke wrote to Lord Mar, that the troops hoped for from Sweden had been refused, and the bills given for their embarkation had been returned (*p.* 421). James in his letter of 29 Sept. notes that the money had been returned (*p.* 429).

Such was the end for the present of the Swedish project, which was to be revived in the following year.

* A copy of this letter in the French archives is as follows: "V.M. sait assez que l'Electeur nous est, si j'ose me servir de ce terme, un ennemi commun, et nullement à mépriser pour la proximité de ses Etats à ceux de V.M.. et par les nouvelles et injustes acquisitions qu'il a faites. C'est donc avec justice que je me flatte qu'elle recevra favorablement les propositions que j'ai chargé le Duc de Berwick de faire en mon nom au Baron de Spaar. . . Je me promets déjà le succès, si elle veut bien prendre ma cause en main; et, si jamais je me vois rétabli par son secours, elle peut compter de trouver en moi un allié fidèle, et un ami sincère" (*Salomon Transcripts*).

In February, 1715, applications for assistance were made to the French Court, and Berwick had an interview with Louis XIV and several of his ministers, but found they were afraid to venture anything unless they felt certain of success. Permission, however, was given to purchase arms underhand and to make other preparations for an expedition to Great Britain (*pp.* 348, 349).

Lord Bolingbroke arrived in Paris early in April (*p.* 357). He had intended to write to James, but on receiving some letters from England deferred doing so, as he was advised by his friends to be quiet for their sake (*p.* 359). On the 29th, he had an interview with Berwick, at which he made great protestations of his zeal for James, and declared that he was ready to do whatever he should order him, and said that the best way for enabling him to do essential service would be his returning to England, as he could then not only advise but act. The negotiations between the Jacobites and Ormonde were communicated to him. He said Ormonde was honest, brave, popular and willing, but required guidance by wise people, for which purpose he would write to the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Lansdown and Sir W. Windham. Bolingbroke, at this interview, was violent for the prerogative, and said not a word about religion. He pressed that James should marry (*p.* 362). James, in his reply, expressed his strong wish for a personal interview with Bolingbroke (*p.* 363), but this proved impossible, as it could not be managed without Lord Stair, the English Ambassador to France, becoming aware of it (*p.* 364). Early in May, Bolingbroke left for Orleans (*p.* 364) and thence retired to Dauphiny. On 30 April James enclosed a letter for him to Berwick, again expressing his wish for an interview and requesting his advice on his affairs (*p.* 361).

In April letters were received from Colclough inquiring, on behalf of Ormonde and his friends, what assistance could be obtained from abroad. If Berwick approved, these communications were to be laid before de Torcy. Ormonde was to be informed, in confidence, of the state of things in Scotland and the names of the Jacobite leaders there, that he might enter into correspondence with them (*p.* 357). What Colclough said about religion James considered to be very comfortable. The aid, which he said was expected, was so reasonable that James

regretted the little prospect there was of his being able to give it (*p.* 360).

On 18 May James sent a memoir to the Queen for Berwick's perusal, expressing his opinion on the letters received from Colclough and Menzies, the principal Jacobite correspondent in England, and proposing that Berwick should let Ormonde know their present condition, the impracticability of their ever being able to comply with his demands, the necessity of not letting slip so favourable an opportunity, and the readiness of both James himself and Berwick to give their personal assistance, and should desire him to send over a person who might lay the state of affairs from himself and his partners before Louis XIV, and might carry back a positive determination of what might be given from France (*p.* 518).

Berwick wrote on 21 May that the arms were ready and could be sent as soon as the Parliament rose. Allan Cameron went over at the end of the month to fix a day with Ormonde and the Scotch, and it was hoped he would bring back a positive determination in less than a fortnight (*pp.* 365, 366). After his return a day and place was to be fixed for James' going to England, for Berwick found that most people considered England preferable to Scotland, if the Scotch did their part at the same time. Ormonde was to be informed what money could be sent him. Besides the little James had, some was hoped for from the King of Spain. Croisat undertook to advance 100,000 crowns on condition that Louis XIV would promise repayment thereof within a certain number of years and that a title should be granted him by James (*pp.* 368, 370, 372), but refused to give more at that time, though he held out hopes that he would do more if he saw James' enterprise prospering (*p.* 374).

In June Berwick mentioned a new adherent, John Hartstonge, the Bishop of Derry, who requested leave to meet James on his arrival in England (*p.* 370). In the minutes of what was resolved in October between James and Bolingbroke it was decided that this Bishop with another clergyman, Viscount Ikerrin, who had been chaplain-general of the army in Flanders, should make their way to James on his landing in England. Berwick observed that a person of that garb might be welcome and fit to accompany James.

On 1 July Berwick urged the necessity of everything being ready by the arrival of Ormonde's next messenger. Cammock was buying the ship (*pp.* 371, 372). In a letter of the next day Berwick first alluded to the difficulty made by the French Court about his following James, which he was keeping a secret (*p.* 371), though permission had been given him to do so in the April of the year before (*p.* 319). He had used in vain every effort in his power to obtain the recall of that prohibition (*p.* 500).

On the 4th James wrote to de Torcy of the arrival of two persons from England who were perfectly acquainted with his affairs, which, they assured him, could not be in a better state. Though the positive declaration of Louis XIV that he would give him no assistance had infinitely discouraged his friends, Ormonde hoped to be soon able to overcome that obstacle, and to form and send him a plan as soon as possible. Nothing would hinder its speedy execution but the want of money, which was absolutely necessary to set the machine going. James was neglecting no arguments to urge his friends to come to a speedy and generous resolution, but arguments were only words. Could he assure them that he had a good sum immediately available, nothing would hinder the execution of the scheme on which he had resolved, but the more time his enemies had to prepare themselves, the more uncertain it would become. Everything therefore depended at present on obtaining money, and his friends would never believe that Louis XIV could refuse a thing which would cost him so little, in which he would risk nothing, and which would put James and his friends immediately in a condition to act. James begged de Torcy to lay before Louis XIV his necessities and the uniqueness and importance of the present conjuncture.

James then declared that he could not believe that an order had really been given through de Torcy to Berwick by Louis XIV to prevent him from following himself. He could not but think that order had been given merely to be produced if necessary, and without any intention that it should take effect, for, if it did, it would be a final and fatal blow to his affairs. All his friends reckoned upon Berwick and assured him that his presence would be worth 10,000 men. Nothing would persuade them that the impediment proceeded from Louis XIV, but they would throw all the blame on him, and would say that, if, after having promised so absolutely to

follow him, he failed at last, that could only proceed from want of good will, and that, if a person like him was wanting therein, he could not be surprised to find others wanting in it. Louis XIV was right to avoid all quarrels with the Elector, but it was impossible that his apprehensions should proceed to such an extremity, and, after all that Berwick had said on that subject to Louis XIV, he ought to have no apprehension, if he allowed him to follow James, for Berwick had already offered to Louis XIV to behave towards him as if he were really angry with him. Thus appearances would be saved, and all that Berwick and James asked was that Louis XIV would not prevent Berwick from actually following James.

To this letter de Torcy replied on the 12th. He had read it that morning to Louis XIV. His affection for James was as lively and tender as ever, and seemed even to grow stronger at a conjuncture that might be regarded as a crisis. He wished to assist his friend, but was in a sad condition himself. De Torcy could not sufficiently describe it, as it was beyond what could be imagined. He had been obliged to bring himself to solicit, but secretly, and those who held out great hopes six months ago now excused themselves, on the grounds of the hardness of the times, from completely fulfilling their promises. Croisat, to whom de Torcy had spoken, had reduced what he would give to a third of what he had promised.

Indeed what remained for the expenses of "the law suit" was so small, that James' friends had good reason to fear that, though he had right on his side, he would be crushed. Louis XIV saw it better than anyone without having the power to remedy it, notwithstanding his desire to do so, for, besides his affection for James, he saw every day some new proof of the Elector's feelings towards himself. As, however, no pretexts must be given to him and his partisans, Louis XIV had believed that he ought for that reason to keep Berwick back for a time, but the delay would not be long and, when appearances were saved, Berwick would soon follow his inclination. It was necessary he should show himself there after James' departure, and that he then should find a conveyance to go and join him, concealing his departure as far as possible (*Salomon Transcripts*).

About the 7th a meeting took place at Marly between de Torey and Berwick and Inese, when it was decided that James should

soon start for England (*pp.* 372-374), and Berwick wrote on the 14th to James that, though Croisat had refused to advance more than the 100,000 crowns, the necessity of not losing the present situation of affairs in England must determine him to go with what he could get or scrape. On the same day he wrote to de Torey (*Salomon Transcripts*) that he regarded the present opportunity as the last ; if the Chevalier failed to seize it, he might make himself Cardinal, for he never would be King ; he must use all the means he had, and hope that fortune will supply the deficiency ; and again the next day that he wished that the King had many millions and an army, but it was both for his honour and his interest to do the best with what he had, and Providence would provide for the rest.

On the 16th Berwick wrote again to James giving the substance of his reply to de Torey the day before, and added that he thought nothing should be altered in the measures resolved upon at Marly the week before, unless orders to the contrary came from James, or Ormonde bade them defer beginning "the lawsuit" (*p.* 374). De Torey wrote to him on the same day, expressing the concern of Louis XIV if so favourable an opportunity should be missed (*Salomon Transcripts*).

On 2 July James had written to Bolingbroke by a person who had been sent to him from England by Ormonde, urging him to meet him at Commercy without delay (*p.* 372). Bolingbroke on receiving the letter immediately repaired to Commercy, where the interview described in his letter to Sir W. Windham (*pp.* 39-43) took place, and received from James the seals of Secretary of State, and thence proceeded to Paris. Before he had arrived there, James had received, about the 14th, a verbal message from England by Father Callaghan, an Irish friar, on which he at once decided to start from Bar on the 28th and to embark from Dieppe on the 30th. Aug. 10 he appointed to be the day for the general rising (*p.* 375). Callaghan himself was the bearer to Mr. Inese of James' letter announcing his resolution. Inese on Callaghan's arrival brought him to Bolingbroke, who caught him in several contradictions and concluded that, if he was not a spy, he was at best one of those little fellows who thrust themselves into business (*p.* 377).

Berwick on the 19th argued against taking any precipitate step. Haste in so important a business was not always good

speed, and all depended on taking right measures at the beginning, which could not be done if James departed without hearing more from Ormonde (*p.* 875) to whom the money had been sent only on Tuesday the 16th (*p.* 376). He added that his own health was indifferent. James persisted in his resolution and hoped that Berwick's health would soon be re-established, and reminded him of what he owed to James himself, and to his own reputation, and of his promises to the Scotch (*p.* 376).

De Torcy on the 22nd wrote to James (*Salomon Transcripts*), that by a letter from Berwick received the previous day he had heard that James had decided to postpone his departure, till he received positive answers on certain points about which he was consulting Ormonde. He had approved of the decision, with which Louis XIV was the more satisfied, because it was clear by a letter from d'Iberville, that Ormonde was asking for some postponement.

He was therefore astonished on hearing that day from Bolingbroke, that everything had been changed. Bolingbroke himself was much grieved at the news.

There are opportunities, he continued, which occur but once in a life-time. Taking time to settle all the steps required to reach the goal with certainty is not to delay one's advance. The precautions taken for this purpose have now become useless. The secret has been discovered, and the Elector's agent (Stair) has said, "que son maître laisseroit faire pour tous enlever d'un coup de filet."

New batteries must be prepared, and James must do nothing rash, but must combine prudence with courage.

- Bolingbroke on the 23rd wrote his first letter to James, pointing out the mischiefs that his service laboured under and the causes of them and the remedies that appeared to be necessary and practicable.*

Louis XIV, on hearing of James' resolution, summoned Berwick to Marly on the 24th (*p.* 877), who saw Bolingbroke and Mr. Inese on the way. The last had received a letter from Menzies of the 18th (n.s.), informing him that C. Kinnaird had started that day

* Many of Bolingbroke's letters are printed in full or in part in the Appendix to Vol. I. of Lord Mahon's *History*. In such cases merely a reference has been given in the text, and any mistakes there may be corrected.

from London with full instructions. Bolingbroke and Berwick agreed to send over Bevil Higgons immediately, to press Ormonde and his friends to give a final answer specifying the time, place, &c. He was not to return without a positive reply. If Kinnaird brought a determination, Higgons' journey would do no harm ; if there were any doubts, he might clear them. They all agreed on the necessity of waiting for a more particular account. In any case James would have been stopped, for six men-of-war were at Dieppe. Louis XIV was mightily concerned lest wrong measures should be taken, but was satisfied on Berwick's assuring him that authentic persons were expected daily from England, on whose report a resolution might be taken (*pp.* 377, 378).

James on the 26th agreed with Bolingbroke's reasons for present delay and approved of the remedies proposed in his letter of the 23rd. He enclosed a warrant creating him an Earl as a mark of his favour (*p.* 379). Kinnaird had arrived at Bar with the memorial dictated by Lord Mar on 5-16 July and approved by Ormonde and Lord Lansdown, and the additional instructions from Lord Mar, dated the following day. These documents are printed in full on pages 520-526, and deserve the most careful perusal. They represent the state of things in England and Scotland, the scheme the three lords considered most advisable, should James decide to make the attempt, and the minimum of assistance in officers, arms and money that he must bring with him to ensure any reasonable prospect of success. For the reasons therein given it was advised that the attempt should be deferred till the end of September. Kinnaird was dispatched to Paris with these documents on the 17th. When the memorial arrived Bolingbroke and Berwick, to use the language of the former, regarded it as their gospel, they received it joyfully and steered their course exactly by it.

Berwick on 2 Aug. wrote that he had written to Sir Patrick Lawless to try if the King of Spain would furnish troops, and to represent to him the reasons that disengaged him from his treaties with the Elector of Hanover (*p.* 382).

As soon as Bolingbroke received the memorial he dispatched Cameron to Scotland, in order not only to prevent any precipitate measure being taken, but to keep up the spirit there and explain the delay of James' departure. He also summoned Berwick to

Paris, and he and Berwick went over the memorial together and examined every other point that occurred to them. They agreed to show to the Court of France how certain the enterprise would be, if supported with forces, and to insist in the name of James and in the names of all those from whom Bolingbroke had authority to speak that they should be granted. Bolingbroke had an interview with de Torey and took his advice concerning the best use to be made of these papers for James' service. De Torey desired to be fully instructed in the whole state of the affair, and undertook with these arms to make the proper efforts at the proper times, producing or concealing as at different times and with different characters would best conduce to the great end. Bolingbroke then sent to de Torey the letter printed in Mahon, *Vol. I, Appendix*, p. xv, enclosing the memorial abstracted on p. 526, which summarized the two papers from Lord Mar, and gave the facts in them as favourable a turn as he could to James' prospects. The bearer, Monsieur Delafaye, who had assisted Bolingbroke in drawing up the letter and memorial, was instructed to explain and enforce the contents to de Torey by word of mouth (Bolingbroke to James, p. 388). In the same letter he urged upon James the necessity of delay till things were ripened in England.

The Duke of Ormonde, who had been obliged to leave England, arrived in Paris before the 7th. Bolingbroke found de Torey more warm than ever in James' favour, entering into all the reasons for Louis XIV's assisting James in the most effectual manner, and insisting on nothing but their own bad condition. Berwick was sent for again, and no plain answer was to be expected till his arrival (p. 387). He arrived on the 9th, and had that night a long conversation with Ormonde and Bolingbroke. The following day he saw Louis XIV, de Torey, and all the other chief ministers (p. 388), and on the 12th he, Ormonde, and Bolingbroke dined with de Torey at his country house at Chaville (p. 390). During the last two or three days, however, the health of Louis XIV had suddenly changed for the worse. Under these circumstances no decisive resolution was to be expected, but Bolingbroke drew up the memorial, which will be found on p. 528, which he read to the others. He stated that there was no want of good inclinations in the King himself and his advisers, but owing to the state of the King's health and the disorder of the finances, the utmost help to be expected from

France was 10,000 arms, which with those already provided would make 20,000, and vessels to transport James and them to whatever place might be decided upon for a landing. No troops, no money, no officers, and no appearance that might not be disavowed on the part of France. At the same time, to supply this deficiency expedients were thought of, namely, to procure troops from Sweden and money from Spain. Louis XIV had written with his own hand to his grandson, the King of Spain, requesting him to supply money. This memorial was dispatched to England by Charles Kinnaird, but, in case he should be arrested, Bolingbroke requested de Torcy to put the memorial into cipher and to send it to d'Iberville with instructions, in case of Kinnaird's arrest, to give it to Mar, Lansdown or Windham. Should all these have left London, it was to be given to Menzies. Kinnaird in fact did not go, being too much alarmed when it came to the point (*p.* 404). About this time, distant overtures were made to both Ormonde and Bolingbroke by the Duke of Orleans, in the case of the latter through Madame de Tencin, and hints were thrown out of a marriage between one of the Duke's daughters and James. James advised that all prudent means should be taken to engage the Duke, but doubted if the proposed marriage would be acceptable in England or proper for himself (*p.* 393). Besides, he had then other views. If the Duke would enter heartily into his cause, and only engage him to marry his daughter after he should be restored by his means, James thought everything should yield to this.

Bolingbroke continued to press de Torcy, pointing out the dangers to France from England's becoming a province of Germany, and the certainty of war, if the Jacobites made no attempt or failed. A tenth part of the troops and money supplied by the States General to the Prince of Orange in 1688 would be sufficient to ensure success (*p.* 396).

On the death of Louis XIV, which took place on 1 Sept., Bolingbroke at first wrote hopefully of the intentions of the Duke of Orleans (*pp.* 408, 409). Berwick also received from him great protestations of friendship (*p.* 412). Moreover on the very day of the King's death the Prince de Cellamare, the Spanish Ambassador to France, informed Berwick that his master had agreed to grant James 400,000 crowns. On account of the difficulty of negotiating bills that sum would be sent in specie, which would occasion some delay. (It

did not actually arrive till early in December.) The ambassador had also been furnished with a power to treat with Berwick, and the latter desired James to send him a full power to conclude a treaty with the King of Spain (*p.* 412). At the same time another copy of the memorial of 13 Aug. was dispatched to England with the explanations Kinlaird was to have given concerning the troops hoped for from Sweden (*see ante*, *p.* lxviii) and the money expected from Spain. Had there been any dispute about the Regency the Whigs would have had a fair game, but there had been none, and the Regent was under no engagement against the Jacobites, and thought of English affairs as the late King did. James intended to get ready to come as soon as possible to some part of Great Britain, probably to Scotland, though he would probably come with very few and with but little money. In that case his friends should lose no time in sending advices as to the place of his landing, &c., but, if they did not wish him to come yet, they must determine their immediate conduct and regulate his. If they resolved to begin immediately, they must send orders to all parts to rise immediately, and might depend that James would come or perish in the attempt. Menzies was to communicate these papers with the utmost caution only to such as were absolutely in the secret and at the head of affairs. No answer had yet been received to the former memorial (*p.* 413).

This was delivered to de Torcy to be forwarded to England in the same way as the first memorial had been, but de Torcy, after keeping it three weeks, returned it, on the ground that he dared not send it. A duplicate sent by way of Holland was intercepted and opened, of which Menzies, to whom it was addressed, had notice, and therefore would not call for it. The result was that the Jacobites on both sides of the water were kept very much in the dark, and accused each other of neglect (*pp.* 421, 534).

About the middle of September Bolingbroke repaired to Bar to receive James' final orders (*p.* 417). James had long been anxious for an interview with Ormonde, which had been postponed for various reasons.

Bolingbroke wrote on 21 Sept., after his return, detailing his plans for James' passage to Scotland. He had given instructions that a vessel should be prepared at St. Malo, and suggested that the vessel at Havre should sail, ostensibly for Gottenburg, but,

if she found herself unobserved, she should anchor off the Vlie, whither James should repair in the deepest disguise. But he had thought of another employment for the same ship. The Prince de Cellamare had stated that he could not pay the Spanish money without the Regent's consent, as he could not have done so without the late King's consent during his life. He had promised, however, to write to Madrid for a revocation of these orders, and to propose that the money might be sent to Passages or some other harbour in the north of Spain to be transported directly to Scotland. Bolingbroke therefore suggested that the Havre ship should be sent thither, and that James should embark there (p. 421).

At the same time Ezekiel Hamilton was sent to England with another memorial which he had learnt by heart. The purport of it was, that things had changed for the worse since the last memorial had been sent. The Regent had determined to keep the measures he had entered into with Hanover and the Whigs, before the King's death. He had ordered the ships at Havre, which had been loaded with arms and ammunition for the intended expedition, to be unloaded, and had promised not to allow them to sail. His connivance with the measures James might take was very uncertain, but his opposition to them was certain, if the secret got wind in the least. Sweden had flatly refused to send troops, and the money from Spain had become very dubious, and, in any case, would not be sent for a long time. Notwithstanding, James was determined to attempt to get to Great Britain. The rising must be general throughout the island, so as to distract the enemy's forces, if success was to be hoped for. His friends in England should, therefore, lose no time in planning the execution of their designs, in concerting measures with his friends in Scotland, and in giving him notice of their proceedings and of their sense of things (p. 421).

Orders were sent for having a ship in readiness at Dunkirk also, and James expressed his satisfaction that four ships were secured, declaring his preference for the Spanish project (p. 428).

On 7 Oct. Bolingbroke wrote that affairs had taken a more favourable turn at Court. He ventured to say that a stop had been put to the engagements that he had feared were in agitation between the Regent and King George. James might now

expect an absolute connivance on the part of the former, and even a concert as to how his servants should act to secure the Regent's winking at their proceedings. The difficulty lay no longer in the Regent's disposition but in the manner of keeping the secret, which the several Councils the Regent had instituted made very great. It was insisted that this should be kept a secret even from James himself (*p.* 431).

About 8 Oct. the Duke of Ormonde had an interview with James (*pp.* 431, 438) and received from him the instructions given on *p.* 531, in which James announced his intention of embarking from Spain, unless the speedy arrival of Ezekiel Hamilton with a pressing message inviting him to England decided him to take the shorter route. Immediately afterwards another interview took place between James and Bolingbroke at Bar, which Bolingbroke left on the 14th (*p.* 434). Minutes of the resolutions they agreed on are given in the Appendix, *pp.* 532, 533. Mr. Campion and Mr. Courtenay were to be sent immediately to the West of England to inform the King's friends of his resolution to land somewhere near Plymouth. They were to deliver to Sir W. Windham or to whomever they should find at the head of the undertaking, the King's letter and his order to the officers commanding at Plymouth, and send the King notice of their transactions and of the place he was to go to. The Duke of Ormonde was to follow and place himself at the head of those ready to rise. James was to set out four days after the Duke. The moment he had sailed, Bolingbroke was to follow the King's private orders as to his own passage, and all the King's servants, officers and others were to make the best of their way after him. James Murray and Cameron were to go to Scotland by the ship ordered to the Texel with the new blank commission to Mar and the King's letter to him. Ezekiel Hamilton was to return to London and express to the clergy how much the King depended on them for his restoration. Dr. Sacheverel was to join James, unless he could be more useful in London, and the Bishop of Derry and Lord Ikerrin were also to meet James on his landing.

James had been exceedingly anxious that Berwick should take the command in Scotland. On Oct. 7 Berwick pointed out that he was not his own master (*p.* 430). On the 13th James sent him a commission to be captain-general and commander-in-chief

of all his forces in Scotland with an order to repair thither immediately in the most private and speedy manner he could (p. 533). Berwick had on the 20th, before he had received the commission and order, written to James a letter, which is not among the Papers, explaining the reasons for his irresolution in not following him (p. 451). On the 21st he wrote to Bolingbroke, expressing his mortification at not being able to obey the King's commands, and his resolution to try what his conscience and honour would permit (p. 441). Finally on 3 Nov. he wrote to James that he had ever since consulted men of sense and able lawyers and casuists, but had found the reasons against his leaving France without the Regent's leave so strong that he was forced to ask his pardon for disobeying his commands, assuring him that, could he obtain that leave, he would at once repair to his person or his army (p. 451). The obstacle was that Berwick, being naturalized in France and a Marshal in the French army, could not obey James without the Regent's permission. Berwick in a letter to James, dated 12 Feb., 1716, gave a full explanation of the reasons of his refusal, and declared he was ready even then to depart, whenever the Regent would allow him (p. 500).

James was bitterly offended at his refusal. He declared to Bolingbroke, that Berwick only made use of the pretext of his (James') business to introduce himself, his own affairs would prosper thereby and James' go to sixes and sevens as they had done these seven years in his hands. He would write to Berwick no more, and must suffer the humiliation of courting a disobedient subject, and a bastard too, rather than risk anything in the main point (p. 465). James, it might be thought, should have been the last person in the world to taunt Berwick with the stigma on his birth.

Bolingbroke wrote on the 18th, after his return to Paris, that Mr. Murray had been sent to James with the 2,000 *pistoles* and the seals as ordered in the instructions of the 10th, that Campion and Courtenay had gone, the former to Cornwall and the latter to Devonshire, and that the Duke of Ormonde would be ready to start on the 21st. These gentlemen were detained on the French coast by contrary winds and violent storms (p. 446), and the Duke did not leave Paris till the 24th (p. 447). Bolingbroke had explained to M. d'Effiat that one of the ships at Havre, being that intended for the Texel, was about to sail, when the

Commissary so frightened the crew that they mutinied and refused to sail. This, he said, was a breach of the absolute connivance so often promised. He urged the necessity of declarations and letters being ready to be dispersed in England the moment of James' arrival, and therefore desired James to let him have the letters to the Fleet and Army and the declaration which he himself when at Bar had submitted to James, if he approved of it, and promised to send letters for the Universities and for the City of London and asked that they should be returned, when he would have them printed. He was detaining Ezekiel Hamilton that he might convey these papers to London and have them reprinted there (p. 484). At the same time James drew up a circular letter to be addressed to the Emperor and the other Princes and States of Europe (p. 436).

Abstracts of the letters to the City, to the Universities, and to the Fleet and Army will be found on p. 438.

Two days later Bolingbroke wrote that he was really hopeful he would retrieve the loss sustained by the late King's death and by the first untoward demonstrations of the Regency against the interest of James, at least so far as to have the French coast to a certain degree open. If affairs on the other side of the water should mend, and due care be taken to traverse Stair and to strike in the heat of every favourable incident, the French Court might possibly be engaged for James even further than they thought in any case to go. The use, he considered, that might be made of the disposition of the French Court was the sending arms and other necessaries required by James' friends, for which money would be wanted, and he had therefore begged Queen Mary to press Cellamare for a decisive answer, especially as the ship for Passages was actually on her voyage thither. He reported that Mar was increasing in strength, but had not advanced so far as they had thought. Scarsdale and others had been arrested. He urged James to omit no precaution for disguising his person and concealing his departure and route (p. 439). On the 21st Ormonde wrote that he intended to set out for Caen two days later. On the evening of the 17th he had had a private interview with the Regent, who excused himself for not having granted him an audience before, on account of the great measures they were obliged to keep with the people on the other side of the water, but made great professions of his concern and friendship

for James, to whom he agreed to give a good number of arms and ammunition. This interview was to be kept an absolute secret, the Regent having desired that even Bolingbroke should not know of it (p. 440).

On the 21st James sent Bolingbroke his draft of the Declaration, in which he had made some few alterations with some small additions to make it relative to his former Declaration of July. On pages 448-449 will be found a portion of the said Declaration and a draft showing the material alterations in it. These documents fully bear out Bolingbroke's statement (*Letter to Sir W. Windham, Works, edition of 1777, p. 94*) that "the whole tenor of the amendments was one continued instance of the grossest bigotry; and the most material passages were turned with all the Jesuitical prevarication imaginable." A comparison of the dates will also show the correctness of Bolingbroke's statement that James had sufficient time to submit the Declaration to the Queen to be corrected by her confessor and the rest of her council. Bolingbroke on 2 Nov. stated to James his strong objections to countersigning the Declaration (p. 450), in particular on the ground that no promise was made in it in favour of the Church of Ireland, and that even the promise relating to the Church of England was very ambiguous, and liable to more than one interpretation. James in his reply of the 9th regretted that Bolingbroke did not like the few alterations he had made, but said it was then too late to change it, and that Bolingbroke's name could not be taken out of the copy he had with him, but, if he could send him another without his name, he should be satisfied in not being mentioned. He asserted that the omission of the Church of Ireland was merely to make the declaration conform to another declaration in which that Church was omitted, and that he thought England was sufficient for both (p. 455).

On 24 Oct. Bolingbroke advised James, that, instead of setting out on the news of Ormonde's departure from Paris, he should wait till Bolingbroke sent a courier to inform him of Ormonde's departure from La Hogue, and that he must wait as privately as possible, when he did arrive at St. Malo, till he received the necessary advices (p. 446), and again urged the necessity of keeping his journey an entire secret (p. 447).

On 2 Nov. Bolingbroke wrote that he had arranged with Col. Nugent that twenty or thirty officers and soldiers of his

regiment, which was then at Avranches, men of trusted fidelity, should be at James' disposal to accompany him, if he thought proper (p. 451).

Two days later he wrote the bad news that the secret of the rising in the West had been betrayed by Maclean, the Duke of Ormonde's secretary, and that the government had thereby been able to seize persons and places in such a manner as to defeat all their designs (p. 452). He had heard that, notwithstanding, the Duke had embarked at La Hogue. He was unable to land and returned to St. Malo, where he found James.

James had left Lorraine on 28 Oct., and travelling rapidly and with the greatest secrecy reached St. Malo on the night of Friday, 8 Nov. (pp. 455, 456). On that day Bolingbroke wrote, advising that if Ormonde had landed and was able to make a head James should immediately cross to the West of England. He added that Berwick on the other hand pressed extremely that he should go to Scotland (p. 453). In a second letter of the same date he stated that Marshal d'Huxelles had informed him of a demand by Lord Stair that James should be stopped, but that the Marshal had said everything possible should be done to give James time, but desired he should lose none. In Bolingbroke's opinion the French Court wanted no good will, and the least foundation would serve to build up James' interest with them (p. 454).

The next day, however, Bolingbroke's views were entirely altered by the receipt of dispatches from Mar. He advised that if James had not already sailed for England, nothing but the impracticability of the navigation should hinder him from going to the North West of Scotland (p. 455).

On the 11th James wrote that it had been decided that he should forthwith, wind and weather permitting, sail for the coast of Scotland, and that Ormonde should again sail for England (p. 456). He accordingly proceeded to Cape Frehel, where he waited for ten days, the wind being contrary (pp. 460, 480).

In a very long letter begun on 24 Nov. and finished on the 28th (p. 461) James informed Bolingbroke of the change in his plans. The seamen considered it impracticable to go to Scotland either round Ireland or by St. George's Channel, and he had therefore resolved to go to Dunkirk under the name of Mr. du Puis and embark there. He started on 1 Dec. (p. 471). Ormonde

had sailed from St. Malo on the 27th, but was still detained on the 1st at the Isle of Bréhat. James did not think much of his capacity. Our good hearty Duke, he wrote, wanted a good head with him (p. 459) and he complained that he had a crowd of people with him, who were inconvenient in all respects. They were continually whispering notions and jealousies into his ears, and he, James feared, trusted them too much, everybody knew everything and would play the minister. Indeed James' letters from St. Malo give a vivid picture of the confusion and want of secrecy that prevailed among his friends there. In one letter (p. 458) he describes the state of things as a strange, confused chaos.

On 12 Dec. James had received the news of Ormonde's having been obliged to return (p. 473). His last letter before embarking was dated the 27th. In it he alluded to some attempt on Ireland as a *pis aller*, but a new attempt on England, without succours or a new concert, he regarded as desperate. He feared that, if Ormonde should go to Scotland as a volunteer, it would offend Mar (p. 480). Finally on 22 Dec.-2 Jan., 1715-6, he wrote from Peterhead to announce his arrival in Scotland (p. 482).

We must now go back a little to trace the events in Scotland before the arrival of James, so far as they are referred to in these papers, which, it may be observed, give but scanty notices of them. For instance, there is nothing about the rising in the South of Scotland and the North of England, which ended at Preston, except the commission to Mr. Forster as major-general (p. 448). Most of the Scotch papers are in two separate bundles for 1715 and 1716, but some are in the bundles which contain the other correspondence.

The Scotch papers down to the arrival of James consist for the most part of the correspondence of Col. John Gordon of Glenbucket, baillie to the Marquis of Huntly, and papers of Lord Lovat which have somehow got among the Stuart Papers, though at that time Lovat was taking an active part against the Jacobites. Except for two unimportant notes from Lord Huntly to General Gordon (p. 349, 369), the papers in the Scotch bundle do not begin till September, the first being a commission to Col. John Gordon to raise Lord Huntly's men, dated 1-12 Sept. (p. 417). During the next few days there are several letters to him from Lord Mar, sending directions about raising men and ordering him to join

him at the rendezvous at Mulen in Athole (*pp. 418-420, 427*), and also two from Lord Mar to Glengarry (*p. 422*).

Several letters of the beginning of November (n.s.) relate to Col. John Gordon's operations in Fife (*pp. 450, 453, 456-458*).

A letter of 11-22 Nov. from Lord Sutherland to Lord Lovat announces his intention of marching south to attack Inverness (*p. 460*).

On *p. 469* is a list of the killed and prisoners at Sheriff Muir. The invasion from the North headed by Lords Sutherland and Lovat and by the Grants was so threatening that on Nov. 18-29 Col. John Gordon was sent to raise all the men he could in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire to join James' army at Perth, but with orders to use his utmost endeavours to suppress and disperse all he should find appearing in those counties and northwards against James' interest (*p. 470*). Several letters early in December to Col. John Gordon relate to his endeavours to raise men (*pp. 474, 475*), and three from Gordon himself describe his success in holding the line of the Spey against Lord Sutherland and the Grants and Frasers, his refusal of the proposal sent him by Grant of Wester Elchies that both parties should retire to their own houses till the spring, and the backwardness of the people in joining him (*pp. 476-479*).

On 22 Dec.-2 Jan. orders were sent from Stirling to Lord Lovat desiring him, and those with him, to raise as many men as they could, to prevent their neighbours from rejoining Lord Mar, and to attack them should they march south (*p. 482*). On the other hand, Lord Huntly wrote to desire the Macdonalds and Camerons of Lochaber to raise their men and march with the utmost dispatch (*p. 483*), and the first letter of James after his arrival was to Lord Huntly, to urge him to join Lord Seaforth, and to lose no time in reducing Inverness (*p. 484*).

His next care was to write to the Pope and to Cardinal Gualterio (*pp. 484, 485*), to announce his arrival in Scotland and to press his Holiness to forward, without delay, the remainder of the 100,000 crowns he had promised. With supplies of every kind, he felt confident he should by the spring be in a position to take the offensive, without them they would soon be overwhelmed. He also wrote to the Duke of Lorraine, requesting him to forward his letter to the Emperor, if he considered it

suitable, and alluding to his projected marriage with the daughter of Prince Charles (p. 485).

A long letter to Lord Bolingbroke, begun on 2-13 and finished on 5-16 Jan., gave a full account of the indifferent circumstances in which James found his affairs, which he hoped would move the Regent to assist him. It was absolutely necessary that a competent supply of arms should be sent without delay, and also the five Irish regiments. James asked if Ormonde could not get into England or Ireland. Could the Regent send him with troops into England at the same time the Irish regiments came into Scotland, it would end the dispute very soon. This letter was forwarded by Gen. George Hamilton, who had become unpopular with the Highlanders because he had commanded the wing that ran away at Sheriff Muir. James had, therefore, decided to send him to the King of Spain to ask for assistance, and, on his way, to give the Queen and Bolingbroke a full account of affairs in Scotland (p. 485).

James on his arrival at Scoon, where he resided till the evacuation of Perth, issued two proclamations dated 10-21 Jan., one requiring all persons fit to bear arms to repair forthwith to his camp and the other appointing a day of thanksgiving for his safe arrival (p. 486).

He soon had news of the loss on a sandbank off the coast of Fife of the ship which had conveyed Sir John Erskine, Lord Tinmouth, the Duke of Berwick's son, and Mr. Bulkeley and a large sum in gold (p. 488).

No detachment of sufficient strength could be spared from Perth, but Lord Mar hoped that, if they appeared to give up the ship and the gold for lost, some of their people might try to recover the gold at the next spring tide.

General Echlin was sent to assist Lords Huntly and Seaforth in reducing Inverness and James' enemies in the North, and it was hoped that Lord Seaforth notwithstanding his former conduct would act vigorously (p. 487), and Lord Huntly was again urged to do his utmost to finish the campaign in the North, and to join the army at Perth, from which not a man could be spared (pp. 488-490). Huntly, however, prolonged his truce with Lord Sutherland (pp. 489, 491, 501), which was still in force on 2-13 Feb. In a letter of that date to Lord Lovat he invited him to join James' party (p. 500), but on 11-22 Feb.

he wrote again that all his men were dispersed, his house was garrisoned with his consent and he himself was in concealment (*p.* 510), and three days later that he had submitted to the Government, having received with their allowance from the Duke of Argyle assurances of life and fortune for himself and his friends before he left Perth (*p.* 511). No wonder he turned a deaf ear to all the importunities of James. On the 18-29th he and Lord Rollo each signed a formal document, submitting themselves to the mercy of King George, and promising to go forthwith to London to throw themselves at his feet, and desiring the good offices of the Earl of Sutherland on their behalf (*pp.* 516, 517).

On 20-31 Jan. James addressed a letter to Charles XII (which was never sent), regretting that the letters sent with Sir J. Erskine, containing particulars of his Majesty's favourable disposition towards him, had been lost in the shipwreck, and begging him to send over some troops to complete the work of his restoration (*p.* 492).

On 22 Jan.-2 Feb. orders were issued for burning Blackford, Auchterarder and other villages, in order to delay the march of the enemy (*pp.* 495, 496), there being such a storm and such deep snow as had never been known (*pp.* 491, 507). These orders were executed during the next few days (*p.* 498).

From Lord Mar's orders to the Commander of the garrison of Dunkeld (*p.* 495) it appears that he contemplated a retreat as early as 28 Jan.-3 Feb., though the next day he spoke of advancing against the enemy (*p.* 497). The retreat from Perth began on 31 Jan.-11 Feb. By James' letters of 3-14 Feb. from Montrose to Bolingbroke and the Regent (*p.* 504) he appears to have still intended to remain in Scotland and to resist as long as possible. In the latter letter dispatched by Sir J. Erskine he implored his immediate assistance. If a sufficient supply of arms, ammunition and money were sent immediately, and a diversion made in England, all might be easily retrieved. But the next day he altered his resolution and embarked secretly with Lords Mar and Drummond. His reasons appear to have been the rapidity of Argyle's march and the fact that Inverness being still in the hands of the enemy caused it to be impossible to make the stand there that had been intended (*p.* 508). Before James left, he appointed General Gordon commander in chief with power to

capitulate, and issued a letter of adieu to Scotland (*p.* 505). A letter to the Duke of Argyle was also prepared, requesting him to apply certain sums to relieve the inhabitants of Blackford and the other burnt villages, but it appears from an endorsement in James' hand that it was never sent (*p.* 505).

The last mention of James' army is the letter dated 15-26 Feb., Ruthven in Badenoch, from General Gordon and other Jacobites of note to the Duke of Argyle, requesting to know the resolutions of the Government and whether they might expect an indemnity for the past and protection for their lives and fortunes in the future (*p.* 512).

James and Lord Mar landed on 21 Feb. at Gravelines (*p.* 509), and Mar immediately wrote to Capt. H. Stratton, the principal Jacobite correspondent in Scotland, to explain the reasons for their departure, and requesting him to inquire about the papers he had left in Scotland (*p.* 508). James on his landing appointed Mar a Gentleman of his Bedchamber.

On his arrival at Paris he wrote a long letter to the King of Spain, explaining the reasons of his leaving Scotland, the condition of affairs there, and his hopes for the future, and begging him to grant him an asylum in his dominions and to continue to give him some pecuniary assistance to supply his own wants and those of his followers (*p.* 514).

Unfortunately all Lord Bolingbroke's letters to James and Mar, while the former was in Scotland, are missing, except one of 31 Jan. (*p.* 493). In this he alluded to something that Mr. Lloyd, the bearer, was to communicate, about which the utmost secrecy was to be observed, and mentioned that a ship was to be soon dispatched with a very large quantity of arms and ammunition to the North-West of Scotland. This was the ship commanded by Capt. Tulloch mentioned in Lord Seaforth's letters of 10-21 and 18-29 Feb. (*pp.* 510, 516).

Berwick, on 12 Feb., assured Mar that neither he nor Bolingbroke had neglected to do everything in their power to send assistance to Scotland (*p.* 500).

General Hamilton arrived in Paris on Wednesday, 5 Feb. He had interviews with Queen Mary, Berwick and Bolingbroke. He told the latter, in the presence of Lieut.-General Dillon, that, when he had left Perth, there was not above 7 cwt. of powder in

the magazine there. When the Regent was informed of this by Dillon, he was so much concerned that James' person and the nation should be exposed to such danger that he ordered 60 cwt. to be shipped immediately, but no arms could be obtained from him.

The Count of Castel Blanco complained to Hamilton, that, having obtained a warrant from the Regent for the delivery of the arms and ammunition belonging to James which had been seized at Havre on his giving bail not to send them to England or Scotland, though he would have run all risks and sent them off two months ago, he had been countermanded, by whom Hamilton does not mention. He was going to Havre the next day to have them shipped off to the amount of 8,000 arms and 500 cwt. of powder (pp. 502-504).

On James' arrival at Calais he immediately gave orders for two ships to go to Peterhead and Frazerburgh to bring off his adherents (pp. 509, 511), and they sailed on 24 Feb. (p. 511).

The allusion to an attempt on Ireland in James' letter of 27 Dec. has already been noticed. In that of 2-18 Jan. to Bolingbroke (p. 485), after asking if Ormonde could not get into England or Ireland, he suggested that Dillon might be useful in the latter country. To this he probably alludes in his letter of 26 Feb. (p. 536), where he observes that Dillon was not yet gone. Capt. Richard Bourke in a long letter to Bolingbroke of 25 Feb. (p. 511) made some suggestions about a descent in Ireland, and Capt. Pippard, another Irish officer, mentioned on the 28th (p. 514) that he had received a letter from Mr. Brinsdon, Bolingbroke's secretary, so apparently there was some intention of making a diversion in Ireland, but James' return from Scotland put a stop to anything of the kind that might have been contemplated.

There are several allusions to the dangers James might run of being kidnapped or assassinated. Soon after he had taken up his residence at Bar, Berwick hoped that he had taken steps for being informed of any parties that might come into his neighbourhood, and that a guard had been placed in the castle (p. 257).

In April, 1714, Berwick advised him, when he went to church or on a walk to go a little softly, that his people might have time and legs to accompany him, and suggested that three or four

guards should attend him when he went out of his house (*p.* 312). In a paper of memoranda in Queen Mary's hand, probably of August, 1715, though possibly it may be a year earlier, of what she was to speak of to the King, one head is to beg him to take care of his person and not suffer any strangers to stay at Bar that could not give a good account of themselves (*p.* 409). In October, 1715, the Regent gave Bolingbroke a description of one Kelly, who was going to Bar to assassinate James (*pp.* 445, 452). A letter from London of probably the same year mentions three persons, Elliot, who was said to be under Lord Stair's protection, Douglas, son of Sir William Douglas, and Macdonald, as engaged in the same design (*p.* 481). Query whether this Douglas was the same as the person of that name who is mentioned in letters of James and Bolingbroke of 6 and 15 Aug. (*pp.* 386, 390) ?

In the same letters a John Ogilby is mentioned, who, according to John Menzies, the principal Jacobite correspondent in England, intended to visit Paris and Bar. James speaks of him as having formerly enough the air of a spy. This is the Captain John Ogilvie who occurs so frequently as Le Brun or Gassion in the Harley Correspondence at Welbeck, published in the Appendix, Part IV, of the Fifteenth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission. He also figures in an article by Mr. Lang in the *Cornhill Magazine* for October, 1897. As early as 1710 James had suspected he was a spy, and Lord Middleton suggested to de Torcy that he should be sent to the Bastille (Macpherson, *Original Papers*, Vol. II, *pp.* 155, 156). Macpherson, by the way, confounds him with a very different person, James Ogilvie, of Boyne, from whom he prints a letter on *p.* 154.

This Capt. John Ogilvie will appear prominently in the next volume, as he acted as the bearer of the confidential communications that passed between Lord Oxford and the Jacobites at Avignon in the autumn of 1716.

In Dec., 1703, at the time of Lovat's conspiracy, he had been arrested when he landed on the Sussex coast with Major Richard Boucher. He was twice examined before a Committee of the House of Lords (*Lords' Journals*, Vol. XVII., *pp.* 364, 498), but was released after six months' imprisonment, so he had some reason for saying he owed his life to Queen Anne. (*Report of Historical MSS. Commission*, *p.* 160.)

Of Plunket, the Jacobite agent mentioned several times in this volume, from whose letters there are many extracts in Macpherson, Berwick had an indifferent opinion. He terms him "but a second hand gamester, or rather a tool used by others who impart all he discovers to Oxford" (p. 275), and Oxford informed de Torcy he did not trust him in anything, only he employed him formerly in finding out some projects of Prince Eugene's, and advised de Torcy not to trust him (p. 282).

There is one glimpse in a letter of Berwick's (p. 267) of Anthony Hamilton, *quantum mutatus* from the gallant of the brilliant Court of the Restoration, fifty years before.

Peerages conferred by James II and James III.

The following is an account of the above so far as they are to be found in the present volume. In some cases a creation is not entered in the Entry Books but appears by other evidence. The following is a list of those that appear in the Entry Books. E., S. and I. denote that the peerage is an English, Scotch or Irish one :—

1689, 1 st Jan.	Donna Victoria Montecuculi	Countess of Almond for life. (S.)
„ 25 March.	Earl of Tyrconnell	Marquis and Duke of Tyrconnell. (I.)
„ 2 April.	John Bourke	Baron Bourke of Bophin. (I.)
„ 3 April.	Thomas Nugent	Baron Nugent of Riverstown. (I.)
„ 20 April.	Sir Valentine Brown	Baron of Castleross and Viscount Kenmarr. (I.)
„ 1 May.	Lieut-Gen. Justin McCarty	Baron of —— and Viscount Mountcashell. (I.)
„ 1 May.	Sir Alexander Fitton	Baron Fitton of Gosworth. (I.)

(The seventh Irish peerage, Mount Leinster, created while James was in Ireland, is not noticed in these papers.)

„ 9 July.	Henry, Lord Dover	Earl of Dover, Viscount of the Chiefly, Lord Germain of Reystown and Baron of Ipswich. (E.)
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1692, 17 April.	Earl of Melfort	- - -	Duke of Melfort, Marquis of Forth, &c. (S.)
1696, 18 Jan.	Henry Fitz-James, natural son of James II.		Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Roch- ford and Baron of Romney. (E.)
1698, 12 April.	Signor Virgilio Davia	-	Earl of Almond, Viscount Money- die and Baron Davia. (S.)
1708, 19 Feb.	Nathaniel Hooke	- -	Baron (? Baron Hooke). (I.)
1715, 22 Oct.	Earl of Mar	- - -	Duke of Mar, Marquis Erskine, Earl of Kildrum- mie, Viscount Garioch, Lord of Alloa, Ferriton and Forrest. (S.)

Besides the above, the following creations appear from notices in letters and warrants. On 26 July, 1715, James wrote to Lord Bolingbroke, enclosing a warrant which raised him to the rank of Earl of Bolingbroke (*p.* 369).

On 1 June, 1689, a warrant was addressed to the Duke of Powis (*p.* 43). A Dukedom had therefore been conferred on him before that date. On 14 Jan., 1692, a letter is addressed to Sarsfield as the Earl of Lucan. In a document by James II, dated 20 Feb., 1693 (*p.* 77), Sir Edward Herbert is styled Lord Portland.

On 17 Oct., 1701, a warrant is addressed to the Earl of Middleton as the Earl of Monmouth and Middleton, and another to the Earl of Perth as Duke of Perth (*p.* 162).

In a letter of 8 March, 1701 (*p.* 158), John Caryll, Queen Mary's Secretary, is mentioned as Mr. Caryll, and in one of 28 March, 1702 (*p.* 173), as Lord Caryll. A peerage had therefore been granted him between these dates.

The most remarkable of these peerages is the creation of Giovanni Battista Gualterio, the brother of Cardinal Gualterio, to be Earl of Dundee, in the peerage of Scotland, which appears from the letters of James and Queen Mary of 25 Jan., 1706 (*pp.* 204,

205), to have been made about that date. These letters and those noticed on pp. 225, 232, 236 place the fact of such a creation beyond doubt. It is extraordinary that, if James was minded to raise an Italian to the peerage, he should have selected the title of Claverhouse, the most gallant and able of his father's adherents, especially as, but for the forfeiture of the title (which of course was not recognized at St. Germains), the Viscountey was still in existence. In 1708 this Gualterio was also appointed a Knight of St. Andrew (p. 225).

Besides the above creations a Lord Inniskillin is mentioned on pp. 45, 150, 152. This was doubtless a Lord Maguire of Enniskillen, the forfeiture of the peerage in 1644 not being recognised by James II.

By the declaration of James III, dated 11 May, 1712 (p. 244), that Robert Sempill, captain in Lord Galmoy's regiment, the grandson of Hugh, Lord Sempill, was the sole heir male of the said title of the said lord whose fourth son, Archibald, father of the said Robert, was the only one who left any living male child, it appears that at St. Germain this barony was considered as one limited to heirs male of the body and not to heirs general, and that therefore Robert was recognized as the holder of the original peerage. The supposition in the *Complete Peerage*, Vol. VII, p. 118, that a new barony was conferred on this Robert by James III is therefore probably erroneous. This Robert was the father of the Lord Sempill, who was a prominent partisan of Charles Edward in 1744 and 1745.

Ciphers.

The following is a list of the cipher names used by the Duke of Berwick in his correspondence with James. It will be observed that the initial of the borrowed word is generally the same as that of the real word in French, thus Alençon = Angleterre = England. The reason is that this cipher is the same as that used by the French Foreign Office for corresponding with their representatives in England. In the few exceptions to this rule, such as Mansard = Colclough, the reason probably is that the name was not in the French cipher, and Berwick consequently invented a name himself. Many of the cipher words have the real word keyed in the numerical cipher or written over them in the original letters. In such cases the real word is printed in Italics. Others are keyed

in the copies of the letters made by Mr. Pulman, and in the copies of the letters which occur in his sketch of the history. I suppose that for some of them at least he had a key, as it is only on this supposition that I can account for his being able to interpret the cipher. Some, however, either he could not interpret or omitted the decipher in his transcript, while to some he had no key, as he gives a wrong interpretation of them. The names interpreted by Mr. Pulman are printed in small capitals. Finally those which I have guessed myself are in ordinary type.

Abram	John Menzies.
Agincourt	<i>Money.</i>
Albert	QUEEN ANNE.
Alençon	<i>England.</i>
Alexandre	The ARMY.
Allain	GERMANY.
André	SIR W. ELLIS.
Arthur	The ENGLISH.
Beauchamp	
Belleys	<i>Duke of Berwick.</i>
Berry	
Cambel	<i>The Czar.</i>
Cambition or Cambriton	<i>Prince de Cellamare.</i>
Canaple	HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Cary	Mr. CARTE.
Cassel	HOUSE OF LORDS.
Coventry	COLOGNE.
Craford	CARD. GUALTERIO.
Dorat	Lieut.-general Dillon.
Dundas	
Duval	QUEEN MARY'S JOINTURE.
Edeling	PRINCE EUGENE.
Elbeuf	<i>Scotland.</i>
Elmore	The Emperor.
Enster	<i>The Scotch.</i>
Errington	The EMPEROR.
Estampes	<i>Spain.</i>
Farnham	<i>Colclough.</i>
Fisher	Sir John Forester.
Foster	FLANDERS.
Frampton	The FRENCH.
Fredeling	France.

Goddard	War.
Gournay	Duke of Marlborough.
Grassin	A CIVIL WAR.
Hamel	HAMILTON.
Harford	
Harvey	Holland.
Hatton	Sir T. Hanmer.
Hemsted	SIR T. HIGGONS.
Hicky	<i>Mr. Hooke.</i>
Horne	The ELECTOR OF HANOVER.
Hunter	Sir T. Hanmer.
Janot	M. d' IBERVILLE.
Janson	<i>Mr. Inese.</i>
Jesper	The Irish.
Johnson	Mr. Inese.
Jolie	<i>Lady Jersey.</i>
Jonuelle	The Jacobites.
Juliers	IRELAND.
La Mothe	LONDON.
Laumarie	Lorraine.
Lawyer, the	DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
Malbranche	DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
Mansard	<i>Colclough.</i>
Matthews	Your Majesty.
Mirau	EARL OF MAR.
Molsun	LORD MULGRAVE, <i>i.e.</i> , DUKE OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Moreau	HIGHLANDER.
Mortagne	LORD MIDDLETON.
Moulin	
Oleron	EARL OF OXFORD.
Orbec	<i>Duke of Ormonde.</i>
Osmond	<i>Duke of Orleans.</i>
Packington	<i>Portsmouth.</i>
Parker	M. DE PONTCHARTRAIN.
Pecour	Prior.
Pemberton	<i>Phillips.</i>
Pequin	PENSION.
Pery	Protestantism.
Pierre	PLUNKETT.
Plessis	Duke of Perth.

Porray	The PEACE.
Porter	EARL POULETT.
Pralin	
Preston	The POPE.
Pritchard	The Pope.
Prothoſe	Princess, <i>i.e.</i> Queen Anne.
Puisieux	The Parliament.
Rancé	<i>Queen Mary.</i>
Raucourt	<i>James.</i>
Reding	ROME.
Rethel	<i>Louis XIV.</i>
Richamond	<i>King of Spain.</i>
Robinson	<i>James.</i>
Rocheguyon	<i>Queen Mary.</i>
Rolland	RELIGION.
Romain	The RESTORATION.
Rose	<i>Louis XIV.</i>
Sably	<i>St. John. (Bolingbroke.)</i>
St. Paul	DUKE OF SHREWSBURY.
Sanders	King of Sicily.
Semple	The SUCCESSION.
Souleyve	SECURITY.
Spencer	<i>King of Sweden.</i>
Stanley	Mr. STAFFORD.
Stoner	King of Spain.
Sturton	SWITZERLAND.
Talon	M. DE TORCY.
Tanton	<i>The Tower of London.</i>
Tarante	
Tilmond	The TORIES.
Trevers	<i>Tunstall.</i>
Urbin	
Valcourt	VOYSIN.
Valmont	UTRECHT.
Varennes	SHIPS.
Vernam	<i>Marshal Villeroy.</i>
Vernins	MARSHAL VILLARS.
Walker	The WHIGS.
Walters or Waters	ABBE GAULTIER.

Of the above names the following occur in the transcript of the letter of 6 Jan., 1715, in Mr. Pulman's narrative "M.

Harford's namesake, M. Beauchamp, M. Molsun, M. Moulin, M. Porter," with the interpretation "Lord Harcourt, the Bishop of London, Lord Mulgrave (*i.e.* the Duke of Buckinghamshire) and Lord Powlett." It will be observed that there are five cipher names and only four deciphers, which makes it uncertain which name corresponds to which. From other passages Molsun=Mulgrave and Porter=Poulett. I am inclined to conjecture that Moulin=Mordaunt *i.e.* Lord Peterborough. According to Mr. Pulman, Berry=Bromley, the Speaker and Secretary of State. I am, however, unable to believe that the Berry who figures in these papers and in Macpherson as a Jacobite confidential agent could have been a person in Bromley's position (though Bromley is described as almost openly attached to James' party) especially as, when Berwick had occasion to mention Bromley (*p.* 342), he does not call him Berry, but spells the name in the numerical cipher (*p.* 342). I have therefore left Berry uninterpreted. Of the other names Dundas, Pralin, Tarante and Urbin or some of them may possibly be real names. It appears from a letter of d'Iberville's of 21 March, 1715, among the *Mackintosh Transcripts* in the British Museum that "Jonuelle" certainly means "Jacobites." Dorat, which I formerly thought meant Mr. Dicconson, I now believe to be more probably Lieut.-General Dillon. Berwick also uses a simple numerical cipher.

In most of the letters between James and Bolingbroke the following cipher is used, which from a remark on *p.* 387 seems to have been that of Sir Thomas Higgons, James' former Secretary of State. The words keyed in the originals are printed in Italics, and those interpreted by Mr. Pulman in small capitals.

Abram	JOHN MENZIES.
Anastasia	James.
Andrew	JAMES.
Anna	James.
Anthony	JAMES.
Barbara	QUEEN MARY.
Benet	QUEEN MARY.
Boulanger	Bolingbroke.
Boynton	BOLINGBROKE.
Cambell, Mr.	Cameron.
Charles	<i>Duke of Ormonde.</i>
Christopher	DUKE OF ORMONDE.

Edward	<i>Sir W. Windham.</i>
Farnham	<i>Coleclough.</i>
George	BOLINGBROKE.
Gregory	<i>Bolingbroke.</i>
Harry	<i>Louis XIV</i> , afterwards the REGENT .
Humphrey	<i>Louis XIV</i> , afterwards the REGENT .
Lacey	DUKE OF LORRAINE.
Lady Mary	ENGLAND.
Laurence	<i>King George.</i>
Lawyer, the	DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
Leonard	KING GEORGE.
Margaret's country	<i>England.</i>
Martha	<i>England.</i>
Maryland	<i>England.</i>
Mills	Marlborough.
Nelly	SCOTLAND.
Nicholas	SCOTLAND.
Oliver	<i>Cornwall.</i>
Overbury	DUKE OF ORLEANS.
Ralph	<i>Duke of Berwick.</i>
Richard	DUKE OF BERWICK.
Samuel	DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
Stoner, Mr. and Mrs.	King and Queen of Spain.
Talon	<i>M. de Torcy.</i>
Thomas	KING OF SWEDEN.
Titchbourne	TUNSTALL.
William	DUKE OF ATHOLL?

Of the above Anastasia and Boulanger occur as signatures to letters in the handwriting of James and Bolingbroke respectively. A simple numerical cipher is also used.

In two letters of 2 and 6 Aug. (pp. 382, 385) James uses a different cipher.

Farby, Mr.	Duke of Berwick.
Field, Mr.	
Freeman, Mr.	England.
Storie's, Mr.	Scotland.
Stratton, Mr.	
Walters, Mr.	<i>M. de Torcy.</i>
Webb, Mr.	<i>Louis XIV.</i>

Finally in letters of 29 Sept., 24 Nov., and 12 and 25 Dec., James uses a cipher the same or almost the same as that he used in writing to his mother and Mr. Inese. The words interpreted by Mr. Pulman are printed in small capitals.

Andrew	Queen Mary.
Boynton	BOLINGBROKE.
Charles	M. de Torey.
Donnart	Dunkirk.
Edward	Louis XIV, afterwards the Regent.
Euphemia	Louis XIV, afterwards the Regent.
Evans	England.
Gournay	MARLBOROUGH.
Henry	the Highlanders ?
Hunter	the Highlanders.
Jenings	M. d'Iberville.
Jenny	
Jonston	
Katharine	Scotland ?
Kemp	King of Sweden.
Ker	King of Spain.
Lee	letters ?
Löry	
Matthew	Duke of Berwick.
Martell	LORD MAR.
Mary	Duke of Berwick.
Mantles	Money.
Narbon, Mr.	
Onslow	DUKE OF ORMONDE.
Ottway	Duke of Orleans.
Patrick	JAMES.
Paul	James.
Peter	JAMES.
Scravenmor	T. Southcot.
Stanley	ship.

He also once or twice uses Orbec for Ormonde, which is the word used in the Berwick cipher.

I conjectured that Scravenmor in the letter of 29 Sept., the only place in this volume where it occurs=Ezekiel Hamilton, but in letters of the following year in this cipher Scravenmor=

T. Southcot, who was apparently the head of a religious community at Paris. It appears from a letter of the following year that Jennings=d'Iberville.

A third cipher occurs in a few letters and papers of James, his mother and Mr. Inese. None of the names in this cipher are keyed. I have put a query to the interpretations about which I feel doubtful.

Abram or	J. Menzies.
Abraham	
Andrew	Queen Mary.
Anthony	Queen Mary.
Belson	Duke of Berwick.
Benet	Queen Anne?
Berry	
Bointon	Bolingbroke.
Casimir	M. de Torcy ?
Charles	M. de Torcy.
Darby	Mr. Dicconson.
David	Duke of Lorraine.
Daniel	Duke of Lorraine.
Dominic	Duke of Lorraine.
Edward	Louis XIV.
Euphemia	Louis XIV.
Farnham	Colclough.
George	Bolingbroke?
Gournay	Marlborough.
Knight, Mr.	James.
Mary	Duke of Berwick.
Matthew	Duke of Berwick.
Melvill, Mrs.	
Oldeson, Mrs.	
Oliver	Earl of Oxford ?
Onslow	Duke of Ormonde.
Ottway	Duke of Orleans.
Peter	James.
Porter	Earl Poulett ?
Sably	Bolingbroke
Thomas	Abbé Gaultier.
Titus	Abbé Gaultier ?
Trevers	Tunstal.
Walters	Abbé Gaultier ?
William	Mr. Inese.

I am now inclined to think that Casimir, which on p. 298 I took to be Lord Middleton, is M. de Torcy. I now think the interpretation given in the note to the cipher names on p. 305 is wrong, and that Oliver means Lord Oxford, Thomas, Gaultier, Titus, Gaultier or d'Iberville, and Benet some person not Queen Mary, probably Queen Anne. That Thomas in James' letter of 24 Feb., 1714, on p. 301 is Gaultier appears from a passage in a letter of 6 Feb. from Gaultier to James in the *Mackintosh Transcripts* in which he says "J'espére que l'affaire de M. du Val (the jointure) sera bientôt finie."

James' letter of 1 March 1714 (p. 305), also proves that Charles in this cipher is M. de Torcy, as the allusion is to a letter of 26 Jan. from Gaultier to him.

I feel pretty sure that Porter and Walters in this cipher also mean Lord Poulett and Gaultier from a comparison of Queen Mary's letter (p. 313) with the Duke of Berwick's on p. 318, and also from the fact that on 8 March, 1714, James had sent Gaultier a letter for Lord Poulett with others for Oxford and Bolingbroke (*Mackintosh Transcripts*).

I now doubt if George in this cipher means Bolingbroke (p. 399), and in the same letter Darby means Dicconson, as appears from a letter of 1716 that will be printed in the next volume.

As for Berry see the remarks on the Berwick cipher.

Several of the names in this cipher in the letter of 25 Aug., 1715 (p. 402), are keyed with the corresponding names in Bolingbroke's cipher, of which the meaning is known.

There are also two letters in cipher to Tunstal and the Duke of Mar (pp. 241, 388), for which there are keys in the book of keys to ciphers made by Mr. Pulman.

Another letter on p. 507 has also keys to the cipher names in another cipher.

When a cipher name is repeated in a document, the interpretation is put only after the first place where it occurs.

All the dated documents down to Queen Mary's letter of 6 Sept., 1689, on p. 46 were written from Great Britain or Ireland and are consequently dated Old Style. The great majority of the subsequent documents were written abroad, and are therefore dated New Style. When one dated Old Style occurs after p. 46, the date according to the New Style is added, and the document is

placed accordingly. Otherwise, for instance, James' letter from Peterhead announcing his arrival, being dated Old Style, would have preceded that from Calais before his departure which is dated New Style (*pp.* 479, 482).

I have already expressed my obligations to Mr. Horner, to Mr. Hall and to Professor Salomon. I must also thank Mr. Holmes, the Librarian at Windsor Castle, for his kindness when I visited Windsor to examine the papers and for the assistance he has given me.

This Calendar and Introduction have been prepared by Mr. F. H. Blackburne Daniell, and the Index by Mrs. S. C. Lomas.

THE STUART PAPERS
AT
WINDSOR CASTLE,
BELONGING TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

MATTHIAS, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA, Governor General of the Netherlands, and the representatives of the STATES-GENERAL.

1579, Feb. 25. Antwerp.—Engagement to pay 179,028 florins 3 batzen to Colonel Gotthard de Wollmershausen and his disbanded regiment of cuirassiers, being the arrears of their pay, by three equal instalments, at Michaelmas 1579, 1580, and 1581, with note of a similar engagement of the same date to Capt. Otho de Wollmershausen to pay him 47,147 florins for his expenses in maintaining 100 cuirassiers. *4 pages. French translations from the German originals.*

The STATES-GENERAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES to COL. GOTTHARD DE WOLLMERSHAUSEN and two other colonels.

1581, July 23. The Hague.—Apologizing for their failure to pay them their arrears, caused by the war, and the defection of the provinces of Hainault, Namur, Artois, Lille, Valenciennes, Douai, and Orchies, who were bound to contribute *pro rata*, and promising that their first care will be to pay them as soon as they find it possible. *French. Copy.*

CHARLES I. to the EARL OF GLAMORGAN.

1644, April 1. Oxford.—Appointing him generalissimo and entrusting him with several patents from a Marquis to a Baronet to dispose of, &c. (This is the well-known commission which is printed in Collins' *Peerage*, Vol. I. p. 234.) At the foot of this copy is:—

Copia vera. Attested by (L.S.) Locus Magni Sigilli
me this tenth of Aprile, Glamorgan's affixi.
1644. sic sub^r Gla- seal
morgan.

the words "Glamorgan's seal" being in a different ink and hand from the rest of the document. *Endorsed:* "This doth agree with the Earl of Glamorgan's commission under the great Seal of England, and His Majesty's sign-manual with which we have compared it. Sic sub^r Rob. Brudenell, Minshul, 1644."

I EDWARD SOMERSET alias Plantagenet Lord Herbert Baron Beaufort of Caldicot Grismond Chepstow Ragland and Gower Earl of Glamorgan his Majestys General in England and Ireland

and Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter Do by these
acknowlege and Testify, that by virtue of His Majestys Com-
mission with particular command and warrand under His
Majestys own hand, I have Disposed and Given unto Sir Richard
Minshull of Burton in the County of Bucks Knight, and sworn
faithful servant to His said Majesty, a Patent for creating him
Viscount Minshull of Lemster in the County of Hereford, for and
in consideration of his deserts, and timely service performd unto
His Majesty, whereof I myself have been witness and may
deservedly Recommend him the said Sir Richard Minshull unto
posterity worthy of the honor given him by the said Patent,
bearing date the third day of Aprile, In the twentyeth year of
His Majestys reign, with a Copy of His Majestys Commission
authorizing me thereunto, I have likeways Attested to him this
tenth day of Aprile 1644.

Signd Seald In
presence of

sic sub^r Glamorgan.

Endorsed:

Copy.

Declaration by the Earl of Glamorgan with regard
to his delivering a Patent Creating Sir Richard Minshull
Viscount Minshull.

QUEEN CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA.

1665 [-6], Jan. 9. Oxford.—Patent appointing Philip Howard to be her High Almoner.

CHARLES II.

1667, June 18. Whitehall.—Promise that in case the Duke of Albemarle and his son, Lord Torrington, should die without heirs of their bodies, he would then create his near kinsman, the Earl of Bath, Duke of Albemarle and Lord Monck, and grant the house and park of Theobalds, formerly granted to the Duke of Albemarle in tail, to the said Earl and the heirs male of his body, and if this should not happen till after the King's death he recommends the effectual performance of his said royal promise to his lawful successors as before expressed according to the reasonable request of the said Duke, the restorer of the King's crown and dignity, and consequently of the whole royal family, which was so wonderfully brought to pass by the valour, loyalty, and wise conduct of that famous general and particularly in that happy conclusion of that memorable treaty for the restoration, wherein the said Earl was alone and no other person entrusted by the King as appears by the commission and warrants given him at Brussels, dated 2 April, 1660. *Copy.*

Extract from the will of MARC ANTONIO FOPPA.

1678, June 11.—Containing provisions for the gift of dowries to the marriageable girls of the parish of S. Biagio della Fossa. *Italian.*

**JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK
(PHILIP HOWARD).**

1675-6, Jan. 31. Whitehall.—Acknowledging his letter of 21 Dec. last, and congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *Seals.*

QUEEN CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1676, July 31. London.—Condoling with him on the recent death of the Pope. *French. Seal.*

Act of the PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

1681, Nov. 3. Edinburgh.—Explaining in what sense the oath and test, appointed by the sixth act of his Majesty's third Parliament to be administered to the clergy, was to be taken. (Printed in "*The Scotch Mist Cleared Up,*" ch. 4, which is reprinted in "*State Tracts,*" London, 1689, p. 222.) *Copy.*

**The KING to the DUKE OF YORK and the PRIVY COUNCIL
OF SCOTLAND.**

1681, Nov. 15. Whitehall.—Approving of the above Act. *Copy.*

LOUIS, DAUPHIN OF FRANCE, to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1682, Sept. 22. Versailles.—You could not have better shown me how much you have shared in the joy I have had at the birth of my son than by testifying to me it was a blessing you have always wished me, with many others. *Seals.*

CHARLES II. to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1685, Jan. 26. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his good wishes for the New Year, and assuring him that he may rely on the continuance of his kindness and affection. *Holograph.*

Account of the death of CHARLES II.

[1685, Feb. 5.]—“The Phisitians having declared the 4: day of his Ma: sicknessesse that there was no hope left of his recovery, two of the Bishops came to his bedside, and sayd the office of the visitation of the sick, and when they came to that part ont where the sick person is exorted, not commanded, to make an auricular confession one of them the Bis: of Bath and Wells made a short exortation to the King, and after having asked him whether he

hartely repented him of his sins, upon his answering he did, pronounced the words of absolution, and then having ended that office, asked the King and exorted him, to receve the Sacrament, and he not then making any answer to him the Bish: prest him againe to w^{ch} he replyd he would think ont, and being urged againe severall tyms by the Bish: he sayd tyme enough, the Duke stood all this while by his Ma: bedside and seing his Ma: was so prest by the Bish: and that he would not receive of them, desired the company to stand a little from the bed, ^ and then asked the King (after having sayd what was fitt upon such an occasion) if he would have a Preist, to come and reconcile him and give him the Blessed Sacrament, and receved his commands to fetch one, and went immediately out of the chamber into the next roome and finding ^B never a Catholeke man there but the C. de Castel Mellor sent him to gett one and tho other Preists were sent to, it happened so, that none could be then gott but F. Huddleston a Benedicton, the same person that had been so instrumental in his Ma: escape after the Batt: of Worcester, so sone as the Duke had, by the assistance of Will Chiffins gott him into a little clossett, by a back way, next to the bed Chamber and told his Ma: he was there, the King commanded every body to leave the roome but his Brother, w^{ch} all did but the E^a. of Bath and Feversham, whom the Duke desired might remaine there tho' Protestants, telling his Ma: it was not fitt for him to be left quit alone with him in the condition he was in, so sone as the roome was cleerd of all but them two the Duke told them the meaning of it and called in F. Huddleston, whom his Ma: receved with great joy and satisfaction, made his confession to him, was reconciled, receved the blessed Sacrament, had the Extreme Unction, and certainly never any body did performe all with greater resignation, Christianity, and courage then his Ma: did, in so much that the poore Father was ravished with it, when this was all performed the company was called in, and for those few houers after his Ma: lived and had his sences, he expressed the greatest kindnesse and tendernes to the Duke that can be immagined, ^C and died unconcerned as became a good Christian, and with a resolution becoming a king." — Alternative to the passage marked from A to B above, and passage to be inserted at C. I. "And then sayd to him that he was overjoyd to find he was of the same mynd he was when he spake to him some few days before in his clossett when he was pleased to shew him a paper he had writen of controversy, and then asked him if he would have him send for a preist to come and reconcile him, for God's sake answered the king, brother do, and added will not you expose yourself to much in doing it, to w^{ch} the Duke answered, Sir if it were to cost me my life I'l gett you one, and went out imediately about it, and finding." II., "and amongst other things asked the Duke pardone aloud, so that all that were present heard it, for having so often used him so very ill, and exprest with all tendernes and concerne the sence he had of the D: resignation and manner of bearing them and that in such termes of esteeme and tender-nesse as cannot be exprest."

Another Account of THE SAME.

(Both these narratives are in the handwriting of James II. throughout and were used by the compiler of his Life for the account printed by Clarke, *Life of James II. Vol. I.* pp. 746-749).

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE BOUILLON, at Paris.

1685, March 9. Whitehall.—Two letters thanking him for his letter of congratulation on her accession. (The first is printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 24.) *French. Letter Book,* p. 18.

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESSE DE BOUILLON, at Paris.

1685, March 9. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her letter of congratulation on her accession. *French. Ibid.* p. 14.

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUISE DE LEDE, at Brussels.

1685, March 9. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her letter of congratulation on her accession. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTE DE SOISSONS, at Paris.

1685, March 26. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his congratulations on her accession. *French. Ibid.* p. 15.

QUEEN MARY to the INTERNUNCIO AT BRUSSELS.

1685, March 26. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his letter of congratulation, and requesting him to testify to his Holiness her extraordinary sentiments of respect and veneration for him. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 28.) *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS D' ANGEAU, at Paris.

1685, March 26. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his letter of congratulation on her accession. *French. Ibid.* p. 16.

**QUEEN MARY to la PREVOSTE of the Nunnery of BERLAYMONT,
Brussels.**

1685, March 30. Whitehall.—Expressing her conviction that she has felt real sorrow at the King's death. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF DENMARK.

1685, April 2. Whitehall.—I am too well persuaded of your interest in what concerns me, not to have placed an entire belief in what Monsr. Crenschild added by word of mouth to the letter with which your Majesty had charged him, and I beg you to believe I shall always reciprocate this proof of your friendship, and also that I feel real sorrow at the death of your mother, the Queen. *French. Ibid.* p. 17.

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1685, April 2. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his letter on the death of the late King. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 32.) French. *Letter Book*, p. 17.

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1685, April 2. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his congratulations on her accession. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 32.) French. *Ibid.* p. 18.

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUCHESS OF TUSCANY.

1685, April 2. London.—Thanking her for the interest she has shown in the unexpected change there both as to the King's death and the writer's accession, and assuring her that she does not doubt of the satisfaction with which she has heard of the late King's reconciliation with the Church before his death. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 30.) French. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1685, April 18. London.—“La part que vous prenez a la grande perte que l'Europe a fait par la mort du Roy defunt, et ce que vous m'avez escrit la dessus, me marque suffisament combien vous vous interessez en tout ce qui regarde nostre maison. Les liaisons que vous y avez, et ce que le Comte de la Trinité a ajouté de vive voix a la lettre dont vous l'aviez chargé, m'engagent d'autant plus a vous temoigner avec combien de satisfaction j'ay receu ces agreables assurances de vostre amitié. je laisse audit Comte a vous faire le detail de ma reconnoissance . . . vostre bien bonne sœur et tante.” *Ibid.* p. 19.

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF SAVOY.

1685, April 18. London.—Similar letter to the preceding. French. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAVOY.

1685, April 18. London.—Thanking her for what the Comte de la Trinité has said in her name on the unexpected revolution there. French. *Ibid.* p. 20.

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS LOUISE OF SAVOY.

1685, April 18. London.—Requesting her to believe she is always very sensible of the obliging marks of her affection. French. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS DOWAGER OF BRUNSWICK
LUNEBURG, at Hanover.

[1685, April 18.]—“L'attachement particulier que depuis si longtemps vous avez temoigné pour tout ce qui regarde nostre

Maison et les liens qui sont entre nous, me sont des pressants motifs pour estre entièrement persuadée de la sincérité de ce que vous m'avez escrit tant au sujet de la mort inopinée du Roy mon beau frere que de mon elevation au Thrône." *Letter Book*, p. 21.

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF POLAND.

1685, April 13. London.—The assurances your nephew Prince Radziville has given me by your express order confirm my conviction of your particular interest in all that concerns me, and I hope he will on his return acquaint you with how much affection I have received this last pledge of your friendship. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her aunt, the DUCHESS OF MIRANDOLA.

1685, May 14. London.—Assuring her that she is fully persuaded of what she says in her letter on the subject of her elevation to the throne. *French. Ibid. p. 22.*

QUEEN MARY to her aunt, the DUCHESS OF GUASTALLA.

1685, May 14. London.—Assuring her that she is fully sensible of what she has written on the subject of her elevation to the throne, informing her of her regret at the news of her long illness, and hoping that she will soon be better. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

1685, May 25. London.—Assuring her that she is fully persuaded of the truth of her obliging expressions on the subject of her elevation to the throne. *French. Ibid. p. 23.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF DENMARK.

1685, June 1. Whitehall.—Hoping he will give complete belief to what Sir G. Sylvius, whom the King is sending as Envoy, will say in her name. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF DENMARK.

[1685, June 1.]—Availing herself of Sylvius' going to Denmark to request the continuance of her friendship and to assure her of her own. *French. Ibid. p. 24.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF CARIGNANO.

1685, June 20. London.—Thanking him for what he has said about the death of the King and her accession. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1685, June 20. London.—Thanking her for the interest she has taken in the King's death and in her accession, and adding that she feels regret at the inconveniences she has suffered in

the affair of her marriage, but that being accommodated, hoping she is at her ease at present. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 66.) *Letter Book*, p. 25.

QUEEN MARY to the EMPEROR.

1685, June 26. London.—Expressing her gratitude at what Count Martinitz has said to her in his name on the subject of her accession. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the EMPRESS.

1685, June 26. London.—Thanking her for her interest in her elevation to the throne, as expressed in the letter given by Count Martinitz from her. *French. Ibid. p. 26.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE FORESTO D'ESTÉ, at Modena.

1685, July 3. London.—Thanking him for his letter on the subject of her accession. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE and GOVERNORS OF GENOA.

1685, July 18. Whitehall.—“Ce que le sieur Augustin Palavicino a ajouté de vostre part a la lettre que vous nous avez escritte tant au sujet de la mort du Roy nostre frere, que de nostre elevation au Thrône s'accorde si bien avec la bonne correspondance qu'il y a depuis si longtemps entre cette couronne et vostre serenissime Republique, que nous avons de justes raisons de vous en faire nos remerciements.” With memorandum in margin that this answer ought not to have been writ by her Majesty. *Ibid. p. 27.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF FRANCE.

1685, Aug. 22. Windsor.—Her strong persuasion of the interest he takes in all that concerns her makes her easily believe what Marshal d'Humieres has said to her by his order concerning the success of the King's arms against the rebels. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her nephew, the DAUPHIN.

1685, Aug. 22. Windsor.—Thanking him for what he has written and for what Marshal d'Humieres has said by his orders about his joy at the defeat of the rebels who had taken up arms in Scotland and England. *French. Ibid. p. 28.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF ORLEANS.

1685, Aug. 22. Windsor.—Thanking him for what the Comte de Tonnerre has said to her on his part about the happy victory over the rebels. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

[1685, Aug. 22.]—The joy expressed in your letter at the happy success with which the arms of the King have been blessed against the rebels declares your sincere affection for the confirming of the Crown in our family. *French. Letter Book, p. 29.*

QUEEN MARY to DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO AGURTO, Governor General of the Netherlands belonging to the Catholic King.

1685, Aug. 22. Windsor.—Congratulating him on his appointment to that government, vacant by the death of the Marquis de Grana. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF PORTUGAL.

1685, Sept. 1. Windsor.—Committing these lines to Dom Joseph de Farreya, his Envoy Extraordinary, on his departure, to show the continuance of her sincere friendship, which he will express more fully by word of mouth. *French. Ibid. p. 30.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1685, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of the late King. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1685, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Thanking him for his congratulations expressed by the Marquis de Val-Parayso on the change in her condition. *French. Ibid. p. 31.*

QUEEN MARY to her niece, the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1685, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Replying to her condolences expressed by letter and by the Marquis de Val-Parayzo on the death of the late King. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1685, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Thanking her for her congratulations by the Marquis de Val-Parayzo on her accession. *Ibid. p. 32.*

QUEEN MARY to MARC-ANTONIO JUSTINIANO, DUKE OF VENICE, and to the REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

1685, Sept. 25. Windsor.—Thanking them for their letter, being convinced of the sincerity of their sentiments especially as regards the great revolution caused by the King's death. *French.* With memorandum in margin that this answer ought not to have been writ by her Majesty, and note that this memorandum and that of the following letter are in the hand of the late Lord Caryll. *Ibid. p. 33.*

QUEEN MARY to the STATES-GENERAL.

1685, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Taking advantage of the return of their Envoys Extraordinary, who have represented to her the interest the States-General take both in the great loss to Europe in the late King, and in their succession to the Crown, to express her gratitude for the proofs of their affection. With memorandum in margin similar to the last. *French. Letter Book*, p. 34.

QUEEN MARY to the ELECTOR OF TREVES.

1685, Oct. 24. London.—Thanking him for his joy expressed by his Envoy Extraordinary, the Baron de Loë, at the complete defeat of the rebels in England and Scotland. (Printed in *Campana*, Vol. II. p. 78.) *French. Ibid.* p. 32.

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE and also to the PRINCESS OF CASTIGLIONE.

1685, Dec. 22. Whitehall.—Thanking them respectively for their letters on her accession. *French. Ibid.* p. 35.

QUEEN MARY to her aunt, the DUCHESS OF MIRANDOLA.

1685, Dec. 22. Whitehall.—Expressing her regret that she cannot comply with her desires touching the Priorship of England for her son, the King having resolved to dispose of it to one of his own subjects. *French. Ibid.* p. 36.

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MIRANDOLA.

1685, Dec. 22. Whitehall.—Similar letter on the same subject. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to MADAME DE PALESTRINA.

1685, Dec. 30. Whitehall.—Condoling with her on the death of her husband. *French. Ibid.* p. 87.

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF PALESTRINA.

1685, Dec. 30. Whitehall.—Condoling with him on the death of his father. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL LAURIA.

1685, Dec. 31. Whitehall.—Replying to his good wishes for the coming year. *French. Ibid.* p. 38.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SPADA.

1685, Dec. 31. Whitehall.—Similar letter to the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her nephew, the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1685, Dec. 31. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on the birth of a daughter, which she hopes is an earnest of a long succession of blessings designed by heaven to his family. *French. Letter Book*, p. 39.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL BARBERINI and CARDINAL ROSPIGLIOSI.

1686, Jan. 2. Whitehall.—Thanking them for their good wishes for the New Year. *French. Ibid. pp. 39, 40.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE LOUIS d' ESTÉ.

1686, Jan. 4. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas good wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 40.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1686, Jan. 4th.—Returning his good wishes for the coming year.—“ You have been very just in what you writ to me concerning Count d' Adda, for by his comportement he very well deserves your recommendation, and my favourable reception. I must also no less approve of your judgment in the advantageous character you gave me of our Bishop, for his proceedings hitherto afford me just cause to believe that our country in time will feel the good effects of his presence amongst us.” *Ibid. p. 41.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF CHAILLOT.

[1686, Jan. 4.]—Concerning the death of the Prince de Conti, and promising her influence with the King that she may receive the 1,000 Jacobuses for the purpose proposed. (Printed in *Campana, Vol. II. p. 85.*) *French. Ibid. p. 46.*

QUEEN MARY to MADAME ROSPIGLIOSI.

1686, Jan. 6. Whitehall.—Returning her good wishes for the New Year. *French. Ibid. p. 41.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

1686, Jan. 6. Whitehall.—Returning her good wishes for the New Year. *French. Ibid. p. 42.*

QUEEN MARY to her aunt, the DUCHESS OF GUASTALLA.

[1686, Jan. 6.] Whitehall.—Thanking her for her Christmas good wishes, expressing her joy at the news she sent of her recovery from a fever, which must have been very dangerous at her advanced age, and hoping that her resolution of living with her daughter at Mantua will prolong her days, by the companionship and mutual consolation each will give the other. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1686, Jan. 8. London.—She cannot let the opportunity of the dispatch of an Ambassador Extraordinary to his Holiness pass without presenting her filial respects and expressing her joy at the great devotion of his Majesty to the Holy See and to the person of his Holiness on the one hand, and on the other at the esteem and affection always shown by his Holiness towards his Majesty. (Printed in *Campana*, Vol. II. p. 86.) *Italian. Letter Book*, p. 43.

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF CARIGNANO.

1686, Jan. 9. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas good wishes. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1686, Jan. 13. Whitehall.—Reciprocating her good wishes for the New Year. *French. Ibid. p. 44.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1686, Jan. 13. Whitehall.—With all confidence I again present my prayers with those of the King in favour of my uncle, Prince Rinaldo, not doubting at all that our repeated intercession for one so worthy will be able to prevail with the fatherly mind of your Holiness, which is always disposed to gratify the homage of his most obedient children. I certainly would never have solicited this business with such eagerness for the interest of blood alone, had I not been fully convinced that I was therein promoting as least as much the service of the Holy See as the honour of my family, in as much as a Prince, who since his most tender years has voluntarily consecrated himself to the altar, and who has no other aim, and never will have any other interest but to serve the Church well, cannot fail to do honour to the Sacred College, and at the same time to his benefactor. *Italian. Ibid. p. 44.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1686, Jan. 13. Whitehall.—Assuring her that her testimonies of affection will never be troublesome to her, and that her recollections of her will make her ready to avail herself of every opportunity that may occur to show her how dear her interests are to her. *French. Ibid. p. 45.*

QUEEN MARY to MARC ANTONIO GIUSTINIANO, DUKE OF VENICE,
and to the REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

1686, Jan. 18. Whitehall.—Thanking them for their expressions of friendship in their letter of last August and repeated by word of mouth by their Ambassadors Extraordinary. *French. Ibid. p. 45.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKES OF GRAVINA, PAGANICA, and
BRACCIANO.

[1686, Jan.]—Thanking them for their letters of December, sending her their good wishes for the New Year. *French. Letter Book*, pp. 46, 47.

QUEEN MARY to COUNT MARTINOZZI.

[1686, Jan.]—Thanking him for his good wishes in his letter of December. *French. Ibid. p. 48.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS D' ESTE.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas letter. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTE D' ARCHYNTA.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas letter. *French. Ibid. p. 49.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARCHIONESS D' ESTE.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her letter of December containing good wishes for the New Year. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF BRACCIANO.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her Christmas letter and good wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 50.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Availing herself of the return of the Chevalier Capponi to send this letter as a fresh proof of her affection, and hoping he will accept all that the Chevalier will say on her part as a mark of her very particular esteem for his person. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUCHESS DOWAGER OF TUSCANY.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Availing herself of the return of the Chevalier Capponi to renew the assurance of her friendship, and to thank her for the obliging marks of her attachment in the letter he delivered from her. *French. Ibid. p. 51.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—Requesting him to use his influence for the promotion of Prince Rinaldo to the Cardinalate. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 91.) *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO.

1686, Feb. 5. Whitehall.—“Ce que vous m'avez representé dans la vostre d'Octobre passé de l'affection paternelle de nostre Saint Pere envers moy, et encore de vos propres inclinations si zelées pour mes interests, a esté si bien retouché de vive voix par le Comte d'Adda, que rien ne se peut ajouter au plaisir qui me naist tant que de l'un que de l'autre sujet. Parmy tant de graces dont je suis redevable a la Divine Majesté, celles cy me seront toujours des plus cheries, d'avoir dans la personne de sa Sainteté un pere si benigne, et dans la vostre un amy si fidele.” *Letter Book, p. 52.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1686, Feb. 20. Whitehall.—Repeating her former instances concerning the promotion of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo d'Este, which business the King has made a principal part of his Ambassador, Lord Castlemaine's, instructions. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 91.) *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CRESCENTIO.

1686, Feb. 25. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas letter. *French. Ibid. p. 58.*

QUEEN MARY to the INTERNUNCIO AT BRUSSELS.

1686, March 2. Whitehall.—Expressing her satisfaction for what he has done at the requests of her mother for the interests of the Ursulines at Malines, and for having used her name for their advantage, requesting him to continue his cares for them, promising on her part to assist them by all the good offices she can with the ministers of his Catholic Majesty, and thanking him for the holy body he has sent her. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 95.) *French. Ibid. p. 54.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF MODENA.

[1686, March.] Whitehall.—Thanking him for his good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to DON ALFONSO D'ESTE, at Modena.

[1686, March.]—Thanking him for his Christmas good wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 55.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DE VAUDEMONT, at Brussels.

1686, March. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her letter, expressing her sorrow at the suffering caused her by the long illness of the Prince de Vaudemont, hoping he will soon be well, and requesting her to send her soon the books of devotion she has promised. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 96.) *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the COUNTESS OF ST. ANGELO, at Cesena.

1686, March. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her good wishes for the New Year. *French. Letter Book, p. 56.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIGNOR CAPRARA, at Rome.

1686, March. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his praises on the performance of her duty to her most dear and honoured mother, though she does not venture to claim them as due to herself. (Printed in *Campana, Vol. II. p. 97.*) *French. Ibid.*

"A brief account of some circumstances occurring at the death of our late Sovereign Lord, KING CHARLES II, in regard to religion, attested by Mr. JOHN HUDLESTON."

1686, April 8.—(Printed in "*State Tracts,*" London, 1692-3.) Signed "John Hodleston, of the Order of St. Benedict."

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1686, April 19. London.—The Procurator-General of the barefooted Trinitarian fathers for the redemption of slaves at San Carlo alle quattro fontane having requested me to interpose my reverent offices with your Holiness, that he may deign to extend throughout the Catholic Church the office of the glorious saints Giovanni de Matta and Felice de Valoys, the founders of the said order, which has been already granted for Savoy, Spain and Portugal, France and Italy, and it appearing to me that the glory of God would be greatly promoted by the increase of honour rendered on earth to His saints, I lay myself afresh at the feet of your Holiness as intercessor for that favour, that these blessed saints may become intercessors for me with the Divine Majesty. *Italian. Letter Book, p. 57.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1686, April 19. London.—Requesting on behalf of the nuns of the nunnery of St. Francis de Sales in the city of Modena that he may give orders to the Congregation of Rites that the name of that saint may be placed in the Calendar among the other saints with a double feast. (Printed in *Campana, Vol. II. p. 104.*) *Italian. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1686, April 19. London.—The Prioress and Carmelite barefooted nuns of the nunnery of Regina Celi at Rome having entreated her to interpose her reverent offices with his Holiness that he may allow to be referred to the Congregation of Rites the cause of the canonization and beatification of Sister Chiara Maria della Passione, in the world Donna Vittoria Colonna, the foundress of the said nunnery, earnestly recommending their demand to his Holiness. *Italian. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DE VAUDEMONT, at Brussels.

[1686, April.] Whitehall.—Assuring her of her admiration of the great merits of the Duke of Lorraine, and that even without that her affection for the Princess would always make her take up warmly whatever concerned the interests of her family, but remarking that the affair is very delicate, and advantage must be taken of favourable circumstances and hoping a propitious time will soon occur when the intervention of the King and the other Princes of Christendom will effect the restoration of the House of Lorraine. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 98.) *French. Letter Book*, p. 58.

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DE VAUDEMONT.

[1686, April.]—Thanking her for her two letters, of which the first accompanied that of the Duke of Lorraine to the King, whose good offices she promises on the Duke's behalf, and also for the books, which she mentions in her second she is sending her, and desiring further particulars of “la Devote de Gant,” of whom she has given her an account. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 115.) *French. Ibid.* p. 59.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL COLONNA, at Rome.

[1686, April?] Whitehall.—Thanking him for his good wishes in his letter of March, which show a zealous affection for the welfare of the crown of England, and as she recognizes that it is only by God's mercy she is seated where she is, hoping that the same favour will furnish her with the means and the will to pursue His interests for the increase of His glory. *French. Ibid.* p. 60.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ALTIERI, at Rome.

[1686, April?]—Similar letter, thanking him for his assurances of goodwill in his letter of March. *French. Ibid.* p. 61.

QUEEN MARY to the EARL OF CASTLEMAINE.

[1686, May?] Whitehall.—Thanking him for his affection and diligence in her concerns as shown in his letter of 13 April, and promising to send him her picture by the first opportunity. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 105.) *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS DE GASTAÑAGA, Governor
of the Catholic Low Countries.

[1686, June?] Congratulating him on his appointment to that government, announced in his letter to her by the Comte de Salazar. *French. Ibid.* p. 62.

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF ORLEANS.

1686, June. Windsor.—Condoling with him on the death of his mother-in-law, the Dowager Electress Palatine. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 101.) French. *Letter Book*, p. 62.

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

1686, June. Windsor.—Similar letter on the same subject. French. *Ibid.* p. 63.

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS DE GASTANAGA.

1686, June. Windsor.—Recommending the bearer, the Comtesse de Montecuculi, to his good offices. French. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL MELINI.

1686, July 6. Windsor.—Thanking him for the joy expressed in his letter of May, at the happy events in their kingdoms for the advantage of the Catholic religion. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 110.) French. *Ibid.* p. 64.

QUEEN MARY to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBALL, at Paris.

[1686, July?]—Expressing her satisfaction at his account of his late conference with the Abbé Rizzini, and with his observations on the matter of it, and desiring him not to proceed in it, till he receives further order from her. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CASANATI.

[1686, July?]—Assuring him of her pleasure in receiving the proofs of his friendship given in his letter of last May. “Il est Vray que nostre Seigneur a fait eclater d'une maniere presque miraculeuse sa divine misericorde dans la preservation du Roy, et dans les heureux commencemens qu'il a donne a la propagation de nostre sainte Foy. C'est pourquoy il est de nostre devoir de joindre nos prieres a nos remercimens afin que cette meme bonte daigne de soutenir etachever son ouvrage” . . . French. *Ibid.* p. 65.

QUEEN MARY to the EARL OF CASTLEMAINE.

1686, July 6. Windsor.—Regretting he has met with greater difficulties in accomplishing the business than could with reason have been expected in the place where he is, but expressing satisfaction at his diligence and conduct, and desiring him to continue his instances with his Holiness in the most effectual manner he can, especially in the business relating to her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, and recommending to him the Count de St. Angelo. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 110.) *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL NERLI.

1686, July 6. Windsor.—Expressing the joy with which she learns what interest he takes in the propagation of the holy faith in these kingdoms, and also in the welfare of herself and the king. *French. Letter Book, p. 66.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTE DE CODEBO.

1686, July 6. Windsor.—From her opinion of his merit, and the interest she takes in everything belonging to her mother, congratulating him on the birth of his grandson. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL MARESCOTTI.

1686, July 6. Windsor.—Thanking him for the good wishes in his letter of May. *French. Ibid. p. 67.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS DE GASTAÑAGA, at Brussels.

1686, July 6.—Requesting him to give Don Louis de Costa some employment suitable to his quality and merit. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARPEGNA.

1686, July 6. Windsor.—“Vostre lettre de May m'a fait assez connoître combien vous vous intéressez dans cette protection si visible de la personne du Roy que Dieu a fait éclater en tant de rencontres, et en conséquent dans l'espérance qu'on a de voir refluer notre Sainte Religion dans ces royaumes. Vous m'instruisez par vos louanges combien il est de mon devoir d'y contribuer de ma part par tous les moyens dont sa Divine Majesté se daignera de m'en fournir.” . . . *Ibid. p. 68.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF THE URSULINES.

1686, Sept. 4. Windsor.—Thanking her for her letter of August, and promising soon to give order to Sir R. Bulstrode, the Resident, to solicit their interests with the Governor, in order that they may enjoy the same privileges as are ordinarily granted to other nuns, and assuring her that according to her mother's intentions she will take every opportunity to do good to her and her community. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ALTIERI.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Expressing her sentiments at the interest he takes in her joy at the promotion of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid. p. 69.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL RANUZZI.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Sacred College. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her niece, the DAUPHINESS, at Versailles.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Congratulating her on the birth of her third son. *French. Letter Book*, p. 70.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—There is no one in the world who has more reason to congratulate me on the promotion of my uncle, Rinaldo d'Este, to the Purple than yourself, for no one has contributed so much to the successful completion of that affair. It is true I expected no less from the good disposition his Holiness has always shown towards me, and the very sincere affection with which you have always embraced the interests of my house. The very difficulties which occurred in that negotiation, have served only to enhance the value of your prudent conduct, and to render me more sensible of my extreme obligation to you therein. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Expressing her warmest gratitude for the elevation of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo d'Este, to the sacred Purple. *Italian. Ibid. p. 71.*

QUEEN MARY to the DAUPHIN, at Versailles.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Congratulating him on the birth of his third son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—“His Holyness has been pleased to yield at last to those just requests which the King and I have made him in behalf of my uncle, Prince Rinaldo. Less I could not have expected from so benign a father, who herein has no less done himself right and honoured the Sacred College with so worthy a choice, than he has obliged me and my family. As I should never have failed in my duty to his Holyness, had he denied my request, so in granting it (notwithstanding all suggested difficultys) he has layd a stronger obligation upon me of encreasing (if possible) that profound respect which is due and shall allways be payd by me to his Holyness.” *Ibid. p. 72.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL NEGRONE.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the EARL OF CASTLEMAINE.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Acknowledging his letters of 3 Aug. and 2 Sept. of which the first shews his great zeal and industry in the King's service and hers, the second acquaints her with the

happy success of his endeavours in the desired promotion of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, adding that difficulties, when overcome, as they heighten the pleasure of success, so they increase the value of their services, who have the courage and address to make their way through them, and declaring her satisfaction at his whole proceeding. *Letter Book*, p. 78.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL BARBERINI, at Rome.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Replying to his congratulations on the promotion of her uncle to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CAVALIERI.

[1686, Sept. 16.]—Congratulating him on his promotion to the Purple. *French. Ibid. p. 74.*

QUEEN MARY to LOUIS XIV.

1686, Sept. 16. Windsor.—Congratulating him on the successful *accouchement* of her niece, the Dauphiness. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF MODENA.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Replying to his congratulations on the promotion of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid. p. 75.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF PALESTRINA, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Replying to his congratulations on the promotion of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Purple. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF PALESTRINA, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Similiar letter to the last. *French. Ibid. p. 76.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CORSI, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his promotion to the Sacred College. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ROSPIGLIOSI, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his congratulations on the promotion of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Purple. *French. Ibid. p. 77.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE ANGELIS, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8.—Congratulating him on his promotion to the Purple. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CRESCENTIO, at Rome.

1686, October 8. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his letter of congratulation on the elevation of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Cardinalate. *French. Letter Book, p. 78.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ASTALLI, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL BARBARIGO, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid. p. 79.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL MATTEI, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARPEGNA, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his assistance in the elevation of her uncle, Prince Rinaldo, to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid. p. 80.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SLUSIO, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her cousin, CESARE D' ESTE, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Expressing her satisfaction at his enjoying at last the fruits of her mediation with the King of France for his return to Modena, and hoping he will use his restoration, which he owes to the good graces of her brother, only to render to him the services of a most faithful servant. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 122.) *Ibid. p. 82.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO, at Rome.

1686, Oct. 8. Whitehall.—Recommending the interests of Prior Benedetto Riccini, that by his intervention the Abbé Andreas di Napoli, procureur-general of the congregation of Monte Cassino, may favour his promotion at the next chapter to succeed in the abbey of St. Peter at Modena, vacant by the death of the Abbot Fontana, but this recommendation is conditional on the election of the person in question being agreeable to her brother, the Duke of Modena. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to an ABBESS.

1686, Nov. 10. Whitehall.—Thanking her for the relic lately received from her, than which no gift can be more agreeable to

her from the devotion she has always felt towards Saint Theresa, foundress of the order to which the Abbess belongs. *French. Letter Book, p. 83.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF THE BENEDICTINES AT DUNKIRK.

1686, Nov. 10. Whitehall.—As she is satisfied that the duty of good subjects, namely, expressing their zeal and loyalty by constant prayers for the happiness of their Sovereigns, is performed as it ought by those of her community, promising always to have a regard towards them, and that she shall be very glad upon any occasion to do them good. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF THE ENGLISH BENEDICTINES AT GHENT.

1686, Nov. 10. Whitehall.—Attributing it to the fault of her secretary in not sooner reminding her, that she has not sooner taken notice how acceptable their prayers and good wishes mentioned in her letter about Christmas last have been to her. Her community has long been remarkable for their loyal affection to the Royal family. *Ibid. p. 84.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1686, Nov. 10. Whitehall.—Recommending the bearer, Don Horatio Foliarini, who has for many years, with good edification, performed his priestly function in the chapels of the Venetian and Savoyard Residents. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to LOUIS XIV.

1686, Nov. 29. Whitehall.—Availing herself of the departure of Mr. Skelton, who is sent by the King to reside with his Majesty, to renew the assurances of her friendship. (Printed in *Campana, Vol. II. p. 124.*) *French. Ibid. p. 85.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL COLOREDO.

1686, Nov. 30. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTE DE ST. ANGELO, at Rome.

1686, Dec. 6. Whitehall.—Your letter of October is full of things that give me much satisfaction. In the first place nothing could be more agreeable to me than your news of the complete recovery of my mother, and that she is able to go to the country to re-establish her health. As to your request to the King that you may have the honour of belonging to his Household as Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, I shall have much pleasure in supporting your wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 86.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTESSE DE MAMIANI.

1686, Dec. 6. Whitehall.—You are right in believing that you could not have chosen a more agreeable occasion to write to me than to inform me of the complete recovery of my mother. I shall always be grateful to you for your great care and tenderness to her during her illness, for the affection that I owe her obliges me to regard such services as done to myself. *French. Letter Book*, p. 87.

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1686, Dec. 6. Whitehall.—Congratulating her on her news in her letter of October of her pregnancy. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIGNOR BARBERINI, Clerk of the Apostolic Chamber at Rome.

1686, Dec. 16. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his appointment to that office. *Ibid. p. 86.*

QUEEN MARY to the EMPEROR, at Vienna.

[1686, Dec?]—Sending her condolences on the death of the Empress Dowager. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 127.) *French. Ibid. p. 88.*

QUEEN MARY to the EARL OF CASTLEMAINE.

[1686, Dec?]—Acknowledging his letter of 16 October. As to Count St. Angelo he makes great acknowledgements of your friendship and kindness to him on all occasions, and particularly in your late proposal to the King for his being admitted a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. I think it reasonable his request should be granted, and accordingly order will be given to have it expedited according to form. I do not at all wonder at the civility shown you by my mother, but I am very glad she has had the opportunity of expressing her zeal to the Crown of England on a subject of your character and merit. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SPINOLA, at Lucca.

1687, Jan. 12. Whitehall.—“Vostre lettre . . . me fait assez voir avec combien de zèle vous vous intéressez en tout ce qui regarde le bonheur de cette couronne d'Angleterre. C'est ce que je devois bien attendre d'un Prelat de vostre caractere, qui n'a rien plus au cœur que l'augmentation de la gloire de Dieu, et l'avancement de nostre sainte foy, et de plus ce sont de tels souhaits que les vostres qui auront la force, comme j'espere, d'impetrer de sa divine Majesté un heureux accomplissement de tous nos vœux.” . . . *Ibid. p. 89.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF SANTA CECILIA.

1687, Jan. 12. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas good wishes. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE GRAVINA.

1687, Jan. 12. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his Christmas good wishes. *French. Letter Book, p. 90.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF GHENT.

1687, Jan. 12. Whitehall.—Thanking her for her letter of New Year's Day. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE CESARE d' ESTE.

1687, Jan. 12. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his letter of December, which wished her a happy New Year. *French. Ibid. p. 91.*

QUEEN MARY to her aunt, the DUCHESS OF GUASTALLA.

[1687, Jan ?]—Thanking her for her Christmas good wishes, and, as regards Madame de la Corgne, promising that she shall experience the effects of the Duchess' recommendations on all occasions where she can with justice favour her interests. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

[1607, Jan ?]—Thanking her for her Christmas good wishes, and promising that her recommendation of Madame de la Corgne will be useful to her on all occasions where she can favour her interests. *French. Ibid. p. 92.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

[1687, Jan. 14.]—Repeating her request that the office of the saints, Giovanni di Mata and Felice de Valoys, founders of the Trinitarian Order of Scalzi for the redemption of slaves of the Convent of San Carlo alle quattro fontane, may be celebrated with a double rite through the whole Church. (Printed in *Campana, Vol. II. p. 128.*) *Italian. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE BOUILLON.

[1687, Jan ?]—Thanking him for his Christmas good wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 93.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MASSA.

[1687, Jan ?]—Thanking him for his congratulations on the promotion of Prince Rinaldo d' Este to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

[1687, March 29.] Whitehall.—Availing herself of the departure of Sir W. Trumball to reassure him of her feelings of

esteem and affection towards him. (Printed in Campana, *Vol. II.* p. 129.) *French. Letter Book*, p. 94.

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUCHESS DOWAGER OF TUSCANY.

[1687, March 29.] Whitehall.—Similar letter to the last.
French. Ibid.

QUEEN MARY to the INTERNUNCIO AT BRUSSELS.

1687, May. Whitehall.—Expressing her satisfaction at his news of the success of the nuns of Malines in their claims from the Court of Spain, to which she is sure his charitable care has much contributed. *French. Ibid. p. 95.*

QUEEN MARY to LOUIS XIV.

[1687, May?]—“Quelque grande qu'a esté ma joye au sujet du Cardinalat conferé a mon oncle, le Prince Rinaldo d' Este, il me faut toujours avouer qu'elle est fort augmentée par la part que vous y prenez a mon egard. Il y a longtemps que j'ay esté convaincue que vous n'aviez pas d'indifference pour ce qui me touche, et cette obligeante inclination ne pouvoit pas eclater dans une occasion qui fut plus a mon gré” *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS DE LICHE.

[1687, May?]—“Je ne pouvois laisser d'estre bien satisfaite de la maniere tres honneste dont vous avez traitté mon frere, le Duc de Modene, quand il se divertit a Naples, et même de temoigner ma satisfaction a Don Pedro de Ronquillo, Ambassadeur de sa Majesté Catholique en cette Cour. C'est d'ou vous avez pris occasion d'encherir sur vostre premiere civilité en me remerciant par vostre lettre d'Avril de la declaration que j'en avois faitte de mon agrement. . . .” *Ibid. p. 96.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIEUR DAVIA, Internuncio in Flanders.

[1687, May?]—Congratulating him on the news contained in his letter of April, of his appointment to the office of Internuncio. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE DE LITENSTEIN (?LICHENSTEIN).

[1687, May?]—Thanking him for his letter of April, delivered to her by Father Kearney, wherein he gives marks of his zeal for this Crown, and of his particular respect towards her. *French. Ibid. p. 112.*

QUEEN MARY to the EMPEROR.

[1687, Aug. 4.]—Availing herself of the return of Count Kaunitz to thank him for the letter delivered to her by the Count, and to assure him of her affection for all that concerns him. *French. Ibid. p. 182.*

QUEEN MARY to the EMPRESS.

[1687,] Aug. 4. Windsor.—Availing herself of Count Kaunitz's return to renew the assurances of her friendship, and to thank her for her letter delivered by the Count. Misdated 1697. *French. Letter Book, p. 183.*

QUEEN MARY to her aunt, the DUCHESS OF GUASTALLA.

[1687,] Aug. 15. Windsor.—Replying to the condolences in her letter of July on the death of her mother. Misdated 1697. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL BARBERINI.

1687, Aug. 15. Windsor.—Thanking him for the tenderness with which in his letter of July he condoles with her on the death of her mother. *French. Ibid. p. 184.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL COLOREDO.

1687, Aug. 15. Windsor.—Replying to the condolences in his letter of July on her mother's death. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF SANTA SUSANNA.

1687, Aug. 15. Windsor.—Replying to the condolences in his letter of July on the death of her mother, whom she requests him to remember in the most efficacious manner both at the altars and in his oratory, for which she thanks him in advance. *French. Ibid. p. 185.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1687, Aug. 15. Windsor.—Replying to his condolences on her mother's death, and promising herself that the grief he so kindly expresses on her behalf will not be unprofitable to her, but be accompanied with such pious remembrances both at the altar and in his oratory as may be of the greatest service and advantage to her, of which her confidence is so great that she dares already give him her thanks for it. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

1687, Aug. 15. Windsor.—Replying to her condolences on her mother's death. *French. Ibid. p. 186.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

[1687, Aug. 15.]—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of her mother. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 142.) *Italian. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

[1687, Aug. 15?]—Thanking him for his kindness towards her mother during her last illness, of which she has heard from Monsignor Caprara, the duty having now devolved on her of doing what her mother would have done, if God had spared her life. *Italian. Letter Book, p. 187.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIGNOR BARBERINI, Clerk of the Apostolic Chamber, at Rome.

[1687, Aug?] Replying to his condolences on her mother's death. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTESSE DE MAMIANI.

[1687, Aug?]—I am persuaded of the sincerity with which you share in my grief, for if I have lost the best mother in the world you have lost one of your best friends. All we can do is to submit to God's will and implore His infinite mercy for our relief and for that of the deceased. I shall always feel consideration for your merit and your services to my dearest mother during her life. *French.. Ibid. p. 188.*

QUEEN MARY to [TIRSO GONZALEZ], General of the Jesuits.

[1687, Aug?]—"Parmy tous ceux qui ont pris part a ma douleur . . . il faut avouer que vous l'avez fait de la maniere qui m'a donne le plus de soulagement, car vostre condoleance n'a pas esté infructueuse ni a mon egard, ny a celuy de ma mere. Vous m'y instruisez comment je dois acquiescer a la souveraine volonté de Dieu qui fait tout pour le mieux, principalement de ceux qui le servent avec fidelité, et vous y ajoutez aussi pour le secours de son ame une offrande fort charitable des prières de vostre compagnie, de sorte que j'ose presque me persuader que nostre bon Dieu vous ait designé au Generalat justement a ce temps la pour estre le dispensateur des tresors de sa misericorde au profit de la deffunte. C'est donc avec beaucoup de raison que je dois me rejouir de cette election, non pas moins pour mon interest particulier, que pour le bien de vostre ordre en general." *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS PAMPILLI.

[1687, Aug?]—Replying to her letter of condolence of July on her mother's death. *French. Ibid. p. 189.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF PALESTRINA.

[1687, Aug?]—Replying to his condolences on her mother's death. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIEUR VALENTI, at Paris.

[1687, Aug?]—Promising him the same favour and protection as he had received from her mother during her life for the

services he had rendered her, and adding that as regarded the rent of the salt at Oleron, &c., he would soon receive the necessary directions from Monsignor Caprara, to whom she had committed the management of these affairs. *French. Letter Book*, p. 190.

QUEEN MARY to LOUIS XIV., at Versailles.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to his condolences on her mother's death expressed in his letter, and verbally by the Marquis de Torcy. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DAUPHIN, at Versailles.

[1687, Aug ?]—To the same effect as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 191.*

QUEEN MARY to the DAUPHINESS, at Versailles.

[1687, Aug ?]—To the same effect as the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF ORLEANS, at Versailles.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of her mother. *French. Ibid. p. 192.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, at Versailles.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to her letter of condolence on the death of her mother. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL D' ESTRÉES, at Rome.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to his condolences on the death of her mother, the Duchess of Modena. *French. Ibid. p. 109.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS DE GASTAÑAGA, Governor General of the Catholic Netherlands, at Brussels.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to his condolences by the Comte de Balsassina on the death of her mother. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to —————

[1687, Aug ?]—On the same subject as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 110.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE RICHELIEU.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to his condolences on the death of her mother. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL NERLI.

[1687, Aug ?]—Replying to the condolences in his letter of July on her mother's death. *French. Ibid. p. 111.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESSE DE RICHELIEU.

[1687, Aug?]—Replying to her condolences on her mother's death. *French. Letter Book*, p. 111.

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

[1687, Aug?]—Replying to the condolences on her mother's death, contained in her letter and expressed by word of mouth by the Marquis de Bedmar. *French. Ibid.* p. 120.

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

[1687, Aug?]—Similar letter to the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL LAURIA.

1687, Oct. 31. Whitehall.—Thanking him for the image of the Virgin he has sent her, and requesting the continuance of his prayers. *French. Ibid. p. 112.*

QUEEN MARY to the EMPEROR.

[1687, Dec?]—Expressing her congratulations on the coronation of his son as King of Hungary, which she has also charged the Earl of Carlingford to convey by word of mouth. *French. Ibid. p. 118.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF HUNGARY.

[1687, Dec?]—Congratulating him on his accession. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II., p. 155.) *French. Ibid. p. 119.*

QUEEN MARY to the EMPRESS.

[1687, Dec?]—Congratulating her on her son's coronation. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to SIR JOHN KNIGHTLEY.

[1687?]—Thanking him for his present of a picture, and saying that she will take it very kindly if he continues his good intentions of making his heir a gentleman of his name and family, who serves in the regiment called hers, and for whom she has a particular good will and liking. *Ibid. p. 181.*

QUEEN MARY to her niece, the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

[1687?]—At the request of the Marquis de Cataneo, Envoy Extraordinary of her brother, the Duke of Modena, at the English Court, recommending to her his son Count Philip Cataneo, that by her powerful mediation he may obtain a company of artillery at Milan, or should none be vacant at present, that he may be provided with the cavalry company called that of Ramos. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to various CARDINALS.

[1688, Jan ?]—Eleven replies to their Christmas letters of good wishes. *French. Letter Book, pp. 113-118.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1688, Jan. 13.—Thanking him for his good wishes on the occasion of the late holy season of Christmas, and declaring that, as to what he mentions concerning the Ursulines, it was her desire and resolution to follow as near as she can the will and intentions of her mother, and in order thereto she knows no more probable way than to refer that matter to the conduct of Monsignor Caprara, whom she knows to be a person of great integrity and most intimately acquainted with her mother's intentions, nor can she doubt that his proceedings will be very just and suitable to the will of the deceased. *Signed, "Maria R." Seals.*

LORD PERTH to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1688, Feb. 3. Edinburgh.—For excuse for my silence these months past I shall only tell you that I had so little good news that I chose to be silent rather than afflict you with the prospect of affairs here. I long ago desired my brother to transmit the accounts I gave him relating to this country to you, and so cannot but think you know all I could have said, but if you do not consider it a trouble to have things from me immediately I shall not fail in future to write at least once a month. Since my last letter one might have hoped a considerable progress would have been made in the advancement of the Catholic interest, but we have advanced little or nothing. We have indeed got the Abbey of Holyrood House Church (which joins the palace here, the nave is only up, for the quire fell under John Knox's fury) to be the chapel of the Order of St. Andrew, and, when we have got it, we cannot find whom to give it to. It cost me a pull to take it from the parochin, but now all is quiet upon the point, and I have made bold to ask as a favour from the Trades of Aberdeen the church which belonged to the Trinitarians, and by methods I used have got it with their consent. It is to be put into the hands of a clergyman, to be equally for the use of the Clergy and the Regulars. The Jesuits are to set up their College in a house which formerly lodged the Chancellors; it joins the palace too. Their schools will be opened next week or the week after. Some little jealousies have been working betwixt them and the clergy, but by some endeavours I employed, by which I lost some of the favour of both sides, things keep in a tolerably peaceable condition. Of late we have got over six or seven monks from Germany, some of them very good men, and like to prove able missioners. They would fain be on the same foot as the others, but this you know best how to order, for your zeal and pious care of these countries needs no solicitation for the good of the Church here, and your prudence needs no insinuation to give you

aim, nor am I so presumptuous as to offer anything of that kind save by way of information. There have been very few conversions of late. Some few ministers, exemplary men, have come in, many of the ordinary sort, but few in towns. The ministers and University men are so wild and furious and talk with that confidence in a very bad cause, that the people take their assertion for full proof of their veracity. Some debates have been amongst the people in the Government. The Duke of Hamilton (who must still be complaining) has been exercising that querulous faculty on very frivolous occasions, but, the truth is, his business is to obstruct the Catholic interest, which, I believe, will very fully appear now very soon. Others here would have us believe they are our friends, who really are our more dangerous enemies, especially some in the army, the hundredth man in which is not a Catholic, and we have scarce any officers of that persuasion; not that they are not to be had, but with all the art imaginable the King is diverted from any such design, as might bring in the army to us. This is the true state of our affairs. Next week I shall give you a more particular account, which will explain this. *4 pages.*

Holograph.

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1687-8, March 5. Whitehall.—Renewing her recommendation of Father Ferrari, Vicar of the Holy Office in the City of Modena, that he may be promoted to an Inquisitorship by the Cardinal's mediation in her name to the Congregation of the Holy Office. *Letter Book, p. 97.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE DE CASTIGLIONE.

[1688, May.]—Congratulating him on the marriage of his eldest son, the Prince de Feroleto, with the Princess Fulvia Pico. *French. Ibid. p. 98.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DE CASTIGLIONE.

[1688, May.]—On the same subject as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 99.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE DE FEROLETO.

1688, May. Whitehall.—Congratulating him on his marriage. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DE FEROLETO.

[1688, May.]—Congratulating her on her marriage. *French. Ibid. p. 100.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

[1688, May.]—As the King is sending as Envoy to your Holiness Lord Thomas Howard, of the House of Norfolk, I could not let pass so favourable an opportunity of repeating my most

affectionate respects to the Holy See, which is for me not only a religious obligation, but a debt of gratitude for the truly paternal tenderness shown me by your Holiness on every occasion, and principally on the present, since I ought to recognize that in great measure the favour which Heaven grants us of having such a good hope of offspring to inherit these kingdoms is due to the holy and efficacious prayers of your Holiness. . . . *Italian.*
Letter Book, p. 100.

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF DENMARK.

1688, June. Whitehall.—Though I doubt not that Mons. Lente, Envoy Extraordinary to this Court, will on his return assure you of the continuance of my perfect friendship towards you, I could not let him leave without adding these lines to confirm what I have asked him to testify to you about my feelings of esteem and affection towards you. *French.* *Ibid.* p. 101.

QUEEN MARY to LOUIS XIV.

1688, July 10. St. James'.—"Quelque grande qu'a été ma joie à la naissance de mon fils vous l'avez néanmoins augmentée en y prenant tant de part. C'est ce que j'ay prié le sieur Comte de Grammont a son retour de vous representer de ma part, et que j'espere que vos bons souhaits me seront aussi propices pour la conservation de ce don que le Ciel ma fait, qu'ils ont été pour me le faire obtenir. Je n'ay pas lieu de vous souhaitter un bonheur de la même espece, la bonté de Ciel y ayant heureusement prévenue tous mes vœux. . . ." *French.* *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to PERE DE LA CHAISE.

1688, July 10. St. James'.—Requesting his influence that the Abbé Rizzini may be provided with a benefice in France at the first distribution that may be made, because he has so well served the House of Modena, and will serve it as Envoy to the French Court, and has besides done her in particular very good services. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II. p. 111.) *French.* *Ibid.* p. 102.

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF ORLEANS.

1688, July 10. St. James'.—Replies to his letter of congratulation on the birth of her son, delivered her by the Chevalier de Liscouet. *French.* *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE BOUILLON.

[1688, July 10.]—Replies to his letter of congratulation on the birth of her son. *French.* *Ibid.* p. 103.

QUEEN MARY to MADEMOISELLE D' ORLEANS.

[1688, July 10.]—Replies to her letter of congratulation on the birth of her son. *French.* *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DAUPHIN.

1688, July 10. St. James'.—Replying to his letter of congratulation on the birth of her son, delivered her by the Comte de Grammont. *French. Letter Book*, p. 104.

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESSE DE GUISE.

1688, July 10. St. James'.—Replying to her congratulations on the birth of her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

1688, July 10. St. James'.—Replying to her letter of congratulation on the birth of her son, delivered her by the Chevalier de Liscouet. *French. Ibid. p. 105.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE CESARE d' ESTE.

[1688, July ?]—Replying to his congratulations in his letters of July on the birth of her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to a LADY UNNAMED.

[1688, July ?]—Replying to her congratulations on the birth of her son. *French. Ibid. p. 106.*

QUEEN MARY to a CARDINAL.

[1688, July ?]—Replying to his congratulations on the birth of her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to —————

[1688, July ?]—Four replies to four letters of congratulation, probably from Cardinals, on the birth of her son. *French. Ibid. pp. 1, 2.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF DENMARK.

[1688, July ?]—Replying to his congratulations on the birth of her son, expressed both in his letter, and verbally by Count Reventlow, his Envoy Extraordinary. *French. Ibid. p. 3.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1688, July 31.—Replying to his letter of congratulation on the birth of her son. *Ibid. p. 107.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

1688, Aug. 3. London.—Replying to his letter of congratulation and thanking him for his prayers, which have been so efficacious and desiring the continuance of them. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II., p. 244.) *Italian. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE.

[1688, Aug ?]—Your demonstrations of joy on this happy occasion “have abundantly confirmed me in those thoughts, which I have long had of your loyalty and zeal. And I must also needs entertain a very good opinion of those persons of quality in the parts where you reside, who in so full an assembly so solemnly expressed their joy for the great blessing bestowed upon this Crown and nation.” *Letter Book*, p. 108.

JAMES II.

1688, Nov. 17.—Original will of. (Printed in Clarke, *Life of James II.*, Vol. II., p. 643.)

QUEEN MARY to the DAUPHIN.

1688, Nov. 26. Whitehall.—Availing herself of the departure of Lord Waldegrave as Envoy Extraordinary to the French Court to assure him of her desire to be for all her life his very affectionate sister and aunt. *French. Letter Book*, p. 4.

QUEEN MARY to the DAUPHINESS, the DUKE and DUCHESS,
and MADEMOISELLE d' ORLEANS.

[1688, Nov. 26.]—Four similar letters on the same occasion. *French. Ibid. pp. 4, 5, 6.*

JAMES II. to POPE INNOCENT XI.

[1688, Dec ?]—Expressing his regret at the departure of the Archbishop of Amasia, the Nuncio, who has performed in a praiseworthy manner his duty in England, and has been acceptable to the King, on account of both his excellent abilities and the integrity of his life which has escaped censure even from the enemies of the Catholic name. *Latin. Ibid. p. 12.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI.

[1688, Dec ?]—I must not omit the opportunity of the return to Rome of the Archbishop of Amasia without rendering my most humble thanks to your fatherly kindness in having employed in the nunciature of our realms a subject so worthily qualified. In the management of the charge committed to him by your Holiness he has won not only the love and praise of all the good, but also the esteem and kindness of the very enemies of the Holy See, so that his departure would have caused me great grief, had I not been persuaded that in the present conjuncture of affairs his presence with your Holiness would be more useful to the Church of God, especially in supplying more clear lights about all that has occurred in these late revolutions. *Italian. Ibid. p. 121.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO.

[1688, Dec?]—Availing herself of the Nuncio's return to express the great satisfaction his behaviour in that post has given her, which he has discharged with general applause, even from those who are by no means friends of that office. He will also express to you from me the feelings with which I have received the expressions of your zeal for the welfare of this Crown on the occasion of the misfortunes which have lately happened. *French. Letter Book*, p. 122.

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF FRANCE.

[1688, Dec. 11.] Calais.—Announcing her arrival there. *Endorsed "Chaillot, 1701."* (Printed in Campana, Vol. II., p. 416. An English translation printed in Strickland, *Lives of the Queens of England*, Vol. IX., p. 264.) *French. Copy, the original in the British Museum. Noted as purchased at a sale at Puttick's, July, 1858.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE BOUILLON.

1689, Jan.—Thanking him for his letter of December, and expressing her regret that she had been obliged to leave his wife in England, on account of the suddenness and secrecy of her departure. (Printed in Campana, Vol. II., p. 481.) *French. Letter Book*, p. 8.

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI., by Mr. Porter.

[1689, Feb. 1.]—Divine Providence having permitted (as I hope for some greater good to follow) the enemies of the Church by means of conspiracies and treasons to compel this whole Royal family to seek refuge and safety outside our kingdoms, to what asylum could we more justly flee than to the feet of your Holiness, to be consoled and helped in so disastrous a conjuncture? After such frequent and signal proofs in the past of your fatherly kindness and tenderness towards this Crown, I rest most assured that you wish to move heaven and earth for our assistance, and use all proper means for restoring the Catholic religion and ourselves to our British lands, it being the chief object of our prayers that our kingdom may become again that of Jesus Christ. Having then in the person of your Holiness an advocate so interested for our welfare, I can feel no doubt of a happy result, and that by your means the Catholic Princes will unite in opposition to these machinations of a heretic league, in order to re-establish the Catholic faith, and consequently the lawful king in the English monarchy. . . . *Italian. Ibid. p. 6.*

JAMES II. to POPE INNOCENT XI., by Mr. Porter.

[1689, Feb. 1.]—If hitherto we have never missed informing your Holiness of our prosperity, with how much better right in our affliction ought we to address the father of the Christian

flock, who has always specially beloved us, to share our grief and to help to console us? Very bitter and indeed intolerable would have been the grief arising from such a calamity, had not the latter been caused by the crime of others, and our own zeal for the promotion of the Catholic religion (if in this matter our very enemies are to be believed). For indeed that Orange usurper has used no other charm to corrupt the minds of our subjects and the loyalty of our armies and to win them over to his side from the loyalty due to us than (to use their own words) they should take their stand like men against the increase of Popery and defend the doctrines of the Protestants by law established. As therefore not only our own cause, but that of religion is concerned herein, we have no small hope that divine Providence will shortly restore our fortunes, and (what we desire still more) the true faith in our British lands. This assuredly can come to pass only by a well arranged and firmly established peace among all the Princes of the Catholic name. If the sight of our misfortunes can accomplish so desirable an object, we shall think them fortunate since they have been of such advantage to Christendom, and therefore we should wish your Holiness especially to be convinced of it, that the Prince of Orange may not by a well disguised pretext of public advantage lead astray even some of the Catholic Princes to share his crime, for though to such of his confederates he openly proposes only the overthrow of the excessive power of the French Empire, without, as he professes, touching the position of the ancient religion, yet what he promises to himself and his accomplices of the heretic sort is far different, namely, that the kingdom of France, where now the main strength of the Catholic party lies, being overthrown or weakened, their own abominable heresy should prevail throughout Christendom. No words are needed to prove the truth of this, his own actions speak for themselves. From the moment he set foot on English ground, what did we see but churches plundered and demolished, the very houses of the Ambassadors of Catholic Princes pillaged, and almost all the orthodox, whether laymen or bishops and priests, thrown into prison, with the spoiling of their goods and the destruction of their houses? Let foreigners who happened to be then in England, and let the Nuncio himself relate what they saw with their own eyes, and what they experienced to their own peril and loss. Nor is this madness confined to England, with equal fury and no less destruction it has invaded Scotland, where every sort of cruelty (reading *crudelitatis* for *credulitatis*) is practised on men of the Catholic name by the partisans of Orange. This usurper is now planning the same atrocities, the same ruin of our holy religion in Ireland, for which he is preparing forces by sea and land. What a loss to Christianity, unless Providence brings to nought such wicked designs! For in that island the Catholic flock, after suffering so many and such grievous evils for the sake of religion, are ten times more numerous than the Protestants living there. We have thought that all this should be laid before you. What remains we have entrusted

to James Porter, Vice-Chamberlain of our Household, to set forth to you in person. *Latin. Letter Book*, p. 9.

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE BOUILLOU.

[1689, Feb.]—Your letter of last month was kind, not only regarding the interest you take in our misfortunes, but also from your very salutary instructions about the Christian manner in which I ought to bear them. God has given me the grace of submission to His holy will without any regret for what concerns myself, but at the same time I must confess I always feel much uneasiness concerning the King and our son in that unhappy revolution. But I hope with you, that Divine Providence after trying our faith in Him by such a dreadful storm, where everything had to be thrown overboard to save our persons, will in the end make it good to us, especially since His glory, and His holy faith appear to be concerned therein, and our cause has the happiness to be united to His. Such prayers as yours at the altars and in your oratory will hasten that happy restoration. (Printed in *Campana*, Vol. II., p. 494.) *French. Ibid. p. 7.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XI., by the Courier.

[1689, Feb?]—The fatherly kindness of your Holiness as shown in your last letter is the only balsam, which could, if not heal the wound completely, at least sooth the pains of our misfortunes. We can indeed expect perfect health only from the divine Physician, who has cured the world with his own blood. Nothing, except employing your Holiness as an instrument, can move the hearts of the whole Catholic world to make peace among themselves, and with one accord to make head against the insults of heresy, which is now triumphant, and that wished for union is the only means, by which we can hope that the Catholic faith and our Royal House should again set foot in England. As your Holiness desires so eagerly the re-establishment of both, I am sure that with your accustomed prudence and pastoral watchfulness you wish to do everything possible to remove the obstacles and to employ all the means suitable for attaining an end so profitable to the Church of God, and so glorious to your Pontificate. *Italian. Ibid. p. 11.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL COLONNA.

[1689, Feb?]—You have always shown so much interest in everything concerning this Royal House, that I cannot at all doubt the sincerity of the regret you express concerning the strange revolutions which have occurred in our kingdoms, nor your joy that it has pleased God after such a fatal shipwreck to preserve our persons. It is true that our loss, when regarded closely, seems very dreadful, but He who has permitted it, and for whose sake we suffered it, when He wishes, can easily make it good. It is for us to wait with patience His good pleasure, but to hasten His mercy to relieve us speedily, there are no better means than such prayers as yours. *French. Ibid. p. 122.*

QUEEN MARY to _____.

[1689, Feb?]—Similar letter to the last. *French. Letter Book, p. 123.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO, by the Courier.

[1689, Feb?]—The courier who brought me yours of February must not return without this to thank you for the interest you take, as well in the misfortunes which have befallen us from unheard of treasons and rebellions, as in the mercy of Heaven in saving the persons of this Royal House in such a dreadful storm. I am fully persuaded that God will not long leave unpunished such enormous wickedness, and that he will not be slow to relieve those who suffer in so good a cause. This hope is the more confirmed, since his Holiness has engaged himself with a truly fatherly zeal and tenderness, and since a minister so devoted to our interests as you are is at his side. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF MONACO.

[1689, Feb?]—Your letter apprises me that it is with the same feelings of zeal and affection you have always shown for what relates to me you are concerned in the losses we have just suffered in the late English revolutions, and also in our good fortune in preserving our persons in such a dreadful storm. I confess that the joy of having the King and our little Prince of Wales in safety almost makes me forget all the rest, but I hope the Divine mercy will soon remember those who suffer in His cause, and that the same justice will not long leave unpunished such enormous crimes. I shall be very glad to see you in these parts as you make me hope by your letter. *French. Ibid. p. 124.*

QUEEN MARY to _____.

[1689, Feb?]—Similar letter to the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to [TIRSO GONZALEZ], General of the Jesuits.

[1689, Feb.]—“Je vois par la lettre que vous avez eu la charité de m' ecrire pour me consoler des maux qui sont arrivez a nostre Couronne, que vous y prenez part en bon amy et en tres bon Religieux. Il me semble de le pouvoir dire sans vanité, que l' amitié et même la partialité que j'ay a toute heure conservée a l'egard de vostre compagnie, ne meritoit pas moins de vostre part, et d'ailleurs je laisse a tout le monde d'en juger, si la haine de la Religion n'a pas esté la cause de la trahison et de la revolte de nos sujets, et si nous n'avons pas perdu nos Royaumes, pour y avoir taché d'avancer celuy de Jesus Christ. C'est pourquoy je ne scaurois pas assez m'estonner de l'estrange politique de ces Princes même se professants Catholiques, qui se laissent surprendre a des imaginations si fauses et si peu Chretiennes que de vouloir dire que la Religion n'a eu point de part a nos

souffrances, et qui ensuitte n'ont pas laissé de nous traiter en ennemis professez par des outrages malhonnêtes dès le moment que l' usurpation herétique s'estoit emparé de nostre Thrône. En verité c'en estoit un peu trop que d'ajouter des calomnies et des injures aux malheurs dont il a plû a la Divine Providence de nous eprouver. Mais j'espere que nostre bon Dieu ne restera pas longtemps d'ouvrir les yeux et de toucher les coëurs a ces Princes pour ne les laisser pas sacrifier les interests de la foy a la mauvaise politique qui leur vient d'estre suggerée par quelques Ministres preoccupez, et qui n'ont que la mine d'une véritable Religion." . . . (Printed in Campana, Vol. II., p. 492.)

Letter Book, p. 125.

JAMES II. to the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1689, March 25. Dublin.—Warrant for a grant to Richard, Earl of Tyrconnel, Viscount Baltinglass and Baron of Talbotstown, of the dignity of Marquis and Duke of Tyrconnel, co. Tyrone. *Entry Book 8, p. 1.*

JAMES II. to SIR ALEXANDER FITTON, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1689, March 25. Dublin.—Warrant for issuing writs for a Parliament to be held in Dublin, 7 May next. *Ibid. p. 2.*

JAMES II. to the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1689, March 28.—Warrant for issuing commissions to inquire into rebels' or absentees' estates, and to make return thereof to the Commissioners of the Revenue. Minute. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1689, April 2.—Warrant for a writ for calling John Bourke, second son of William, late Earl of Clanrickard, to sit in the House of Lords as Baron Bourke of Bophin, co. Galway, in which writ the said title is to be limited to him and the heirs male of his body. *Ibid. p. 3.*

JAMES II. to SIR ALEXANDER FITTON, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1689, April 3. Dublin.—Warrant for a writ for calling Thomas Nugent, second son to the late Earl of Westmeath, to sit in the House of Lords as Baron Nugent of Riverstown, co. Westmeath, in which writ the said title is to be limited to him and the heirs male of his body. *Ibid. p. 15.*

JAMES II. to the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1689, April 5.—Warrant for issuing commissions of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery to such able and knowing persons as he shall think fit into such of the counties as he shall judge necessary. *Ibid. p. 8.*

JAMES II.

1689, April 8. Dublin.—Warrant for a licence for Bruno Talbott, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be absent from Ireland, till next Michaelmas term, and for appointing John Cusack to be his deputy in his absence. *Entry Book 3, p. 4.*

JAMES II. to the COMMISSIONERS OF THE REVENUE.

1689, April 8.—Whereas we have thought fit for the better encouragement of trade to signify our pleasure that all restraint and embargo be taken off from ships trading out of Ireland, and whereas we are informed that several of our subjects inhabiting this kingdom have laid hold on that our favour not so much to carry on the good ends proposed thereby as to transport themselves and families into parts beyond the seas to the great depopulation of this realm and hindrance of trade therein, Our will and pleasure therefore is that you take care that none of our subjects inhabiting this kingdom, except such as are entertained on board trading ships as mariners, transport themselves out of this kingdom into any part beyond the seas without licence first obtained from us. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, April 20.—Warrant to prepare a grant of the dignity of Baron of Castleross and Viscount Kenmarr, co. Kerry, to Sir Valentine Brown, Bart., and the heirs male of his body. *Ibid. p. 5.*

JAMES II. to the COMMISSIONERS OF THE REVENUE.

1689, April 24.—Warrant to take over the management of the Post Office, to retrench the salaries of those employed therein as they shall judge most suitable in the present state of affairs, and to recover the arrears due on account of the profits of that office. *Ibid. p. 8.*

JAMES II. to SIR R. NAGLE, Attorney-General.

1689, April 25.—Warrant for a grant to Matthew Kennedy, LL.D., of the office of Master in Chancery in Ireland. *Ibid. p. 5.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, April 27. Dublin Castle.—Warrant for a commission constituting Sir Patrick Trant, Bart., Francis Plowden, John Trinder, William Dickenson, and Richard Collyns to be Commissioners of the Revenue with a salary of 1,000*l.* *per annum* each, and recalling the present commission for managing the revenue as also the pensions of 500*l.* to Sir William Talbott and of 60*l.* to Charles Pleudell *per annum* respectively thereby granted, with a clause for James Nihill to be agent or solicitor to the said Commissioners with the same salary or pension as was payable to John Topson appointed agent or solicitor in the present commission. With

note that 6 May, 1689, a new commission was given to the said Commissioners of the Revenue with the clause of Nihill's being agent left out. *Entry Book 3, p. 6.*

JAMES II.

1689, April 27.—Warrant for Richard Butler, LL.D., to be Master in Chancery. Minute. *Ibid. p. 7.*

JAMES II. to FRANCIS COGHLAN, High Sheriff of the King's County.

1689, April 29. Dublin Castle.—Warrant for a reprieve for one month from the expiration of their last reprieve to Sir Lawrence Parsons of Birr, Bart., James Roscoe, and Jonathan Darby, lately indicted at Philipstown for rebellion and sentenced to death. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, April 29.—Warrant for a grant of the office of Clerk of the Crown and Peace and of the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of Common Pleas in the Court of King's Bench in Ireland and also the office of keeping all the records thereof to Randle McDaniel during pleasure. *Ibid. p. 8.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 1.—Warrant appointing Dr. Michael Plunkett to be Master in Chancery. Minute. *Ibid. p. 9.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, May 1.—Warrant for a grant of the dignity of Baron of _____ and Viscount Mountcashell, co. Tipperary, to Lieut.-General Justin McCarty and the heirs male of his body. *Ibid. p. 10.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 1.—Like warrant to that to Thomas Nugent, calendared *ante p. 39*, to Sir Alexander Fitton, Chancellor, to be Lord Baron Fitton of Gosworth, co. Limerick. Minute. *Ibid. p. 16.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 6. Dublin.—Appointment of John Kearny to be clerk of the House of Commons in Ireland. *Ibid. p. 10.*

JAMES II. to SIR JOHN SPARROW, Clerk Controller of the Household.

1689, [May 6?] Dublin.—Warrant for admitting Nathanael Gautherne to the place of Clerk of the Kitchens and Spicery. *Ibid. p. 19.*

JAMES II. to SIR JOHN SPARROW, Clerk Controller
of the Household.

1689, May 6.—Like warrants to Richard Crump to be Yeoman of the Pantry and Ewry, Francis Miner to be Yeoman of the Pastry, Jeremiah Broomer to be first Yeoman of the Kitchen, Charles Macarty to be Yeoman of the Butteries and Yeoman of the Chaundry, Thomas Atkins to be Master Cook in ordinary to his Majesty's person, James Menzies to be Yeoman of the Silver Scullery, and John Read to be Yeoman of the Confectionary. Minutes. *Entry Book 3, pp. 18, 19.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, May 8. Dublin.—Warrant for a grant to James Nagle of the office of Serjeant-at-Arms in Ireland to attend the Speaker and the House of Commons. *Ibid. p. 11.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, May 9.—Warrant for a pardon to Richard Close, Vernon Parker, &c., for high treason. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to WILLIAM, DUKE of Powis, Lord Chamberlain
of the Household.

1689, May 18.—Warrant for admitting and swearing Walter, Lord Dungan, eldest son of William, Earl of Limerick, to be a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. *Ibid. p. 12.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, May 14.—Warrant for a grant of the Mastership of the Ordnance in Ireland to Lieut.-General Justin McCartie. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 14.—Like warrant for Col. William Mansel Barker to be Lieutenant of the Ordnance. Minute. *Ibid. p. 13.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 14.—Commission to John Shee to be a Commissary of the Musters in Ireland. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 16.—Warrant to Richard Talbot, of Malahide, to be Auditor-General of Ireland. Minute. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to RICHARD NAGLE, Attorney-General.

1689, May 16.—Warrant, after reciting that William, Lord Castle Connell, was indicted and outlawed of high treason on account of the rebellion that broke out 23 Oct., 1641, and

that, the outlawry being reversed, the said indictment is in being, for entering a *nolle prosequi* on the same, in consideration of his faithful services at home and abroad. *Entry Book 3, p. 13.*

ORDER.

1689, May 16.—To Sir Richard Kearny, Ulster King at Arms, that the Barons of Ireland and their heirs for ever shall bear or use a circle of gold with six pearls equally distant from each other on the said circle for a coronet to be marshalled with their arms. *Ibid. p. 14.*

ORDER.

1689, May 22.—To Mr. Labady to take possession of a large house in College Green, wherein Viscount Charlemont formerly lived. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 25.—Protection to John Otway, of Ballyneelagh and Cloghanane in cos. Limerick and Tipperary, with his houses, families, tenants, &c., with exemption to him from having officers and soldiers quartered on him, and with licence to him to pass and repass to fairs and markets to dispose of his goods without let or hindrance. *Ibid.*

ORDER.

1689, May 29.—That the Earl of Thomond be not molested in his estate by the Commissioners for inquiring into rebels' or absentees' estates, his loyalty and affection, his old age and incapacity to attend his Majesty being well known. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, May 31.—Warrant for a grant to Thomas Arthur of the offices of Clerk of the Hanaper and Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Chancery in Ireland. *Ibid. p. 21.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1689, May.—Warrant for a grant of the offices of Clerk of the Crown and Peace of Munster to Donnogh, Earl of Clancarty. *Ibid. p. 15.*

JAMES II. to WILLIAM, DUKE OF Powis, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

1689, June 1. Dublin.—Warrant for swearing John Prieur to be a Page of the Bedchamber. With note of the like warrant to Charles Forestier. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, June 3. Dublin.—Whereas several merchants and other inhabitants of Belfast have quitted their homes either by the instigation of persons ill affected to us, or out of fear, and taken up arms, or seduced by sly and false insinuations from the allegiance they owe to us, by means whereof they are very much impoverished and they and their families reduced to great wants in strange places, to the depopulation of the said town and lessening of trade therein, we having received information that the said persons are by woeful experience convinced that they have been thus misled and frightened from their duty by persons for the most part desperate in their fortunes and disaffected to us, and that they heartily repent of having been imposed on and resolve to return to their habitations and trade, if they receive our assurance of pardon for the past and protection for the future, and we being willing to reclaim our subjects by mercy and to show we rather delight to forgive than to punish, hereby promise a general pardon and indemnity to all such as have a twelvemonth past inhabited the said town, and that within 40 days return to their habitations there, with full pardon of all pains and forfeitures which they might be liable to on account of having committed the said crime of high treason and that the said persons may quietly and peaceably enjoy their estates, houses, &c., within the said town or elsewhere, they on their arrival severally taking the usual oath of allegiance before the Sovereign or other Magistrate for the said town, and all officers civil and military are to take notice of this our pleasure. *Entry Book 3, p. 16.*

JAMES II.

1689, June 6. Dublin.—Directing that all officers commanding troops whether in camps or garrisons own Mr. Auffroy, who has agreed to furnish the troops with ammunition-bread for the remainder of the present year, as general overseer of the same, and shall take care that the magazines in the towns and villages adjacent to the said camps and garrisons be delivered to him without his paying anything therefor or there-out, this being the agreement with him. *Ibid. p. 17.*

JAMES II.

1689, June 7. Dublin.—Commission to George Anderson to be master and commander of the yacht *Swiftsure*. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, June 8. Dublin.—Warrant for a pardon to John McMahon for high treason. *Ibid. p. 18.*

JAMES II. to the COMMISSIONERS OF THE REVENUE.

1689, June 11.—Warrant for an embargo on all vessels from the ports of Dublin or Drogheada. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to the COMMISSIONERS OF THE REVENUE.

1689, June 18.—Order to deliver to Mr. Labadie such one of the colts seized in the Earl of Westmeath's park as he shall choose, to be made fit by him for the King's service. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. 18.*

JAMES II. to the ALDERMEN AND COMMON COUNCIL MEN OF DROGHEDA.

1689, June 22. Dublin.—Directing them to continue Thomas Peppard as mayor for the ensuing year. *Ibid. p. 19.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL.

1689, June 26.—Warrant for a grant of the Clerkship of the Pipe in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland to Francis Stafford. *Ibid. p. 20.*

JAMES II.

1689, June 29.—Warrant for admitting and swearing Arthur Magennis to be querry to the King. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, June 30.—Warrant for a grant to James Nagle of the office of Cursitor or Clerk and Engrosser of all original writs issuing out of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. *Ibid. p. 22.*

JAMES II.

1689, July 1.—Warrant for the appointment of the Duke of Tyrconnel, Henry, Lord Dover, Bruno Talbot, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Stephen Rice, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to be Commissioners of the Treasury in Ireland. Minute. *Ibid. p. 20.*

JAMES II.

1689, July 4.—Warrant for a grant to Lord Inniskillin of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Fermanagh, in which grant he is to have full power to suppress all insurrections, unlawful assemblies and meetings, robbers, thieves and tories, and all other malefactors that shall commit or go about to commit any crime whatsoever against the King or his authority within the said county. *Ibid. p. 21.*

JAMES II.

1689, July 5.—Warrant for a grant to Lord Dungan of the office of Prothonotary of the common pleas of the Exchequer in Ireland. Minute. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to —————

1689, July 9.—Warrant for a grant of an Earldom of England to Henry, Lord Dover, with the title of Earl of Dover, Viscount of the Chiefly, Lord Germain of Reystowne and Baron of Ipswich. *Entry Book 3, p. 21.*

JAMES II.

1689, July 17. Dublin.—Commission to Gregoire Fitzgerald to be consul at Nantes, Croisic, and all other ports and creeks belonging to the harbour of Nantes. Noted [as sent] with a letter to the Most Christian King. *Ibid. p. 22.*

JAMES II.

1689, July 23.—Warrant for a grant to William Dorington of the office of Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, Aug. 9.—Commission to John Porter to be consul at Rouen, Honfleur and Havre de Grace. Minute. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1689, Aug. 16.—Commission to Nicholas Geraldin Theobald to be consul of St. Malo's and the ports and creeks belonging thereto. Minute. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to SIR MICHAEL CREAGH, Paymaster of the Army.

1689, Aug. 16. Dublin.—Warrant for payment to the Earl of Melfort, Principal Secretary of State, of 500*l.* for secret service. *Ibid. p. 28.*

JAMES II. to LORD WALDEGRAVE.

1689, Aug. 25. Dublin.—As the necessity of his affairs has required him to send the Earl of Melfort to represent the state of his affairs to the Most Christian King, willing and requiring him to assist him in all the King's affairs and to consult with him in what can be for the King's service. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE ENGLISH DOMINICANS AT BRUSSELS.

1689, Sept. 6. St. Germains.—Requesting her to entertain Sir Richard Bulstrode, who has served the King with so much loyalty and fidelity, and is now so great a sufferer in his cause, and his family to the number of eight persons, for six months at the rate of 10*l.* a piece one with another for that term, and promising to discharge that pension, and assuring her she shall esteem her compliance as a particular obligation on the King and herself to favour her and her nunnery in a more particular manner as soon as God shall put them in a condition to do it. *Signed.*

QUEEN CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA to POPE ALEXANDER VIII.

1689, Dec. 2. London.—Felicitating him on his election.
French. Copy.

QUEEN MARY to POPE ALEXANDER VIII.

[1689, Dec ?]—I cannot restrain myself a moment from congratulating myself with the whole Catholic world on the promotion of your Holiness to the Pontificate, and at the same time representing to you, with my filial obedience, my extreme joy at so great a blessing granted to the whole Church, and especially, as I hope, to that of England, which was growing, but was, as it were, smothered in its cradle by an heretical usurpation. Under any other circumstances I should not have done well to anticipate the King, my lord, but my joy is too impatient, and he is too far away for me to confine myself to the usual forms. I therefore beg your Holiness to accept these first fruits of our duty until, by the favour of Heaven and the benign influences of the Holy See, we shall be able to offer fruits riper and more in proportion to the zeal of the offerers and the exalted rank of the receiver. Let your Holiness deign to take under his fatherly protection the King, my lord, who is at this moment exposing his life and all that he has, to maintain the Catholic faith against the fury of heresy, together with the Prince of Wales who was granted me by Heaven, to increase, as I hope, in His own time His glory. . . *Italian.*
Letter Book, p. 127.

QUEEN MARY to DON PIETRO OTTOBONI.

[1689, Dec ?]—Acknowledging his letter, and hoping to feel the effects of his being minister with regard to the interests both of religion and the Royal House for the re-establishment of both in their kingdoms. *French. Ibid. p. 128.*

FRANCESCO D'ESTE, DUKE OF MODENA, to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, March [5-]15. Modena.—I have left the Prince Cardinal at liberty, and this is all I can say and do to serve the Queen, to keep free from all engagements, whilst, if he should say that he accepts, it is certain that I would bring on myself a quarrel with the Emperor, considering the contents of the diploma, which her Majesty will see, and the present circumstances. Indeed the Cardinal finds himself in great straits on account of the said diploma, which comprehends all, and I know he would wish to gain time to see if the present circumstances can give place to a better disposition of his interests. I think, therefore, in the answer to her Majesty, you should confine yourself, perhaps, to terms which cannot displease the Queen, but I should not wish you to speak of that proposition you mention, of not being able to separate his interests from mine, not understanding what he wishes to

be inferred, if it is not that he would wish that I might be with him to relate his reasons, since he might have motives for not embracing the protection, to which I should not be able to adhere, it being improper for me to do so, after I have left him at liberty, desiring to show that mark of respect to the King, and to give also more merit to what I have done to serve the Queen with leaving him at liberty. If he should afterwards make to her Majesty a declaration different from the only one known to me I beseech her Majesty to advise me thereof, that I may tell her in that also my sentiments and make it appear to her, that my disposition will be always for serving her in everything that can depend on me, entreating her likewise to have with her prudence every favourable reflection on whatever may be to my advantage in order to keep me well affected to the Crowns. I am certain of the love with which she deigns to regard an only brother, and the welfare of these States, yet let her also be certain that had I not been bound by that diploma I would have made all declarations to correspond with my eagerness to serve her, depending wholly on the protection with which she honours my house with acts of such clemency and kindness. *Italian.*
Partly in cipher.

The CARDINAL OF ESTE to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, March [20-]30. Modena.—Acknowledging his letter of the 8th enclosing those of the Cardinal of Forbin and Estre (Estrées), remarking on the great kindness of both towards him, and hoping that by the grace of God the good reports of Irish affairs may continue and that the coming campaign will have a glorious theatre of most fortunate successes of his Britannic Majesty, assisted so powerfully by that great monarch, and requesting him to communicate all the news thereof to him. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the SAME.

1690, April [3-]18. Modena.—The Prince Cardinal continues to wish me to join him in representing the motives, which he has, either for accepting the protection or not, and I persist in my unwillingness to mix myself up in such an affair which concerns him, in order not to displease anyone. I hope that this may not be disapproved of by his Most Christian Majesty, and that his prudence will recognize that I have done what I could, when I left the Cardinal at liberty in that matter, and will consider my condition, the position of my states, and the present circumstances. I trust therefore her Majesty the Queen will have pardoned me and will approve of my resolution of temporising. *Italian.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1690, April [10-]20.—The Prince Cardinal now appears every day resolved to dispatch Borri and we shall be glad to see this suspense at an end, which has displeased us not a little, reflecting

on the displeasure the Queen might have felt at such a long delay. Your other letters of the 5th fill us with the greatest comfort by the news of the successful disembarkation of the convoy from France on the coasts of Ireland. Such a reinforcement to the King's arms ought not only to make all Ireland subject to him but give him passage to his other kingdoms to reduce all to their duty to their lawful king. So happy a success must give a prosperous beginning to the coming campaign. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, [April 24-] May 4. Modena.—The Prince Cardinal continues to defer his answers, and Borri waits for them, not allowing us to give opportunely the reasons we ought that her Majesty the Queen may know his resolutions at last, it being no small consolation to us, that her Majesty is persuaded that the evil does not proceed from us, and, since her Majesty does not approve of the dispatch of another courier, we shall omit doing so. Concerning a passport for Prince Cesare, and hoping that her Majesty's cold is well. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

CESARE D' ESTE to the SAME.

1690, [April 24-] May 4. Modena.—Expressing his satisfaction that his sister, the Princess of Carignano, has regarded his requests with such benignity and requesting the Abbé to place the enclosed in her hands. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the SAME.

1690, May [1-]11. Modena.—The Prince Cardinal finally assures us that he will be ready to send back Borri, from which we shall see what he will do, and, if it does not happen, we shall be able to suspect with reason that he amuses [us] with words, and in actions pays but little regard to our suggestions. We should wish to know that the Queen was in more perfect health, which we desire for her, but she must guard against too much application, and sometimes allow herself some recreation. With the same fervent wish we expect some good news of Irish affairs, and that it may please the Divine Majesty, as we pray from our heart, to favour the forces and the most just cause of that King. We are sensible of the idea of the Queen, which is mentioned, that France on the occasion of the descent of the troops into Italy, may be able to oblige the other princes of that country to declare themselves, but we for our part trust we shall not be disturbed, and that the protection of the Queen there will be able to preserve us and keep us from all engagements to one side or the other, beseeching her therein to employ all the ways suggested by her love and great prudence. The Governor of Mi'an has sent by the post Count Vitaliano Borromeo to communicate to me the descent of the French in Italy, and he

requested power to make some levies on the borders of my state. On the first point I thanked him for his confidence, and on the second I excused myself, in order to keep myself far from everything that might give the least displeasure to France, and that would be contrary to the devotion and respect I profess to that Kingdom. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

CESARE D' ESTE to [the ABBÉ RIZZINI.]

1690, May [7-]17. Parma.—Borri having been dispatched by the Prince Cardinal departs soon, and I entrust him with these for you assuring you of my wonted affection. Here at Parma they are enjoying the public festivities at the marriage of the Prince, and the Duke of Parma is pleased to see me and treat me as a Prince of the house. *Italian.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1690, May [14-] 24. Parma.—I write the enclosed to the Princess of Carignano, to whom you will be pleased to present it, with the usual expressions of my respect. As to the "scorruccio" you may do what other Ministers of your rank will do and when I return to Modena the necessary orders will be given to provide for the wants. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the SAME.

1690, [May 22-] June 1. Modena.—We always experience no ordinary pain when we understand that the Queen's health continues unsatisfactory. The respectful affection we have for her and our interest in her preservation engages all our sentiments to fear that her many employments may one day injure her health. Your zeal has not omitted to represent that truth to her on every occasion, and has entreated her in my name to have all the regard she can for herself. We have your letters of the 10th and 17th ult., which last arrived with the extraordinary from Spain, and we see how much news is sent in particular concerning the descent of the French arms into Piedmont, and on this no positive judgement can be formed here, while it is not yet known what resolution the Duke of Savoy intends to take. We were entertained some days at Parma enjoying the sight of those festivities, and that Duke showed so lively a desire to take up again the treaty for the adjustment of the differences between the Duke of Mantua and myself, that I let myself be induced to consent to it, being confident he would be able to conduct matters in a proper form throughout, and therefore, it having been agreed to place ourselves both in his hands, the evening of the 25th, while we were together in the grand theatre of Parma to enjoy the opera, the Princess bride invited the Duke of Mantua and myself to approach her at the same time, and begged me to wish to see myself in her good graces, and to treat with the said Duke, and not knowing how to refuse the Princess what she asked and agreeing with the expressions of the Duke, the same moment I

had an interview with him. The Duke of Parma meanwhile will take the necessary informations to decide on the pending differences and points which now remain for his interposition. My chief motive for agreeing to this has been to follow the prudent counsel of the Queen. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the ABBE RIZZINI.

1690, June [5-]15. Modena.—Your letters of the 24th ult. bring more distinct news from Ireland and other parts. As regards Italy you will already have had advice of the resolution taken by the Duke of Savoy, from which troubles in this province are inevitable. Count Philip Archinto is here, sent by the Governor of Milan with letters positively demanding assistance and an union of arms for the defence of the Princes of Italy, who are invaded by foreign forces. The demand is made by him in the Emperor's name, he exhibiting letters to that effect from his Cesarean Majesty, from whom he has authority as commissioner to convene all the Princes for that purpose. We have replied in polite and general terms, avoiding all engagements, keeping ourself as far as we can at liberty, whereby more and more appears our sincerity to the Court where you are, and the continued devotion in this house towards his Majesty. Therefore experiencing similar demands so frequently, we do not know if they will be satisfied at Milan with our answers, or if they will in time proceed to other attempts, wherefore we ask the Queen for her most prudent advice in the like cases, and in the meanwhile we should think it well to enlist some small number of people to reinforce our places, since the other neighbouring Princes are doing so, while our main intent would be to put ourselves in some state of defence without making anyone jealous, in order to have the quiet which alone we desire. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

CESARE D' ESTE to the SAME.

1690, June [5-]15. Modena.—Thanking him for his letters. The affairs of Savoy are known here, and these accidents are much disliked, on account of the regard this house always has for that of France. Therefore I request you to give me all the news you can, for which I shall be much bounden to you. We have a season but little like summer, but there is no sickness on that account, and the Prince is in excellent health. Pray present my respects to the Princess of Carignano, and entreat her in my name to suspend her resolutions, till I can take a turn into Piedmont and see the Princess, my sister. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the SAME.

1690, July [4-]14. Modena.—Yours of 14 June is arrived, those of 31 May and 7 and 21 June, which ought to have arrived according to the regular course of the ordinary posts being still wanting, and therefore, observing the little security there is by

the usual way of Milan, we resolve to send this by Genoa and to try if by that way they will have better fortune, until the security of their transmission by the ordinary way is contrived. We understand by yours of the 14th the arrival of Borri, and we see the contents in substance of the answer given by the Cardinal about the protection, which indeed has wholly surprised us, such news having arrived as we should never have imagined. In any case we have the consolation that the Queen is satisfied with us, and is persuaded that we have not omitted to do our part within such limits as were permitted in the present very delicate circumstances. Therefore we trust that her prudence in giving the replies will take care to do it in such a manner that the Most Christian King remains satisfied and well disposed to us, and will at least assist and recognize our particular eagerness for satisfactions to him in the ways at present possible, there being contributed on our side all I could in such difficult times. Our declaration has not stopped the attempts of the Austrians to demand demonstrations and assistance from us, not without mixing protests and other threatening expressions. We till now keep ourself clear and at liberty, but as this demeanour of ours might bring down on us some strange accident, so being in the dark about the sentiments of the other Princes of Italy and especially about those of the Pope and Venice, we entreat the Queen not only to give what lights she can, but also to assist us with her advice and with her influence with the Most Christian King in the way which shall appear to her prudence to impart them to us for every contingency that may happen, taking care always to keep us out of all engagements in the present conjunctures. News from your parts and especially of English affairs which are so close to our heart is ardently desired by us, and the want of it makes us live in no small anxiety, and therefore employ the route of Genoa, sending duplicates, and securing important matters with the cipher. As regards our marriage we also see the difficulty of all methods and we cannot but attribute it to our small fortune. *Two copies. Italian. Partly in cipher.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the ABBE RIZZINI.

1690, July [17-]27. Modena.—All your letters are at last arrived, though in disorder and after some delay. The last are of the 3rd and 5th instant, and therefore understanding from Milan that the transit by the ordinary couriers may be believed to be secure, pray resume the former method of directing our letters by that way, since it is the speediest of all. We have had the letter, which you hint the Queen had written to us, and we feel ourself always more deeply obliged to her favours and to her expressions of affection, and shall answer her, if not by this ordinary, by the next without doubt. As to our marriage, on the one hand we are aware of the necessity and convenience of settling it, but on the other we see the difficulties in the troubles of the present circumstances. We therefore apply to you and are disposed to it as far as possible.

The Cardinal has his own private maxims and his own objects which he is not inclined, as far as may be seen, to accommodate to ours, and this obliges us sometimes to leave him to his own sentiments since we do not succeed in moving him, as he is too much in love with his own opinions. We, as head of the House, probably see its needs better, and it appears to us he ought for that reason to be with us, but since he cannot agree with our intentions we find no other remedy but to leave him to his own, and in such a case we do not believe ourself able to answer the resolutions he might be taking, believing that he seeks his own advantages without conferring them. Yet it is not that we would not be ready to serve him and assist him in his wants, as we have done hitherto, and we shall always do with goodwill. We have in preceding letters advised you of the continued inducements that come to us from the side of the Austrians, and understanding that the Marchese Obizzi, the Emperor's envoy, is at hand, we are always suspecting embarrassing proposals. We therefore esteem it the more necessary to have at hand the passport for Prince Cesare in order to be able to dispatch him to your parts in case of urgency, and to have the advice and directions of the Queen, which are so necessary for our guidance in such difficult circumstances, it being our intention, if possible, to continue to keep ourself free, weak as we are, without displeasing or offending anyone, and to give on our part all the proofs we can of our devotion to the Crown of France, and principally to contribute, as far as possible, to the service of the Queen and the restoration of her proper greatness and fortune. Fail not therefore to employ yourself therein with all secrecy and adroitness, and arrange to have the said passport unlimited for using it at all times and by all routes which may be judged best at the time, and we promise ourself that his Majesty will willingly agree to that from the necessity which may come on us from hour to hour to be able to turn thither for advice and for concerting the methods of defending ourself against the proposals that are feared, and continually come to us with threats of resorting to force. Send me quickly and distinctly your advice on these particulars, but secure it well with the cipher and spare no attention regarding the keeping of the secret. A report has arrived of an advantage gained by the French fleet over those of England and Holland. God grant it prove true for the benefit of the King of England. You will have by this ordinary from the Treasurer Zerbini a hundred doubloons. *Italian.* *Partly in cipher.*

JAMES II. to POPE ALEXANDER VIII.

1690, July [21-]31. St. Germain.—We have committed to the Earl of Melfort, our Principal Secretary of State and our Ambassador to your Holiness, the charge of explaining to you the present condition of our affairs and the reasons that obliged us to return to France. *Latin.* *Letter Book, p. 129.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the ABBE RIZZINI.

1690, [July 24.] August 3. Modena.—Expressing his delight at the confirmation of the news of the naval victory, which he hopes will tend to the restoration of his Britannic Majesty, and expecting with impatience a more detailed relation of it, which he hopes may prove even greater than the first news reported. With the Queen we are delighted at it, and pray that so happy a beginning on the part of the French may be followed by still greater and more complete successes of the British King in Ireland, such as we may expect from the grace of God, and his own valour and the justice of his cause. Understanding that negotiations for an agreement are going on between France and the Duke of Savoy, and that it may be hoped in such a case the troops of the Emperor in Germany already on the march to Piedmont may be countermanded, and one may remain on that side with less apprehension of quarters the next winter, but in the opposite case one cannot but apprehend it, considering the reasons they have for it, and we in such a case continually find ourselves without the most prudent advice of the Queen and in evident peril of the country being inundated by foreign troops, we therefore beseech the Queen to let us know how we should behave in such a case, since our limited understanding is unable to discover a way of escape equal to the necessity, it being certain that if the troops of Germany betake themselves to quarters they will cause great damage to this state, and France will remain displeased at it, and if we shall wish to resist them, not having forces to do it, we shall irritate them to greater acts of violence and to put forward other requests to our more serious injury, Prince Cesare has not gone to Turin on account of the reflections which have been made here, but yet it would have been well if he had gone because his person might have done many good things at that Court to keep it free from engagements. The easiness with which they conceive fancies and suspicions in your parts is the cause which puts aside methods that by means of another would be feasible, and would doubtless be profitable to all, yet those ministers ought, from so many proofs of the ancient and renewed devotion of this house to the service of the King, have been completely assured thereof, but you did not speak of it because you did not believe they would cease from such suspicions. The Prince Cardinal told me some days ago he was going to visit the Duchess of Guastalla. We might not have been able to approve of such a move in the present circumstances from doubts of its offending somebody, but he has decided to do it, and after his return he has said he had a conference with the Duke of Mantua, giving us to understand that he met him accidentally. We ought not doubt it was exactly as he asserts it, but knowing also that he has dealings in another quarter which he does not impart to us, and knowing that he does not treat us with complete confidence, we remain sometimes perplexed, and we wish in any case that the Queen be advised of it. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

CESARE D' ESTE to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, [July 31.] Aug. 10. Modena.—I have spoken with Zerbini that he should immediately remit you another 200 double ducats besides the 100 already arrived. I regret you have had occasion to suffer, but I shall take care that in future he shall be more prompt in sending you your remittances. . . I do not write because in these conjunctures one cannot write freely and one cannot be too cautious to keep oneself out of suspicion. I request you to present the enclosed ring to the Queen and the other to Signora Vitoria. *Italian.*

[The DUKE OF MODENA] to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

[1690, July 31-Aug. 10.]—The postmaster of Lyons, having started from that city by express, arrived here the evening of the 6th, and brought news of the battle in Ireland between the royal army and that of the rebels, with the defeat of the latter, and the deaths of Orange and Schomberg, adding that his Britannic Majesty was expected every moment at St. Germains. The details of this battle, which are given with some distinctness in a Paris paper, which the same express presented to us, did not allow us to doubt the news, and therefore we felt our hearts filled with such joy, that we do not know we ever felt the like in our life, and people here were, as it were, beside themselves with joy. The postmaster started from Lyons the 30th of last month, and embarked in Provence and came by sea to Sarzana, and is waiting here till his news be confirmed from other parts, not caring to go further to communicate it to other courts. Therefore, if ever we expected letters with the utmost impatience, we expected those which the extraordinary of Spain ought to have brought yesterday from your parts, which, however, have been wanting. So we still feel the pains of uncertainty, which we hope will be relieved by the letters by the ordinary. Meanwhile we rejoice thereat with all the feelings of our soul, and all the tenderness of our affections with her Majesty the Queen, to whom we would have written ourselves on so happy an occasion had it not been impossible while our right hand is so hampered by the swelling (*dussione*), but her Majesty will kindly pardon us, being rendered more certain than by characters of the pen by those of the love which at our birth was imprinted on our heart by our genius, blood and nature. Our mind will be filled with a flood of inexpressible joy, while we picture to ourself the excessive consolation she will have in seeing his Majesty again, who brings her in his bosom the palms of his triumphs with the destruction and death of his enemies and rebels.

Squadrons of Bavarian cavalry have already arrived in the Duchy of Milan, where the levies increase daily, and where, besides the threats that come to us from the Austrians, it is universally agreed that they are going to quarter themselves next winter on our states, and understanding that the Marchese Obizzi, who has been sent by the Emperor to the princes of Italy, is so

near, we see coming on us some imperial commission, which puts us and our states in the gravest position. We therefore request from her Majesty the Queen her favours and her most prudent counsel, whilst we, not having means to resist forcible attacks, are in a position to fear violence or at least the invasion of our states by German soldiers. This makes us so much the more desire the passport from France for Prince Cesare, that he may avail himself of it in case of urgent necessity, and when, being ill used, as is expected, we have to raise the veil of indifference and return to the patronage of the Most Christian King, hoping that it may please his Majesty to honour a house so devoted to him. Do you then request the favour of the passport, as we cannot think they will refuse it there, as on the contrary all reasons agree for granting it voluntarily, and as to the reflection of the protection her Majesty may rest assured that we have left the Prince Cardinal at liberty, and that this was all that could be contributed by us in the present circumstances, and you having advised us that her Majesty was contented with the forms employed by us, we trust that her Majesty will have known how to represent to the King our intention in such a manner that he remains satisfied with it. Prince Cesare having abstained from going into Piedmont to visit the Princess his sister, thinks neither of doing so in this conjuncture nor of her great affliction and anxiety, but things may happen in those parts that he may not be able to avoid going thither, and in such a case he hopes he will be pardoned, trusting that people in your parts are persuaded of the devotion of this house, and never have any occasion to take umbrage, being sure that nothing would be thought of that might in any manner be displeasing to his Majesty, and that all our motions will always tend to his service and satisfaction, as has always been done in all the opportunities which have occurred.

It is desired that the said passport be not limited as to time, and may serve both for land and sea, we remaining in the meantime with extreme pain, as needful occasions may occur, and we may not be able first of all to send one who could represent our necessities, it being possible to say many things by word of mouth that it would not be proper to put into writing, and but for our care not to irritate the Spaniards, we would at this time have come to the feet of his Majesty, there being at present only too much need of doing so. We have given orders that another 200 doubloons be remitted to you. With note by Prince Cesare that his Highness could not sign the above from the infirmity of his hand, but commands Rizzini to give full execution to the above contents. *5 pages. Italian. Partly in cipher.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, August [7-]17. Modena. — Last Saturday also no letters arrived from you by the ordinary from Lyons, wherfore the want of your letters by which we hoped to find the good news of the Lyons postmaster confirmed, has destroyed the cheerfulness of our mind while the advices from other parts, by

representing the reality as different, change joy into sorrow and plunge our mind into inexpressible trouble. With you they certainly have certain news of the issue, and whether it be good or bad, we suppose you have presented our respectful duties to the Queen who in any event may console herself and believe that God has not abandoned her cause, and that He has guided it with such fortunes that at last, following His inscrutable judgments, they may be able to bring restoration both to the Catholic religion and to the royal greatness. We are most anxious to receive some news on Saturday, the day after to-morrow, by the ordinary, but if it fails, which God forbid, our trouble will increase, as we are fully persuaded that, if the advices had been favourable, your diligence would in some way or other have managed that the news we so much desired should have reached us.

In this want of your letters we have little to add in this, but referring ourself to the contents of the preceding we only repeat to you our liveliest anxiety to have the passport for Prince Cesare and that he should avail himself of it for the most urgent case where our service should be affected or that of his Majesty, to whom we are attached in respect of our old and recent devotion to him, and from reverence for his genius, and because from one moment to another necessity may come on us, fearing the demands of the Austrians which are so imminent. It will be your part to procure it with diligence and to send it, in order that we may be able to take the precautions which shall present themselves for the preservation of our subjects, our states and our liberty. *Italian. Partly in cipher.*

CESARE D' ESTE to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, Aug. [7-]17.—Your letters were wanting last week, when they were expected with great anxiety and eagerness that we might have a true account from you of the affairs of Ireland, which have turned out as desired, as represented by the express from Lyons and by other couriers who are gone to Rome. But others received from Holland and London being totally different, with the public Gazette and with many details, we remain here in the pangs of such uncertainty, and I feel a very lively anxiety to know the truth of the event. From the publicity of such good news in Italy I ventured in my letter to use some expressions of congratulation to the Queen. If it has proved otherwise (which God forbid) it would be necessary to represent to her the deep sorrow felt here. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF MODENA to the SAME.

1690, August [14-]24. Modena.—By our previous letters you will have seen the variety of the advices in this part of Italy concerning events in Ireland, and you may imagine in what agitation we are between hope and fear. But all that good with which we flattered ourselves having been but too completely taken

away by your letters, suspense has been succeeded by grief, to which we have abandoned ourself. We consider the affliction of the Queen, which increases the reasons for our trouble, and if we well know by experience how great is the virtue of her mind and the unbroken constancy of her spirit, arguments for consolation will always be very opportune, which your judgment and good manners will suggest to you. From the doubtfulness of so many advices there always remains in these parts some hope that the death of Orange might have followed, many, and especially the French, maintaining he is dead, although they write quite the contrary from London, and on the part of the Spaniards, and we, who consider the necessity they have of keeping it concealed, though true, cling to that slender thread of hope, and expect to hear the truth by your first letters, which ought to be of the 2nd instant, and should reach us by the ordinary courier of Milan on Saturday next, the day after to-morrow. The delay and irregular arrival of the same letters makes us suspect they are delayed at some post, and therefore we believe it will be better for the future to send them by way of Genoa, and especially those that contain important intelligence, and though that route will be longer, it ought at least to be safer, and we shall be more at ease and certain, as it were, to receive them sooner or later. Not finding ourself quite recovered of the swelling in our right hand, which though it may call itself free from it yet feels some painful numbness, which prevents it getting strong, it is impossible for us by this ordinary to write to the Queen with our own hand, as we are accustomed to do. I have had a letter written to the King, since with some pain I can manage to make the signatures, and we are sending it to Marchese Cataneo, to present it to the King. As to the passport for Prince Cesare, we confine ourselves to what we indicated in our preceding letters, from which you will have comprehended our anxiety and the very urgent need of having it for whatever accident may happen, and we therefore await with great impatience your replies on that point and the results of your diligence.

Italian. Partly in cipher.

The DUKE OF MODENA to the ABBÉ RIZZINI.

1690, Aug. [21.] 31. Modena.—The last ordinary also has not brought us any letter from you, so that after those of 26 July we have not had certain information from your parts, which keeps us in the greatest uneasiness, since, if ever we have eagerly expected your letters, in these circumstances they are impatiently desired, both for what concerns the state of the Queen and her affairs, and as to what can give us advice and reasons for governing ourself and for finding an escape from the new attempts that may be tried by the Austrians in these our states, as is suspected from their proceedings, the requests made of us and the mission of the Marchese Obizzi, the Emperor's envoy, which mission is believed to be delaying for no other reason except that the demand for quarters or anything

else may arrive the more unexpectedly and precede their action but little, that one may not have time to defend our interests and the security of our states and subjects.

We may suspect the failure of your letters proceeds from their being delayed in some post, or intercepted on account of the troubles in Italy, but we must also hope that your anxiety in occasions of such importance has had duplicates dispatched by the way of Genoa or some other that may be more secure, in order that they may reach us some way or other. Consider the affliction we find ourself in on account of the events of Ireland and the uneasiness that the variety of the advices of these affairs keeps us in, and therefore tell us as much as you know on that subject, and what is thought of for the relief of their Britannic Majesties, and what one may hope for the maintaining of their fortune and glory, and anything further you may esteem conducive to the preservation of our peace, with the reflection on our practice hitherto observed of not giving reasons for offence to anyone. We wish to believe that our letters written to you ordinarily by every post will have reached you.

Italian. Partly in cipher.

ARMAND JEAN, ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1690, Dec. 21.—I should be content to keep in the bottom of my heart the sense I have of all the bounties with which your Majesty has loaded us, and the memory of the edification with which you have filled all our monastery, did not you order me to tell you my thoughts on what concerns you. I must confess I could never cease praising God for His mercies to you in rendering you superior to the greatest of all misfortunes. It is a situation so extraordinary that there is nothing that marks more plainly God's intervention towards your person and conduct. There are no emotions that such an event might not have produced had nature been listened to, but, as it is the voice of God that makes itself heard, and as your Majesty considers it the sole rule of your life, one must not feel astonished to see you in peace and tranquillity, since God grants it to all that follow the workings of His grace and Spirit, and resign themselves to the dispensations of His providence.

Your Majesty knows so perfectly what God has done for you, and the impressions you preserve of it are so lively and so deep, that one cannot doubt that you will have all the protection you will need, for, as there is nothing that can deprive us of it more than want of the gratitude due to Him, there is nothing that brings it more than thankfulness. The great means of having God on one's side and never losing Him is never to forget what is due to Him, and what is more important is that this feeling must not be superficial, but must be effective and must express itself in works, and that all one's life must be a constant and continual proof of it. It is clear that your Majesty is convinced of that truth by all your actions and the circumstances of your conduct. You are very right in saying one can attain to

salvation in every condition, that is, that God regards all men in His mercy, and that Kings share therein notwithstanding the splendour that surrounds them, and their great cares and occupations, but it is also true that they have more obstacles and difficulties to conquer and more temptations to fight against, a fact which obliges them to watch over themselves with more attention, and to apply themselves to God with more faith and religion, in order to obtain the aid they need to master so many passions with which they are continually attacked, and to sacrifice to Him everything that may interfere with the desire they have, and the obligation they are under, to please Him. Your Majesty knows they can preserve the greatness that places them above other men, but they ought not to love it. God indeed is willing that they go about with equipages and attendants which render them redoubtable to their enemies and make them feared, loved, and respected by their people, but He does not wish them to attach themselves to, or pride themselves on them, and, while He places them at the head of an infinite number of persons, He wishes they should in His presence consider themselves as one of those who are under their feet. In a word, the gospel of Jesus Christ, which is for great monarchs and their subjects alike, opens the doors of His Kingdom only to those who have lived in a sincere humility and a true detachment from all things here below. He exempts no one, and there is no one who ought not to apply to himself that saying so holy and so little realised, "He who shall not give up all that he hath cannot be my disciple." This conviction should be in the heart, the King, seated on his throne by God's order, should have it like other men. It does not prevent his holding the reins entrusted to him, it does not weaken his authority, but on the contrary confirms it, and never have the people been more submissive to his will, than when he himself is most dependent on that of God, "à moins que Dieu, par des considerations particulières, n'interrompe en cela, pour ainsi dire, le cours ordinaire de ses conseils." God has been willing to show you, as you remark, that holiness is compatible with power, and that the sceptre should be found in the hands of saints, as we have seen in the Henrys, Louises, Edmunds, and Edwards, and in many others. Your Majesty follows their footsteps so faithfully that one may well believe you will share their rewards and their crowns, whether by the good use you will make of what we hope will be restored to you, or by your resignation to God's will, if He wills you to purchase by the loss of a limited and transitory greatness a glory of infinite duration and value. *French.*

JAMES II. to [the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.]

1691, Jan. 15. St. Germain.—"Some days since I had yours of 25 Nov., and do not at all doubt of you continuing of doing your part in advancing my affairs where you are, and, if they have not had the success I had reason to expect, I am sure

'twas not for want of your soliciting them, of which Lord Melfort has given me an account. The P. of Orange is making great preparation for the next campagne, and, as 'tis sayd by all the last letters from England, intends to head the confederat army in Flanders. He dos all he can to advance the Protestant cause everywhere. Why should not his Holinesse do the like on his side? The King, my brother here, dos what he can, but he alone cannot do all, having so many enemys to deal with. The P. of Orange has sent arms into Savoy and Piemont, and mony is agoing now into Switzerland from him. Why should not his Holinesse spare me some to buy arms here, to begin a magazin, that, for aught I know, I may have great need of before the sommer shall be over, and then I suppose he would be sorry I should want them?" *Holograph.*

The ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE to JAMES II.

1691, Jan. 24.—"Vostre Majesté me fait plus d'honneur que je ne merite de se souvenir de la bonté qu'elle a eue de me promettre de m' envoier les écrits qui luy estoient tombez entre les mains du feu Roy son frere ; Il est certain qu'il va en peu de paroles, au fond de la difficulté ; Il propose les raisons qui prouvent la verité de la Religion catolique, d'une maniere serrée et concise ; mais si décisive et si convaincante, qu'il n'y a pas moien, pourvù qu'on agisse de bonne foy et sans prévention, de n'en pas demeurer d'accord ; Car comme Sa Majesté dit fort bien, S'il n'y a une autorité souveraine qui juge des opinions, et des doutes qui pourront naistre, a tous momens, et que chaque particulier ait droit d'en connoistre ; Toute la religion sera arbitraire, et chacun aura ses sentimens, et suivra ses imaginations propres, et seès fantaisies, pour les regles de sa créance : ce qui est la plus enorme de toutes les confusions ; cependant comme cette autorité ne se rencontre que dans l'église catolique, cela montre évidemment que c'est elle qui doit estre reconnue pour la véritable Eglise, et qu'il n'y a qu'elle qui en ait les marques et les caracteres. Les expressions du Roy ont quelque obscurité, mais elles portent loin et elles renferment un grand sens ; Je ne m'estonne pas si le Docteur Burnet a étudé, et n'a pas voulu y répondre, puisqu'il n'avoit rien a dire contre une preuve si positive et si pressante.

Le repos et la seureté que nous avons dans l'Eglise Catolique c'est de sçavoir qu'elle a reçû de Dieu la souveraine Puissance ; qu'elle décide absolumet, que ses definitions sont exemptes de toute erreur, et que c'est assez de penser, et de croire comme elle ; Ce Grand Prince est digne de compassion, d'avoir fait a l'extremité de sa vie ce qu'il pouvoit faire de meilleure heure, neanmoins la bonté de Dieu est infinie, et les secrets de sa misericorde sont inscrutables.

La declaration de M^r. la Duchesse d' York est incomparable, on y voit une personne prévenüe par une grace toute extraordinaire ; La pieté qu'elle remarque parmy les catoliques l'a touche ; elle demande a Dieu, et avec perseverence, qu'il luy

fasse connoistre avant que de mourir, la véritable religion, si elle n'y estoit pas, elle continué de prier ; et il arrive que le même livre, ou on l'avoit assurée qu'elle trouveroit la resolution de ses doutes, au cas qu'il s'en formast jamais dans son esprit sur le sujet de la religion, luy donne lieu d'en appercevoir la fausseté, et est la première cause de sa conversion : et ce qui est étonnant, c'est qu'entre tout ce que cette histoire peut contenir de raisons capables d'éblouir et de surprendre, elle y démesle trois motifs qui la persuadent, et qui la déterminent qu'elle nomme elle même des sacriléges horribles, des choses abominables.

En effet, estoit-il possible, comme elle le dit, qu'un Roy qui se revolte contre l'autorité du Pape, et qui rompt avec le siège Apostolique, parcequ'il ne veut pas luy permettre de quitter sa femme, pour en épouser une autre pendant sa vie, soit inspiré, et suive les mouvemens du Saint Esprit ; non plus qu' Edouart qui dépouilloit l'Eglise pour s'enrichir de ses biens ; et Elisabeth qui ne s'en sépara qu'afin d'usurper, et de conserver une couronne qui ne luy appartenoit point.

Enfin Dieu luy ouvre les yeux, et les veritez, ainsy qu'elle l'avoue, luy parurent si claires sur les points principaux de la religion, qu'elle avoit peine à comprendre qu'elle eust pu ignorer si longtems, ce qui luy paroissoit si évident et si palpable.

La réponse que luy firent les meilleurs des Evesques ausquels elle s'adressa, est incompréhensible ; Ils demeurent d'accord des veritez, cependant une crainte mal fondée, une apprehension de causer un prétendu scandale, les retient, et empesche qu'ils ne les embrassent. Celà seul, s'il estoit considéré avec des vues pures droittes et désinteressées devroit convertir toute l'Angleterre.

La fin de sa déclaration est un aveu sincère qui marque à quel point elle estoit penetrée des bonitez que Dieu luy avoit témoignées : elle ne balance point à prendre party, entre les biens de ce monde, et ceux de l'autre ; elle n'a devant les yeux que le mal que sa conversion peut produire aux Catoliques : elle craint uniquement pour eux ; mais pour elle, elle est résolue à souffrir en paix, tout ce qui luy peut arriver d'afflictions. sur la terre dans l'attente du bonheur que Dieu prépare dans le ciel à ceux qui abandonnent toutes choses pour sa gloire et pour son service.

Voila Sire, des reflexions d'une Grande Princesse bien consolantes ; Je suis assuré qu'elles font sur le cœur de Votre Majesté toutes les impressions qu'elles y doivent faire, et que quand elle pense tout ensemble à la confession, que la force de la vérité a tirée de la bouche du Roy son frere ; elle pense en même tems à ce que Dieu a fait pour elle, non seulement en luy ouvrant les yeux, en la tirant de l'erreur où elle estoit née, et où elle avoit vécu ; mais encore en la faisant aimer la religion qu'elle a embrassée, jusques au point de mépriser ses intérêts, sa couronne, sa liberté, sa vie, plutost que de consentir que l'on fasse la moindre plaie à son intégrité ; Ce sont

des effets d'une protection toute extraordinaire et il faut convenir que comme elles sont rares, ceux a qui il plaist a Dieu de les accorder, sont obligés a une grande reconnaissance pour la conservation de la pureté de leur foy, comme pour la rectitude de leurs mœurs, et de toute leur conduite.

J'addresse, Sire, a My lord Dumbarton, l'écrit que Votre Majesté m'ordonne de luy envoier, Il est certain que comme il ne contient que des veritez les plus essentielles que l'Evangile nous enseigne, il pourroit estre exposé dans les lieux ou elles sont le moins connues et moins pratiquées, afin qu'elles pussent passer des yeux, dans les cœurs, et des cœurs, dans les actions, et dans les œuvres ; et afin que le nom de J. C. fût plus honnoré qu'il n'est pas, et que les hommes eussent plus de soin de Luy rendre l'obeissance que Luy est dûe ; mais quelque pressantes que soient ces obligations, il semble qu'elles soient ignorées jusqu'au point, qu'on n'en conserve ni sentiment ni memoire."

JAMES II. to [the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.]

1691, Feb. 14. St. Germain.—“The last letters from Rome gave so bad an account of his Holinesse's indisposition, that 'tis beleved, considering his great age, he will hardly recover, which has obliged this King to order all the Cardinals in France, except the Cardinal of Furstenberg, to make what hast they can for Rome. The same reason makes me write so early to you upon that subject. I write also to Lord Melfort and send him such credentials and instructions as will be necessary for him on such an occasion. I shall order him to give you an account of his instructions that you may concur with him in doing your endeavors to gett such a choise made as may be for the advantage of Holy Church, and the good of all Christendome, which now is, in chusing such a one, as may be for the effectual assisting me against the Usurper, and doing his part to draw for (*sic*) him those Catholik Princes, who are now in league with him, the Usurper, to their owne shame and to the hazard of the Catholik religion, not only in all my dominions, but even in the rest of Europ. All the world sees the sad effects the Emperor's joyning with the P. of Orange has had in Hungary, and had not the King of Spaine and D. of Savoy done the same, in all apearance before this I had been restored and Catholike religion established againe, as it was in my tyme, in all my dominions. I should think that these considerations should mak all, where you are, to joyne with you in the choise of such a Pope, as would bestur himself for the good of the Church. The Most Christian King's concerns and myne are now so united, that all that wish me well must joyne with his there, in the choise which is to be made, which I most ernestly recomend you to do, and that there may be a good understanding betwene you and the Cardinal d'Este for the better carring on of my concerns there, which I am sure you will continu to do as you always have done.”
Holograph.

JAMES II. to HENRY ARUNDELL, GEORGE HOLEMAN and
EDWARD PERKINS.

1691, Feb. 17. St. Germains.—Commission authorising them or any two of them, to promise a pardon to such subjects as shall return to their duty, and such rewards as they shall think proportionable to the services they shall perform, to borrow any sums of money, and to engage for the payment thereof, and to make such agreements with any subjects or others as they shall be instructed to make, or shall themselves think necessary, and promising to ratify all such promises and agreements as fully and amply as if the same had been personally made by him. With note at foot containing a revocation dated 20 Oct., 1692, St. Germains, of the above commission, with a direction to the commissioners to inform the King of what they had already done in pursuance thereof, that he might ratify the same. *Entry Book 3. p. 46.*

The ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE to JAMES II.

1691, April 3.—Thanking him for his kindness, with reflections similar to those in his letter of Dec. 21. . . . It is true that the accident I met with was such, that, if God had not preserved me, I must have lost my life. My health begins to be a little re-established, and to all appearance will come back by degrees as the season advances. . . . I was not surprised at the displeasure your Majesty felt at seeing the King depart for Mons, without your going with him. However, you see clearly that the opposition he made to your Majesty's being of that party was only the result of his consideration for you, and of his care for the preservation of your person, which God seems to have entrusted him with by a very particular providence. What grief had it been for the King if he had seen with his own eyes that happen to your Majesty which may happen to persons who expose themselves, which everyone knows you would not have failed to do. You wish me to tell you that the feeling you had on that occasion proceeds only from your magnanimity and the greatness and bounty of your heart, but you know one must give up to God all one's emotions, and that you consider his orders a constant rule you must follow. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1691, Aug. 16. St. Germains.—On behalf of one Norris, a student at the English College at St. Omer, requesting the Cardinal to permit him to be received into the College under his care without taking the usual oath of not entering into religion, as having some inclination to a religious life he is unwilling to take any obligation that may hinder him, if his vocation continue.

The ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE to JAMES II.

1691, Sept. 5.—It is true that the conversion of the gentleman, about which your Majesty has done me the honour to write to

me, is something extraordinary, for nothing could be more contrary to his present condition than his past life. It is a work of God alone. He has performed it by the immediate operation of His Spirit, and men's intervention has had but little share in it. As for mine it is too weak and powerless, and God has no care to avail Himself of it for so great a change as that. (Reflections on the ways of God in showing Himself by extraordinary events and on his Majesty's diligence in profiting by all the occasions His providence brings about.) One must not be astonished, if, as your Majesty says, one finds among people who do not belong to God, and who are outside His Holy Church, people who live in an exact morality, for the devil is an imitator of Jesus Christ in order to seduce those who serve Him. He has had his confessors, his martyrs, and there is nothing he would not do to draw the peoples into delusion. All the Levant is at present full of men who profess a hard and severe life. However if one does not stop at the surface, but penetrates deeper, one discovers there only disorders and abominations, and the greatest libertines are forced to admit that there is no holiness and real justice except in the Catholic Church. Those who are born in her bosom, as your Majesty says, are under great obligations to God, and as for those whom he has brought back from darkness to light, from error to the knowledge of the truth, assuredly there is nothing they ought not to do to make themselves worthy of so great a favour. It is this that one perceives in all your Majesty's conduct, and I hope that God will strengthen in the future that disposition which is so holy and necessary. *French.*

PETER NAGLE.

1691, Nov. 6. St. Germain.—Commission to him to be Consul in the port of Cadiz, and all the ports and creeks thereto belonging. *Minute. Entry Book 3, p. 25.*

The ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE TO JAMES II.

169[1], Nov. 12. La Trappe.—Sending him the letters of Association which the King has commanded him to send him, with reflections on the ways of Providence, and the troubles caused by the devil to those who serve God, though all his malignity but purifies their piety and increases their zeal for God's service and their trust in him. True disciples of Jesus Christ should say, like their master, that their kingdom is not of this world. *French.*
Enclosed,

The said LETTER OF ASSOCIATION.

1691, Nov. 12.—*Granting to him with all humility by the consent of their brethren, as he has desired, as far as is in their power, during the course of his life and in the hour of his death, a full and entire participation in all the spiritual advantages wherewith it has pleased the Divine Goodness to favour them hitherto, viz.:—“du tres auguste sacrifice de la Ste. Messe, de l'office dirin, de la solitude, et du silence que nous*

gardons, de nos veilles, de nos jeanses, de nos prieres, de nos lectures, de nos penitences, de nos abstinences, de nos aumônes, de l'hospitalité, que nous exerçons envers ceux que la divine providence conduit dans ce monastere, du travail de nos mains, des actions, des œuvres de pieté, et d'obseriance reguliere qui se font, et qui se feront à l'avenir," and promising that they would, immediately on the news of his death, perform in their chapel the same absolutions which they usually perform for their brethren, and that he shall be included in the masses and prayers performed there every year for persons of their order, and for those who have a particular connection with them. Signed by Armand Jean, Abbot, Pierre, Sub-prior, and 33 brethren. Seal of the Convent affixed. French. Probably also enclosed,

Account of the distribution of their time by the monks of La Trappe, and of the exercises of each day. French.

JAMES II. to COL. LEE.

1691, Dec. 8.—Note that his Majesty's instructions were on that day given to Col. Sir Andrew Lee going to Brittany by order from the Court of France to inspect the troops lately arrived from Ireland. *Entry Book 8, p. 28.*

JOHN KEARNEY.

1691, Dec. 11.—Note that he was sent post on that day to Brittany with instructions to intimate to the respective quarters where the Irish troops were, that his Majesty would part the 15th to be at Nantes the 18th, where he desired the Lords Justices of Ireland and the General officers to meet him. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to MAJOR-GENERAL BUCHAN, Commander-in-Chief in SCOTLAND.

1691, Dec. 12. St. Germains.—Warrant authorizing him to give leave to his subjects in the Highlands and to his officers there, who have hitherto behaved so loyally, to do what may be most for their own and the Major-General's safety. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to BEVILL SKELTON, Comptroller of the Household.

1691, Dec. 13. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Francis Gaultier to be Gentleman of the Butteries and Yeoman of the Chandry, and Charles Macartie to be Gentleman and Yeoman of the Cellars. *Ibid. p. 27.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1691, Dec. 14. St. Germains.—Commission to be Captain and Colonel of the First Troop of Guards in the Kingdom of England. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1692, Jan. 5. Ren[n]es.—After reciting that the Most Christian King has promised to allow the Irish troops in France the same pay that is received here, which will fall short of what they were to have in Ireland by the establishment lately made there, declaring that all field and other officers and all private soldiers of the said troops, when it shall please God to restore him to his kingdoms, shall receive so much in money or lands as shall complete their full pay according to the said establishment. *Copy.*

Establishment proposed to his MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY for the GUARDS, and for the other troops arrived from IRELAND.

1692, Jan. 13.—Giving the officers and non-commissioned officers and the pay of each, with 80 privates of the first company of Guards, the second being the same. The two cavalry regiments should have each a colonel, a lieut.-colonel, a major, a staff sergeant (*aide major*), and the rest of the subalterns on the footing of the French light cavalry. That the soldiers of the foot regiments of Guards should have 6 *sols* a day. That each infantry regiment, making two battalions, should have two staff sergeants and two chaplains. That the women and children should be as in the other foreign regiments. *French. Entry Book 3, p. 31.*

PASSES.

1692, Jan. 13.—Note of six passes granted that day to one vessel of Leith and five of Glasgow to come from thence to Bordeaux and there trade with such goods only as are permitted to be imported into or exported from France. *Ibid. p. 34.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1692, Jan. 14. St. Germains.—You are to repair to such quarters in Brittany as our Horse Guards shall be in for the time, and out of such as were formerly of our first troop of Guards and out of all other troops as you shall think fit for our service you shall form our first troop of guards under your command. The troopers so formed shall enter immediately into pay and such money as is due of what is already owing to them you shall take up and keep in your hands for the use of the respective troops and disburse as you shall find most convenient for them in buying them necessaries. The officers are to be paid as the troopers and the surplus of the pay to be taken up and kept till the officers have their commissions given them; after that they are to be accounted with. You are to put in those officers mentioned to you to be entertained as the ordinary troopers, till they shall have their commissions. You shall in the Earl of Lucan's absence take care that none be put into our other troop of Guards, but such as are qualified for that our service, and, that there may be one to take immediate care of the said troop, you

are to intimate to Lord Kilmallock that we have nominated him to be first lieutenant of that our other troop of Guards. Our Guards being formed you shall intimate our pleasure to Major-General Sheldon and Lord Galmoy to form their regiments of horse out of the rest of the remaining horse. *Entry Book 3, p. 29.*

JAMES II. to the EARL OF LUCAN.

1692, Jan. 14.—As long as our affairs would allow us, we stayed at Rennes in expectation of your arrival, and have not yet determined who are to command as colonels, nor do we intend to declare our pleasure therein till we see you, provided you arrive in any reasonable time. You are therefore, as soon as possible after landing, to attend us here yourself, and immediately to send us account of the officers come with you, their names, qualities, stations and services in the army, who they had their commissions from, the number of the privates, how many of them were horse and how many foot, and how many dragoons. *Ibid. p. 30.*

JAMES II. to SIR RICHARD NAGLE.

1692, Jan. 14.—We have received yours of the 9th, and are well satisfied with your diligence in regulating our troops, which we doubt not has been very difficult, so many deserving men being to be provided for, and so few places to be disposed of. If you have not already, you are forthwith to send us the names of the officers arrived there from Lord Lucan since our return from thence, their qualities, &c., as in the last letter. We have ordered a list of such prisoners as were made at Cork, and sent hither from Lille, to be forthwith enclosed to you according to the stations and regiments they tell us they have been in, which you are to inquire into, and to take care they be considered as other subalterns are in the nominations you are to make. With note that the officers, prisoners, sent to join the troops in Brittany were 22, of which Daniel Mahony, lieutenant, was one and Capt. David Condon, one, and 18 soldiers. A letter was sent with them to Maréchal d' Estrées. *Ibid. p. 30.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1692, Jan. 21. St. Germains.—Thanking him for the kind wishes he has sent her on the occasion of the late festival.

The Modelment of the IRISH TROOPS.

1692, [Jan.]—Cavalry. First company of Guards, commanded by the Duke of Berwick, second, by the Earl of Lucan. Two regiments, the first commanded by Mr. Sheldon, the second by Lord Galmoy. A royal regiment of dragoons commanded by Maxwell, and a Queen's regiment by Caroll. Infantry. The regiment of Guards, Col. Dorrington; Queen's regiment, Col. Wachop; Marine regiment, the Grand Prior; Dublin regiment, Col. Simon Luttrell; Limerick, and Charlemont regiments, French. *Entry Book 3, p. 31.*

OFFICERS of the FIRST and SECOND TROOPS OF GUARDS.

1692, January.—Duke of Berwick, captain, Major-General Sutherland, first lieutenant, Col. Christopher Nugent, second lieutenant. Lord Trimleston had a commission both as lieutenant and ensign, but was mustered and paid in the French service only as ensign. Matthew Cook, second ensign. Robert Preston, Maurice Dillon, Brian Caroll, and George Rivers, the four corporals (*brigadiers*). Thomas Bietagh, staff serjeant; with note that Francis La Rue succeeded Lord Trimleston, and was second ensign and Cook first, and in '96 was made lieutenant. Second Troop. The Earl of Lucan, captain, Charles O'Brien, first lieutenant, Nicholas Cusack, second lieutenant, John Gaydon, first ensign, Robert Arthur, second ensign, Edward Broghall, — Plunket, — O'Brien, and George White, the four corporals, Francis Bada, staff serjeant, succeeded by E. Broghall. With note that all the officers of the first troop (except the Duke of Berwick) had their commissions 3 Jan., and all those of the second 4 Jan., 1692, and with copy of the commission to the Earl of Lucan to be captain of the Irish troop of guards in England. *Entry Book 3, p. 32.*

THOMAS STRATFORD.

1692, Feb. 18.—Note that on that day he had his first commission to be Consul at Brest or any other port of Brittany, and also to be receiver-general of the tenths due to his Majesty of all the prizes taken by privateers, having his commission with a yearly salary of 80 *louis d'ors*. *Ibid. p. 35.*

COMMISSIONS to PRIVATEERS.

1692, February and March.—The first commissions of privateers entered in Mr. Nihil's book are these:—Lawrence Hore to be capt. of the *Prince of Wales*, 28 Feb., asked by Mr. Doé; Patrick Lampert to be capt. of *La Proridene*, Feb. 22, asked by Mr. Du Livier; James Wilson to be capt. of the *Aran*, 23 Feb., asked by Mr. Doé; Terence Dermott to command the *Sarsfield*, asked by Mr. Doé; Jasper Strafford to command the *Benediction*, 13 Feb., asked by Tobie Gerardin; Ignatius Cleere to command the *Dolphin*, 6 March, asked by Mr. Doé; John Gooldin to command the *Sun of St. Malo*, 13 March; Thomas Vaghan to command the *Damiant*, 13 March; Patrick Troy to command the *Berwick*, 20 March. After this in 1693 and afterwards the privateers that armed out ships on the King's account had commissions from the King of France or the Admiralty. With the names of 18 privateers and their captains in Mr. Nihil's book that had French commissions. *Ibid. pp. 35, 36.*

Pass from JAMES II.

1692, Feb. 23.—For Edward Makin, master of the *Happy Return*, to trade from or to any port or place belonging to any

Prince or State in league and amity with the grantor. Noted as granted to Tobie Girardin. *Entry Book 3, p. 36.*

JAMES II. to WILLIAM, EARL OF MONTGOMERY.

1692, March 10. St. Germains.—Commission appointing him colonel of a regiment of Horse to be raised in England, with minutes of commissions in blank for the lieutenant-colonel, major, and 8 captains of that regiment. *Ibid. p. 25.*

The SAME to WILLIAM, MARQUIS OF MONTGOMERY.

1692, March 11. St. Germains.—Empowering him to give commissions for the subalterns of his regiment. *Ibid. p. 26.*

Warrant to the DUKE OF POWIS.

1692, March 13.—To swear and admit Dr. Daniel Day into the place of physician to the family and household to hold the same at present with all the privileges thereunto belonging, and after the restoration with all the fees, salaries, perquisites and advantages usually enjoyed therewith. Minute. *Ibid. p. 34.*

The EARL OF MELFORT to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1692, March 17. St. Germains.—I am informed that Monsignor Caprara has acted by some way as if he had a character from the King. When I was at Rome this was proposed to the French Court, and that King gave his consent to it. I did what I could to hinder it, but in vain, the thing was too far advanced, so he had a letter sent him to deliver such letters as came to his hands, but to take on him no character, and it was thought he would have kept the secret. Now that it seems he has not, another shall be sent by me, to take the name from him, though he who will be first sent is only for a short message, which he is to carry, but it will put an end to this matter. Monsignor Caprara had never any secret of the King's affairs, we know his interest too well in the House of Austria, and he had only the ministry of delivering letters, as having been all along the Queen's trusty and it was thought it would save money. I was so far from approving of all this, that I never would mention it. I well knew that the ills I foretold from it would follow. I hope this affair shall be the last of the kind, and that in a short time, the first courier we send getting a good answer, we shall send one that shall be more proportioned to our affairs.

Those of England are more divided than ever, the two princes[ses?] in great feud upon the account of the Lady Churchill, and we hope to fish some good in these troubled waters, the people extremely changed as to the King, and all things preparing for a vigorous and early campaign. The Most Christian King goes to Flanders in person 22 April, and the French and Swiss Guards have orders to march 10 April. I hope ere long

to send some more news, in the mean time I beg you would be preparing the Pope to do something for the King, who deserves more from him than he can give. My wife is brought to bed of a daughter.

WARRANT to the DUKE OF POWIS.

1692, March 20.—To swear and admit — Ginnari to the place of his Majesty's first painter. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. 34.*

WARRANT.

1692, April 17. St. Germains.—For letters patent creating the Earl of Melfort, Duke of Melfort, Marquis of Forth, Earl of Isla and Burntisland, Viscount of Rickarton, Lord Castlemains and Galston in the Kingdom of Scotland, with remainder to the heirs male of his body by Dame Euphame Wallace, his present wife, which failing to the heirs male of his body by Dame Sophia Londin, his first wife. With note there was a patent drawn, signed, and sealed with the Great Seal of Scotland in conformity to the above warrant. *Ibid. p. 37.*

JAMES II. to JAMES, PRINCE OF WALES.

1692, April 19. St. Germains.—“Whereas we have not access at present to our Royal Chapel in our Castle of Windsor, where the ceremonies of the most noble order of the Garter ought to be performed, Therefore we do dispense at present with your being installed, and do hereby empower you to wear the Star, Garter, and other the ensigns of that most noble order, as if you had been installed with all the ceremonies thereunto belonging.” With notes that the like orders were signed and sealed on the same day for the Duke of Powis and the Earl of Melfort to wear the Star and Garter, and with further note that these orders were signed and sealed two or three days before his Majesty parted from St. Germains for La Hogue, which was 21 or 22 April. His Majesty passed at La Trappe, and from Lisle Ste. Marie, a house of Maréchal de Bellefonds, where he lay a night or two, he went to Queneville, where he arrived the 28th, and there several letters, commissions, and other dispatches were writ and signed, some of which are entered here as follows:— *Ibid. p. 39.*

JAMES II. to all his LOVING SUBJECTS.

1692, April 20. St. Germains.—Declaration, commanding their assistance against the Prince of Orange and his adherents. (Printed in full in the *Life of James II., Vol. II. pp. 479-488.*) *Two copies. Printed paper.*

COMMISSION.

1692, April 20.—To Giovanni, Comte de Bonarelli, to be Consul of Ancona. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. 34.*

JAMES II. to MAJOR-GENERAL BUCHAN.

1692, May. Queneville.—Ordering him to march, with such Scots officers and soldiers as are at present with him, from Havre to Dunkirk, where he is to take the command not only of those with him but of such others as shall be ordered to attend him, and embark with the same on the frigates appointed to transport him to the North of Scotland, where he is to land at or near the Castle of Denotar in the shire of Mearns, or of Slains in Aberdeenshire, or at any other place where he shall think it best to debark, the King not doubting that the foresaid places will on demand be put into his hands to serve for garrisons, if need be, and he is to act according to the further instructions which shall be given him, and as shall be judged for the good of the service by him and other faithful subjects of that kingdom. With note prefixed that the Major-General being then arrived from Scotland at Havre, with several Scots officers and other under his command, the order was sent to him. *Entry Book 8, p. 40.*

JAMES II. to LORD KEITH.

1692, May. Queneville.—Whereas it has pleased God to put us in a condition to return to England, we have thought fit by our declaration to give notice thereof to all our loving subjects in our ancient kingdom that they may not be deprived of the glory of contributing to our restoration and doing what shall be most conducing thereunto, but, as we have always had a particular confidence in your loyalty and good intentions for our service, so we would not fail to give you this particular mark of our trust by acquainting you of our designs and requiring you to forward the success thereof by declaring for our interest, taking up arms for us, raising the militia, and all others your friends and dependants, and by joining such as shall have our commission to act in that our ancient kingdom, for which effect we have sent you our commission of colonel, and we further require of you, that, in case it be thought necessary to put a garrison in Slains Castle, you shall deliver it to such troops as Major-General Thomas Buchan shall think fit to put thereinto, and, as it is now the true time to give testimony of that hereditary loyalty you and your predecessors have always given to the Crown, we hope you will show yourself exemplary in this occasion, and we are resolved to reward you so fully as shall encourage all others to follow your example. With note that a like letter was writ and signed to Lord Erroll to desire him to deliver up Denoter Castle, and both were to have been delivered by Major-General Buchan, but, the expedition of La Hogue failing, they were not sent. *Ibid.*

JAMES VII. (II.) to ALEXANDER NAIRNE of St. Foord (Samford).

1692, May 19. Queneville.—Commission appointing him to be captain of a troop of horse. With note prefixed that Sir William Sharp and Col. Scot were dispatched from Queneville

to join Major-General Buchan at Dunkirk, and that among the dispatches given to Sir William was a commission for my brother Alexander Nairne. *Entry Book 3, p. 41.*

COMMISSIONS AND DISPATCHES.

[1692, May.]—The dispatches given to Col. Scot were the following:—His Majesty's letter to the Privy Council of Scotland, with letters to the Duke of Queensberry, the Earls of Arran and Aberdeen, and the Laird of Gosford, and four blank letters for Earls and three for gentlemen, to be filled up; instructions to Major-General Buchan, Col. Canon, and Sir W. Sharp and articles of war; commissions of Major-General to Col. Canon, of colonel of horse to Lord Keith, of colonel of foot to Col. Brown, of lieut.-colonel to Col. Brown's regiment for Col. Scot, the commission of major and 18 commissions of captains to Col. Browne's regiment all blank. But, the expedition of La Hogue failing, all the letters were cancelled and most of the commissions. *Ibid. p. 42.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1692, June 5.—The present your letter conveys from his Holiness is a good earnest of his future kindness. I question not but your zeal and unwearied application for the King's service have contributed very much to these propitious inclinations and will cultivate them to a more considerable degree hereafter. I hope it will not be hard for you to persuade his Holiness both how gratefully his favours are received and how beneficial they are at this time to the Catholic religion, for on the one hand such particular marks of kindness from him cannot fail of making great impression on the King, who has otherwise so great a veneration for the Holy See, and on the other it easily appears how advantageous it must be for the Church to restore a Prince unjustly dispossessed of his dominions merely for her sake, and for his endeavours of promoting her interest.

Lists of OFFICERS subsisted after LA HOGUE.

[1692, June ?]—After his Majesty's return from La Hogue the officers not provided for in the Irish Corps were joined together on several different lists, and paid so for some time. In Capt. Johnston's list were Captains Achmouty, Deane, Livingston, Farmour, &c., in all 49. In Col. Trapps' list Sir Alphonso Mottet, Major Fielding, Mr. Price, Capt. Laysenby, Povay, Arnald, Adams, Monsr. de Tangis, &c. in all 38. In Col. La Rue's list were several guards to the number of 80 or thereabouts. In Col. Reinolds' list were several Irish officers, about 47. Sir Charles Murray was sent to Verneville and Mortagne and other quarters with instructions to the officers of the four above lists how to dispose of themselves, and he had 5,064 *livres* given him to pay 14 days' subsistence to the said lists at 10 *sols* a day. The Irish under Col. Reinolds were to march

to Savoy to join Col. Talbot's regiment, and to have 40 days' subsistence. Col. La Rue's list also to join the Irish and have 30 days' subsistence. A part of Col. Johnston's regiment to join the Scots companies in Roussillon and have 50 days' pay, others of them to be subsisted by the King. The English under Col. Trapps, some to choose where they will serve or to have passes, others to continue to be entertained by his Majesty, but none to come to St. Germains without leave. There was besides a list of English under Col. Skelton at Havre, and another of the Scots at Dunkirk under Major-General Buchan. In Skelton's list were Colonels Chetham, Gifford, Napier, Throgmorton, Latton, St. Ange, De Bussie, Captains Styetch, Wray, Booth, Byerley, Delaval, Monson, Hall, Staveley, Oldfield. These were continued in subsistence at 30 *sols* a Colonel, 25 a Lieut.-colonel, and 20 the Captains. Other 13 officers at 10 *sols* a day were ordered to join regiments or take passes. All the Irish officers there were to march with Col. Bourke to join the Irish regiments. 1,000 *livres* were remitted to Major-General Buchan for the Scots at Dunkirk with instructions. The chief officers of that list at Dunkirk were Major-Generals Buchan and Canon, the Earl of Dumfermline, Viscount Dundee, Sir G. Barclay, Sir W. Wallace, Strowan, Sir Alexander McLane, Earl of Wigton, Lord Dunkeld, Patrick Graham and Col. Brown, Lieut.-Colonel Sir G. Maxwell, Col. Scot, Gordon, Fitzsimons, Major Farcherson (Farquharson) and James Buchan, Captains Thomas Dunbar, Fr. Scott, Maitland, King, Bradel, &c., Nichols, priest, Edwards, minister. The pay of 30 and 25 *sols* a day was continued to the colonel and lieut.-colonel, and the rest were to take service in the troops, some only excepted whose circumstances required a further consideration. A great many captains and other subaltern Scots officers and cadets at his Majesty's desire voluntarily ranked themselves in a new Scots company, of which Col. Brown got the command, and Col. Scot and Alexander Gordon were made his lieutenants, and they marched in September from St. Germains to Roussillon and were at the siege of Rose[s] with the other two companies of Captains Rutherford and Haye. In the latter end of 1693 the list of colonels and lieut.-colonels subsisted at 30 and 25 *sols* a day was fixed at 14 colonels and 16 lieut.-colonels, in all 30, for whose payment the Court of France sent an ordinance every month of 1,222 *livres* 10 *sols*, which were distributed to the officers monthly by Mr. Conquest.

The Colonels were

Buchan
Canon
Barclay
Murray
Cunningham
Wallace
Skelton
Graham
Lord Dunkeld

The Lieut.-Colonels were

Chetham
Gifford
Latton
St. Ange
Bussie
Trapps
Ennis
Binys or Bynns
Butler

The Colonels were	The Lieut.-Colonels were
McLane	Farrell
Capt. Clanranold	Fitzsimons
Owen Macartie	Lacy
Tangis	Michael Bourke
Struan	Reinolds
	Napier
	Oliphant

A great many other officers were continued in subsistence by his Majesty, some at 20 *sols*, viz., majors and others, and the rest at 10 *sols* a day. *Entry Book 3, p. 43.*

PARDON.

1692, Oct. 4. St. Germain.—Signature for a pardon to Thomas Graham, brigadier of the Troop of Guards in Scotland, for the manslaughter of John Cleland, forbidding the Lord Advocate from prosecuting or the Lord Justice General or Lords of Justiciary from judging him for the same. *Ibid. p. 45.*

Declaration by JAMES II.

1692, Oct. 15. Fontainebleau.—On the application of the Sieur Zouche de la Lande, who represents that he is descended from the family of Zouche in England, certifying the nobility of the said family of Zouche. *French. Ibid. p. 59.*

Pass from JAMES II.

1692, Nov. 12. St. Germain.—For a ship to pass in ballast from the port of Lemmington (Lymington) to Wales and to return with a lading of coals, valid for one year. *Ibid. p. 58.*

Declaration by JAMES VII. (II.)

1692, Dec. 31. St. Germain.—Whereas François Leslie Lesloy du Clisson, Seigneur de Ricordieres and de la Besseliere, gentleman in ordinary to the Most Christian King, born in Anjou, besought us about five years ago in our Privy Council of Scotland to testify the nobility and the arms of the family of Leslie, lairds of Balquain, from which the Counts of Leslie in Germany are descended, and which is of the same stock as the family of Rothes, and whereas we thereupon directed several noble persons to examine the genealogy of the said family, who reported the descent of Philip Leslie, great-grandfather of the said François, and the first of his ancestors who emigrated from Scotland to France and settled there, on which the said Council empowered the Earl of Perth, Lord Chancellor, to pass letters patents under the Great Seal containing all the genealogy of the said Philip Leslie and verifying his nobility, but in consequence of the sudden outbreak of the rebellion, all the documents and the order of the Council remained in the

Chancery, from which the said François Leslie cannot get them out, without receiving them under the seal of Prince of Orange, which he has refused to do, and has besought us to grant him them under our privy seal, till he may obtain them more publicly under the Great Seal, for these reasons, and especially because the said François Leslie especially needs these, our present letters, that one of his sons may be knighted, who had his arm broken at the head of his company, at the battle of Steinkirk, we therefore declare that the said François Leslie, Seigneur du Clisson, is legitimately descended from that noble family of Leslie in Scotland, which we recognise to be really noble, and illustrious for many centuries back. *4 pages.* *Latin.* With note that the foregoing declaration granted by his Majesty on the attestations produced from Scotland, proving the several contents thereof, was first drawn in French, and afterwards translated into Latin, and this Latin translation was that which the King signed, and was sealed with the Scots signet, and countersigned by the Earl of Melfort. But Mr. du Clisson being also desirous to have that which was in French, Lord Melfort gave it him, signed by himself, and certified to be the true translation of the certificate signed by his Majesty. And it was accordingly delivered him in the following terms, dated 9 Jan., 1693. (Then follows the said French version.) *Entry Book 3, pp. 60-68.*

List of SUBSISTENCE money paid to the FIELD OFFICERS.

1692, December.—(The list agrees with those of the colonels and lieut.-colonels calendared *ante p. 74* except that Struan is omitted in the former and Robertson added to the latter. The former received 44 *livres*, 8 *sols*, 9 *deniers* each, the latter 37 *livres*, 7 *deniers* each.) *Annexed,*

SUBSISTENCE MONEY paid to the FIELD OFFICERS by his Majesty's order.

Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.
Buchan	Knightley
St. Ange	Fountain
Bussy	Scott
Ingram	Throgmorton
Fitzsimons	Bynns
Gifford	Robeson
Oliphant	Grace
Robertson	Graham, Bass
Græmes	Delaval
Butler	Malcome
Rycaut	Davidson
Joseph	Dicconson for A.B.C.D.E.F.
Farcharson	

each 44 *livres*, 4 *sols*, 6 *deniers*. each 36 *livres*, 17 *sols*.

Endorsed, Field officers' allowances, Dec. 1692, as then first settled and as paid in 1717.

Certificate by JAMES II.

1693, Feb. 1. St. Germains.—That Father Dominick White, a Capuchin, has behaved in all things as became a good religious man of that order all the time he was his chaplain, that he did not to the King's knowledge contribute, directly or indirectly, to the removal of Father Mansuet, Capuchin, formerly the King's confessor, that he did not oppose the recovering of the two convents of Charleville and Sedan, formerly belonging to the Irish Capuchins, but, on the contrary, used his endeavours with the King to have them restored to them, that he was found on all occasions very zealous and tender of the honour and welfare of his order, that what he wrote from La Hogue concerning four missionaries, two preachers, and two confessors, was not without the King's approbation, and lastly, that he asked the King permission to retire to a convent, much to his edification. *Entry Book 3, p. 69.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1693, Feb. 7. St. Germains.—Thanking him for his good wishes on the occasion of the late festival, and recommending to his protection Don Angelo Carrara, formerly in the service of her mother, the Duchess of Modena, who is desirous of obtaining the place of Capellano Segreto Participante to his Holiness.

Relation by JAMES II. concerning the GREAT SEAL.

1693, Feb. 20. St. Germains.—“When we were convinced that it was absolutely necessary for us to withdraw for a time from our kingdom of England to shun the inevitable dangers our royal person would have been exposed to, if we had stayed any longer in the power of our enemies, we have thought fit to destroy our Great Seal of our kingdom of England, lest our rebel subjects joined with the Usurper, the Prince of Orange, might by virtue thereof have made use of our own authority against our person, and being resolved to lay hold on the first opportunity to return, to assert our right in any part of our dominions where we could go with safety, and knowing the necessity of having a Great Seal of England with us, we issued our warrant in the month of January 1688-9 to one Rottier to make one, which we carried with us to our kingdom of Ireland, and wherewith we ordered several patents and grants to be sealed in our royal presence, before that we had nominated our right trusty and well beloved Sir Edward Herbert, now Lord Portland, to be our Lord Chancellor of that our kingdom . . . who has since . . . made use of the said Great Seal from time to time as he has been ordered . . . But finding that Great Seal, as being made in haste, was imperfect in the graving, and the impressions made thereby not so beautiful as the impressions of our Great Seal of England used to be, we gave our order and warrant under our royal hand and signet to the above named Rottier bearing date 29th May, 1691 . . . to engrave a new Great Seal for our

kingdom of England, and ordered the forementioned Great Seal made in January, 1688-9 to be broken in our presence, which was accordingly done, of all which we have ordered this exact relation to be kept in our Secretary's office, until such time as we can have it duly entered and registered in the books of our Privy Council." *Entry Book 3, p. 47.*

QUEEN MARY to BISHOP ELLIS.

1693, March 6. St. Germains.—I am glad to find by yours of 3 Feb. that you are safely arrived at Rome, and so well received there. I question not but your zeal for the King's service will prompt you to lay hold on all opportunities you may have there of promoting his interest. Therefore you need not doubt I shall assist you by such recommendations as may be useful to you. The enclosed for his Holiness is for that purpose, and I shall not fail to recommend you also to Cardinal d' Estrées, as soon as he returns to Rome, where his assistance may be useful to you. I shall likewise thank the Cardinal of Norfolk for his kindness to you on the next fitting occasion.

COMMISSION.

1693, May 20.—To Christopher Fitzgerald to be brigadier of the Irish troop of Guards with brevet dated 22 Sept., 1693, to command Brigadier George White notwithstanding the date of the latter's commission. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. 48.*

COMMISSION.

1693, May 20.—To Edward Broghall to be aide-major of the Irish troop of Guards in the room of Bada, who retired. *Ibid.*

J. CARYLL to [BISHOP ELLIS.]

1693, Aug. 2.—Her Majesty will shortly tell you under her own hand with what pleasure she receives the account of your kind reception by his Holiness, and particularly of his late distinguishing mark of esteem in conferring on you the honour of the *soglio*. From myself I must with most humble thanks acknowledge two of your letters, which surprised me with the greatest joy imaginable to find the air of Rome in all respects so beneficial to you, and to my great edification that the Roman Court can be sensible of the parts and piety of a Tramontano, even in the state of persecution. As you are now in a station to do service to their Majesties, and honour to our nation, so I hope it will in time be in the power of the first and the will of the latter to make a just remuneration. For this there needs no more but the people of England's coming to their senses, of which there are at present the greater hopes, because they now begin more than ever to smart for their folly, which I think is the only proper method for Providence to make use of in order to their cure. The defeat of the Smyrna fleet, and the consequence

that will have upon the whole trade and manufacture of the nation, with the late blow given to the Prince of Orange in Flanders, of which I need not give you the particulars, besides what yet we may expect from his Most Christian Majesty's forces in Germany and elsewhere, are not unlikely corrosives to operate upon our distracted country. But, though I do not at all despair of the cure, yet I fear it must be a work of some time, and according to the nature of the disease will require much purging and bleeding, though I should be very glad the late declaration of his Majesty and such benign medicines might do the work. However we must not prolong the cure by our impatience or want of submission to our supreme Physician, whose ways are always best.

COMMISSION.

1693, Aug. 14.—To Lord Clancarty to command the Irish troop of Guards in the place of Lord Lucan, killed at Nerwinden. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. 48.*

COMMISSION to the SIEUR DU BRU, Banker at Rome.

1693, Aug. 15.—To be Auditor of the protection of the three kingdoms at the Court of Rome. *Ibid. p. 70.*

JAMES II. to LIEUT.-COLONEL GRAHAM.

1693, Aug. 21.—Licence to come from the Bass to France, he having by William Henderson signified his wish to do so for his health. *Ibid. p. 50.*

JAMES II. to CAPT. MICHAEL MIDDLETON, Governor of the Bass.

1693, Aug. 21.—We have received your message by W. Henderson, and are perfectly satisfied with the zeal you have shown all along for our service in the management of that command. We have sent you some provisions with this occasion and shall from time to time send you more, and you may assure all our subjects there under your command that we are sensible of their loyalty, and that, if they shall persist in their duty, they shall receive their due reward. We expect accounts from you from time to time of the condition of the place and behaviour of the garrison, that, if there be any disorders, measures may be taken to remedy them. We have given Col. Graham leave to come hither, not doubting but your care and good conduct will be sufficient for the government of that place, and that you will continue in his absence to keep the garrison in good order, encouraging them to stand out, managing the provisions, and doing all for the best for our service. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF PARMA.

1693, Sept. 5. St. Germain en Laye.—Condoling with him on the death of the prince, his grandson, on whose birth she had been about to congratulate him. *French. Letter Book, p. 188.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF GENEVA.

1693, Sept. 6. St. Germain en Laye.—“J'ay veu avec bien de la satisfaction par la lettre que vous m'avez ecrite la devotion et les solemnitez avec lesquelles vous avez offert a St. Francois de Sales l'image de ma fille. La confiance que j'ay en vos saintes prieres, et en celles des Religieuses de Sainte Marie, me fait esperer que ce glorieux patron la prendra en sa protection, et que Dieu accordera a sa puissante intercession les graces qui lui sont necessaires. . . .” *Letter Book*, p. 133.

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE NUNNERY OF
THE VISITATION AT ANNECY.

1693, Sept. 6. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for the tenderness and devotion of her community at the ceremony of the offering of the image of her daughter. *French. Ibid.* p. 134.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESSE DE JOUARS.

1693, Sept. 6. St. Germain en Laye.—You add to the favour done to Miss Griffin on my recommendation tokens of zeal and consideration for me. I wish with all my heart I could show you my sense of them by real proofs of my particular esteem for you. I am not surprised at finding such generous and obliging manners. They are natural in your family, and justify his Majesty's choice of you to succeed Madame de Lorraine. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF FROMENTIERE.

1693, Sept. 6. St. Germain en Laye.—“J'ay ordonné que l'on conduisit dans vostre couvent Mademoiselle Hay. Elle est de qualité, et encore dans un age propre a recevoir les bonnes impressions que vous lui ferez donner. L'intérêt que je prenais dans son éducation fait que je la recommande très particulièrement à vos soins, et que je vous prie d'empêcher qu'elle n'ait aucun commerce de lettre ny de grille, et de faire observer exactement sa conduite. La tourière du couvent dont elle sort, qui vous rendra ma lettre, vous instruira de ce qui la regarde.” *Ibid. p. 135.*

COMMISSION.

1693, Sept. 20.—To Col. Garrett Dillon to be second ensign of the Irish troop of Guards in the place of Robert Arthur, who died at Namur. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. 48.*

COMMISSION.

1693, Oct. 10.—To Capt. Donnell McDonnel to be brigadier in the same troop in place of Christopher Fitzgerald, removed. Minute. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY, to her uncle, the DUKE OF PARMA.

1693, Oct. 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Condoling with him on the loss of his eldest son, of which he had informed her by his letter of 11 September. *French. Letter Book*, p. 135.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ALET.

1693, Oct. 17. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for the assistance he had given to the poor Irish families who had fled to this kingdom, of which she had been informed by M. Talon. *French. Ibid.* p. 136.

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF PARMA.

1693, Oct. 19. St. Germain en Laye.—Condoling with him on the further loss he had suffered in the death of his sister. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II. to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1693, Oct. 19. St. Germains.—Being informed by Bishop Ellis that the faculties of the four Catholic Bishops in England are expired, and that there is a necessity of renewing them, it is our desire they should be renewed as desired, provided they cannot continue to act as before without renewing them, in which case we should be glad to let all things stand as at present, lest anything relating to the Catholics should come to make a noise at this conjuncture. But if they cannot act without their faculties being renewed, we desire it may be done in the secretest manner imaginable, that the powers may be extended as far as other Apostolical Vicars have them in other missions, or as far as you shall find necessary for the good of the Catholic religion, and that their powers be extended to all the islands adjacent to their districts belonging properly to England, with exclusion of what belongs to the kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland.

JAMES II. to PHILIP [ELLIS], BISHOP OF AURELIANOPLE.

1693, Oct. 19. St. Germains.—Informing him that according to the information in his letter about the faculties of the four Catholic bishops in England he had written to the Cardinal of Norfolk and Monsignor Caprara to have them renewed, but with as little noise as possible.

The DUKE OF MELFORT to the SAME.

1693, Oct. 19. St. Germains.—To the same purport as the last, which he encloses, begging the continuance of his friendship and correspondence.

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE CESARE D' ESTE.

1693, Oct. 28. St. Germain en Laye.—“J'ay receu les deux lettres que vous m'avez escripttes du 17 Sept. et du 1^{er}. de ce mois. J'y vois avec beaucoup de plaisir que mon frere est en bonne

santé, et je suis bien sensible à ce que vous me marquez d'obligeant de sa part. J'espere que la victoire que la France vient de remporter en Piemont moderera les emportemens de la Cour de Vienne sur le fait des contributions, et qu'il en resultera de grands avantages et à cet egard, et pour la paix d'Italie, qui vraisemblablement pourra en estre le fruit. Cependant j'attendray la dessus de vos nouvelles avec d'autant plus d'impatience que vous sçavez combien je m'interesse fortement en tout ce qui regarde le bien et l'avantage de ma maison. . . ." *Letter Book*, p. 137.

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1693, Nov. 14. St. Germain.—Recommending the bearer, who was one of her Chapel boys in England, whose father had also served her very well, and whom since her coming abroad she had placed at school to learn Latin, in order to make him an ecclesiastic, and therefore desiring the Cardinal to have him admitted to the English College at Rome to serve the mission. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON-FORBIN.

1693, Nov. 28. St. Germain en Laye.—Strongly recommending the bearer, the Comte de St. Angelo, who is going to Rome, as she has very strong reasons for interesting herself in all that concerns him. *French. Ibid.* p. 138.

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1693, Nov. 30. St. Germain en Laye.—Requesting that the bearers, George Collingwood and Christopher Piggot might, be admitted to vacant places in the English Seminary at Rome, both having been her Chapel boys in England, having continued their studies since they came to France and being desirous and fit to prosecute them in order to serve the mission. *With copy thereof in Letter Book*, p. 138.

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE CESARE D' ESTE.

1693, Dec. 1. St. Germain en Laye.—"Ce que vous me mandez par vos lettres des 29 Octobre et 5 Novembre, de la maladie de mon frere, me causeroit de grandes inquietudes, si vous ne me faisiez esperer en même temps qu'elle n'aura point de mechantes suites. Vous m'obligerez de luy temoigner que je suis dans une extreme impatience d'apprendre que sa santé soit bien retablie. Vous ne pouvez pas me donner une plus agreable nouvelle, et je seray bien aise de sçavoir aussi que l'affaire des contributions soit terminée à sa satisfaction." *Ibid.* p. 139.

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESSE DE NOAILLES.

1693, Dec. 13. St. Germain en Laye.—Condoling with her on the death of her daughter, the Marquise de Lavardin. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRAI.

1693, Dec. 22. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearer, the wife of Mr. Donnoghe, sub-lieutenant in the Irish Guards, who is going with her family to find her husband, who is in garrison at Cambrai. *French. Letter Book, p. 140.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA, Auditor
of the Rota.

1693, Dec. 27. St. Germain.—The interests of the Princess of Sonnino having been recommended to her by the Cardinal of Este, in a cause pending before the Rota, requesting him to favour that lady as far as possible, consistently with justice. *Italian. Ibid.*

Establishment of the PAY of the TWO TROOPS OF HORSE GUARDS.

[1693?]	Pay in the field.		Pay in winter quarters.	
	livres.	sols.	livres.	sols.
Captain	9	0	18	0
Lieutenant	7	4	14	8
Ensign	6	12	13	14
Aid Major	4	10	9	0
Brigadier	8	6	6	2
Sub-brigadier	1	16	3	2
Kettle-Drum	1	4	1	18
Trumpet	1	4	1	18
Guard	0	15	1	0

In the field they receive with the half-pay, bread and beef, and in winter quarters 10 *sols* a day are stopped from each trumpet, kettle-drum, and guard for the hay and oats given them out of the stores. His Most Christian Majesty allows 1,600 *livres* a year for the remount of each troop, and 4 *sols* a day are by the captain's orders stopped from each Guard in winter quarters towards it. All horses killed in service are paid for by his Most Christian Majesty at the rate of 800 *livres* a horse. On marching days to have no pay but an *étappe*, which the privates make more of, but the officers are losers, because no *supplement d'étappe* is allowed them. The establishment allows neither chirurgeon nor chaplain. They are clad every two years, at the King of France's expense. *Entry Book 3, p. 48.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1694, Jan. 18. St. Germain en Laye.—Don Pietro Ronchi, Archpriest of St. Vincent in the diocese of Bologna, having requested me through his brothers, who have been long attached to my service, to recommend his interests to you in what he has to represent to you, I do it with the more confidence, as I know your inclination to oblige me. *French. Letter Book, p. 141.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DURAZZO.

1694, Jan. 21. St. Germain en Laye.—Letter on behalf of Don Pietro Ronchi, similar to the last. *French. Letter Book, p. 141.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CIBO.

[1694, Jan?]—Don Giacomo Ronchi having served me as Almoner since my arrival in England, and his brother Don Pellegrino having also served me for several years in the same employment, I cannot but recommend their interests, that by your intervention they may both be provided with some benefices or ecclesiastical revenues either in the States of my brother, the Duke of Modena, or elsewhere. And, because their family has been long attached to my service, I must entreat you also to extend your favour to Don Pietro Ronchi, their brother, at present arch-priest of St. Vincent and Anastasia in the diocese of Bologna, that on resigning the said arch-priesthood, which is situated in marshy and unhealthy places, he may be provided with another, either in the said diocese or in the States of my brother. To save you the trouble of making searches in the Dataria, pray permit Monsignor Caprara, Auditor of the Rota, to inform you, as occasion requires, of what may fall vacant for their benefit. *French. Ibid. p. 97.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON-FORBIN.

1694, Jan. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter of Christmas and New Year's good wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 142.*

QUEEN MARY to [THREE CARDINALS?]

[1694, Jan?] St. Germain en Laye.—Three letters, thanking them for their Christmas and New Year's good wishes. *French. Ibid. pp. 142-144.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL OF NORFOLK.

1694, Jan. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter on the occasion of last Christmas. *With copy thereof in Letter Book, p. 144.*

JAMES II. to WILLIAM PLOUGHMAN.

1694, Feb. 5. St. Germain.—Commission to be consul at Leghorn, and all the ports depending on it. *Entry Book 3, p. 68.*

COMMISSION to WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

1694, March 6.—To be consul at Marseilles, Toulon, and Nice in the same form as the last. *Ibid. p. 72.*

JAMES II. to THOMAS STRATFORD.

1694, March 12. St. Germains.—Warrant to repair to Boulogne, and there to receive for the King's use all such tenths as shall be due to him out of any prizes brought in by his subjects. *Entry Book 3, p. 53.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF PALESTRINA.

1694, March 15. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her good wishes in her letter of 23 Jan., which also informs her of her safe arrival at Rome. *French. Letter Book, p. 143.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE JANSON.

[1694, March ?]—The bearer, Don Walter Inese, of the Scotch mission, is brother of one of my almoners. He has been banished from Scotland, after suffering through the hatred to his religion a rigorous imprisonment for three years. He has been sent to Rome on the business of that mission, but as it is at present very poor and incapable of maintaining him, I beg you to take him under your protection, and, when you find an opportunity, to procure him some benefice, or some other means to help him to subsist. *French. Ibid. p. 145.*

JAMES II. to MAJOR ROBERT MIDDLETON.

1694, March 19. St. Germains.—Ordering him to repair forthwith to the Bass, and to remain there to assist the Governor with his advice in all things relating either to the government of the garrison or the management of the provisions therein, and in case of the sickness, death, or absence of the Governor empowering him to command in his place. *Entry Book 3, p. 51.*

Orders to MR. DULIVIER.

1694, March 19.—To pay 150 *livres* to Major Middleton to bear his charges to Dunkirk, and 100 *livres* to Mr. Nichols, the priest going with Major Middleton to the Bass. *Minutes. Ibid.*

JAMES II. to CAPT. MICHAEL MIDDLETON, Governor of the Bass.

1694, March 19. St. Germains.—We are informed of the scarcity of provisions our garrison under your command is reduced to, and have ordered it to be supplied. We have likewise sent Major Middleton to assist you with his advice in all things relating to our service in the said garrison, not doubting but his experience will be both a help and comfort to you, and that you will conjointly manage all things to the best for our service by keeping the garrison in union and discipline and encouraging all our subjects under your command to stand firm to their duty, letting them know they may assure themselves of a due reward of their services and sufferings whenever we shall

be in a condition to do it. In the meantime we shall send you from time to time what supplies can be conveniently transported to you from this place, which you are to manage with all the economy possible, as likewise to do your endeavours, when a favourable occasion offers, to purchase provisions for yourselves by making incursions on our rebel subjects, whenever you can without endangering the loss or ruin of the garrison. That all our Catholic subjects with you may have the comfort of the exercise of their religion we have likewise sent you — Nichols, to perform the duty of a priest to the garrison by administering to the Catholics all the spiritual assistance that is incumbent to his function. *Entry Book 3, p. 52.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, [deprived] Bishop of Norwich, to THOMAS BROWN, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1694, March 28. [O.S.]—Collating him to the Archdeaconry of Norwich vacant by the death of the late Archdeacon, and

The SAME to the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF NORWICH.

1694, March 28. [O.S.]—Mandate to induct and instal the said Thomas Brown or his proctor into the possession of the said Archdeaconry. *Latin. Engraved copies with seal of the bishop.* With note that a certain admirer of the said Thomas Brown caused them to be engraved on copper in 1741.

JAMES II.

1694, April 15. St. Germain.—Declaration that Sir Dominick Knowles, a native of Ireland now residing at Nantes, is a gentleman, descended from the noble and ancient family of Knowles of Orchardstone in Ireland, which is descended from an old family in England. *French. Entry Book 3, p. 72.*

QUEEN MARY to [a CARDINAL?]

1694, April 15. St. Germain en Laye.—Requesting his protection for the bearer, the Abbé Nugent, an Irish priest, who has suffered much for his loyalty in that revolution, as have also his whole family, who have served the King with much zeal and courage. *French. Letter Book, p. 150.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1694, April 19. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearer, Don Stefano Turini, nephew of one of her *femmes de chambre*, for whom she has a regard because she has been attached to her person from her infancy, and begging him to protect his interests and the claims he will have in the Court where he is. *French. Ibid. p. 149.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VALENCE.

1694, April 28. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the wife of Mr. MacCarty, lieutenant in the regiment of Clancarty, who intends to live in his diocese with her three children, while her husband makes this campaign, and requesting for her a share in his charities. *French. Letter Book*, p. 150.

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE CESARE D' ESTE.

1694, May 3. St. Germain en Laye.—“J'ay receu vos deux lettres des 1^{er}. et 7 avril. Quelque petit qu'ait été le ressentiment qu'a eu mon frere de sa fluxion, la nouvelle que vous m'en donnez m'afflige et m'inquiete, et j'ay beaucoup d' impatience d'apprendre que sa santé soit parfaitement retablie. C'est ce que je vous prie de luy dire, et de luy faire mes remercimens des civilités tendres et obligeantes que vous me temoignez de sa part. Recevez aussi ceux que je dois aux soins que vous continuez de prendre de m'informer des particularitez de son mal.”
Ibid. p. 147.

The DUKE OF MELFORT to PHILIP ELLIS, BISHOP OF AURELIANOPLE, at Rome.

1694, May 8. St. Germain.—I am commanded by the King to inform you that your letter was very acceptable to him, and that he desires you to continue to inform him of all you can learn of his concerns. And, because his Majesty has sent his instructions to Cardinal Howard to manage that important affair for him with his Holiness, he desires you to give such information to his Eminence as you shall think fit for his service, and for enabling him to serve his Majesty usefully in that matter.

JAMES II. to JAMES THERRY, herald.

1694, [before June].—Warrant to examine the pretensions of John Jacquenot Jackson, Sieur des Aches, a captain in the French army, to bear the arms of the family of Jackson of Hickelton in Yorkshire, Baronet, of which he pretends to be a cadet, and if he shall appear to be descended of that family, to grant him the arms thereof with the proper distinctions. Countersigned “Melfort.” *Entry Book 3, p. 71.*

The DUKE OF MELFORT to BISHOP ELLIS.

1694, June 7. St. Germain.—As he has fully informed the Cardinal of Norfolk of the reasons he had, to lay down his employment of Secretary of State and to retire himself for a time, not repeating what he has written to him, but only assuring him of his sense of all his obligations to him and desiring the continuance of his friendship.

JAMES II. to SIR JAMES GERALDIN.

1694, June 9. St. Germains.—Commission to him to be comptroller and commissioner in the port of Dunkirk and all other ports and places in Normandy and Picardy of all accounts, matters and things in any manner touching the tenths, goods, merchandises or sums of money received due or payable for the King's use to John Constable, the King's agent for the said provinces, as the King's share of prizes taken by any having the King's commission or for whom he has procured or shall procure the commission of the Most Christian King or that of the Comte de Toulouse, High Admiral of France. *Entry Book 3, p. 53.*

COMMISSION TO JOHN CONSTABLE.

1694, June.—To be agent and receiver of the tenths of prizes at Dunkirk. *Minute. Ibid. p. 54.*

JAMES II. to SIR RICHARD NAGLE, Attorney-General.

1694, June. St. Germains.—Warrant for a pardon under the Great Seal of England, to John, Earl of Melfort, for all treasons and other offences committed against the King or against Charles II. *Ibid. p. 74.*

PARDON.

1694, June. St. Germains.—Under the Great Seal of Scotland to John, Earl of Melfort, for all treasons and other offences (the list thereof being very comprehensive and peculiar). *Ibid. p. 55.*

JAMES II. to SIR RICHARD NAGLE, Attorney-General.

1694, June 20. St. Germains.—Warrant for a grant to James, Duke of Berwick, and the heirs male of his body, with remainders to Henry Fitz-James, Lord Grand Prior of England and the heirs male of his body, of the estate of Theobalds, formerly granted to George, Duke of Albemarle, and the heirs male of his body, which has reverted to the Crown by the recent death without issue of Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, the only son of the said George, Duke of Albemarle. *Ibid. p. vi.*

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1694, June 28.—The King has just commanded me to acknowledge your letter of the 1st, and to tell you you shall have an answer thereto next post. Lord Melfort's departure has put matters of intelligence and correspondence a little out of frame, which will require some little time to set right again. I shall not trouble you by repeating the news, knowing that Sir W. Ellis will very well perform that part.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF DUNKIRK.

1694, July 7. St. Germains.—Recommending the daughter of one of her servants, who is going to be a nun in her nunnery. *Letter Book*, p. 147.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ALTIERI.

1694, July 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Expressing her grief at the news in his letter of 19 June of the death of the Cardinal of Norfolk, in whom the King and she lose a subject of great ability, zeal, and devotion for his service. *French. Ibid.* p. 148.

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1694, July 19.—The King commands me to acknowledge your letter of 22 June, and to signify his satisfaction at the exact account you give him of his concerns where you are. He is very sensible of the Cardinal's zeal for his service, so eminently expressed in his letter to his Holiness, which shows him to be a great example of a steady and unwearied loyalty carried on to the last. He is very much pleased to find a concurrence in his Holiness with the Cardinal's desires concerning the Congregation to be appointed for his Majesty's affairs, than which nothing can thereunto be more conduced. Of this he has given an account to the King of France, who seems much to relish it, and accordingly the King encloses a letter to Cardinal Janson, concerning that and other matters relating to his service, wherein also he desires him to assist and direct you in what is to be done on this account. The King received the first news of the Cardinal's death in a very obliging letter from Cardinal Altieri, which he answered last week. On the removal of Lord Melfort his Majesty's affairs are not yet brought into a settled course, which is the reason that some particulars in your letter are for the present left unanswered. Though it be a time of great mortality here, the whole of the Royal family at St. Germains is in perfect good health.

The SAME to the SAME.

1694, Aug. 16.—The King has commanded me to give you this answer to yours of 13th July. He is very well pleased with your zeal therein expressed for his service. He hopes he is well secured by the piety and apostolical zeal of his Holiness from his being drawn in to consent to any system of peace injurious to his Majesty's right, and, by necessary consequence, destructive to religion. In this he thinks himself much the safer, because you have often allowed you the favour of the Pope's ear, and can so well witness and set forth the true state of his Majesty's case. He is sorry to find so great an opposition as is expressed in your letters between two persons of both which he has a very good esteem. Your fidelity and ability has been long experienced by him, and Monsignor Caprara has given great marks of his

diligence and integrity in all such matters as have passed through his hands relating to his Majesty's service, so that, considering the steadiness of his nature, it will be very difficult for him, without a plain demonstration, to entertain any opinion to the disadvantage of either of you. He knows very well that the good Monsignor is very improper to represent his person and negotiate for him in a treaty of peace, but thinks him very fit for such other matters, about which he has been employed. In short I must repeat that his Majesty thinks it much for his service that there be a good understanding between you, which if not obtained, he will be sorry to find the spirit of opposition reigning so universally even among the best and wisest of his friends. But in regard that Cardinal Forbin, in whose friendship his Majesty has the greatest confidence, and no less deference to his judgement, is alleged to be of the same opinion as to the unfitness of Monsignor Caprara to be employed in any of his affairs, he has thought it worth his pains to write to that Cardinal, to inform him in what manner and in what sort of affairs he is employed by him, and to be informed by his Eminence of the prejudice which may arise by his being so employed. That you may not remain under a mistake and think that the said Monsignor acts without a commission, a copy of the King's letter to the Pope is enclosed, which will show you how far and on what occasion he was employed, and since he has served in this capacity for three years with great diligence and no advantage to himself, it will not be decent to throw him off, only because his name is Caprara. Thus I have delivered his Majesty's sense to you on this matter, and, because I may have frequent occasions of doing so hereafter, I think it necessary to advertise you, that, whenever I receive his commands of this nature to speak his mind, for avoiding error or mistake I always show him the letter before it is sent. His Majesty is very well satisfied with your zeal and endeavours to serve him, hoping you will continue it to the advantage of his affairs and the benefit of all his loyal subjects and your own in particular. *Three pages.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TOUL.

1694, Aug. 21. St. Germains en Laye.—Being informed that the Lady Camonesses of Remiremont, fearing that the English herald may have been bribed, are not satisfied with the proofs of the gentle birth of Miss Copley, which he has attested, and wish him to give more particular information, I believe that your credit with them will enable you to overcome all sorts of scruples therein, if I beg you, as I now do, to assure them from me that she belongs to a very old and noble family, and is qualified for admission to the number of these ladies. *French. Letter Book, p. 148.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF GHENT.

[1694, Aug?] St. Germains.—Thanking her for her assurances of the continuance of the prayers of herself and her community. *Ibid. p. 149.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ALTIERI.

1694, Aug. 25. St. Germain en Laye.—Father Francis Fenwick, a Benedictine, Doctor of the Sorbonne, and her chaplain, having been elected, in the Chapter of English Benedictines lately held at Douai, Superior of St. Gregorio trans Tevere, requesting him to take him under his protection, and to do him all the good offices he can, in order to establish him according to his election, and to confirm that College to the English Congregation, it being to the common interest of the English Catholics that those who had the happiness to be the first to carry thither the Christian religion should have a College at Rome. *French. Letter Book, p. 145.*

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1694, Aug. 30.—His Majesty will take time to consider the contents of yours of 3 Aug., but has not yet directed any answer concerning them.

The SAME to the SAME.

1694, Sept. 6.—In answer what you have represented to his Majesty and to what you have written to me in yours of 10 Aug., I am commanded only to say, that he has taken into consideration the contents, which are of weight and consequence, and will shortly let you know his pleasure theron. He is very well satisfied with your zeal and industry in his service, and desires you to continue giving him information of what passes in the Court where you are, and what you think for his service. Nobody can give you better light on those things than Cardinal Janson, on whose discernment and friendship the King in all his concerns principally relies, and thinks himself happy that you are favoured by him with so much intimacy, as to be able to represent to his Majesty his thoughts and sentiments. All the royal family are in perfect health, nor have they at present so much cause to dread a bad peace as formerly. A good one, where right and religion may take place, were indeed at all times to be wished, but to any such I believe our enemies are no ways yet inclined. The blessing which God has bestowed upon France of a very plentiful year has put his Most Christian Majesty out of the necessity of seeking a peace, and probably his enemies may be reduced to that sooner than he. In the meantime the King has a great deal of reason to be satisfied with the daily marks of his Most Christian brother's kindness to him, who seems to want only an opportunity to complete the glory of his reign by restoring him, which would certainly for all ages to come make the memory of Louis the Great stand upon an even level with that of Charles the Great. This appears the more likely to come to pass, because in the present situation of affairs there does not occur any other way for France to make a speedy and advantageous end of the war; so that having those two powerful motives of glory and interest to favour us, we may well

hope in some reasonable time to see the wished for effect, towards which I doubt not but that we shall have the good wishes, prayers and benedictions of his Holiness and everything but his money.
Two pages.

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF MONACO.

1694, Oct. 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Replying to his letter of condolence, dated 26 Sept., on the death of her brother, the Duke of Modena. *French. Letter Book, p. 146.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1694, Oct. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—Replying to his letter of condolence, dated 16 Sept., on the death of her brother, the Duke of Modena. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF PARMA.

1694, Oct. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—“Je suis bien persuadée que la douleur que vous ressentez de la mort de mon frere, le Duc de Modene, est aussi vive que la lettre que vous m'escrivez sur ce triste sujet est tendre et obligeante, jusque la qu'il semble que vous oubliez vostre propre affliction pour prendre part a la mienne, sur laquelle je dois a vostre imitation faire un effort et me ressouvenir pour mon propre usage de la resignation a laquelle je vous ay exhorte l'année passée dans les pertes accablantes que vous avez soutenues avec tant de courage. Le Chevalier Pichetti, qui m'a rendu vostre lettre, n'a rien obmis de ce qui pouvoit marquer de vostre part la plus forte compassion, aussi en ay je tout le ressentiment dont peut estre capable.” *Ibid. p. 155.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ DE LA TREMOILLE, at Noirmoutier.

1694, Oct. 29. St. Germain en Laye.—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of her brother. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1694, Oct. 30. St. Germain en Laye.—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of her brother. *French. Ibid. p. 156.*

JAMES II. to EDMOND FRENCH.

1694, [Nov ?]. St. Germains.—Commission to command the *Spy* and to take, or in case of resistance destroy, all ships with the goods and lading, belonging to any of the inhabitants of England, Scotland or Ireland, with the ships and goods of any of the enemies of the King or the Most Christian King, and to bring all such ships and goods without breaking bulk into some French port, and procure the same to be judged in the next Court of

Admiralty established by the Most Christian King, paying the tenths belonging to the King to his agent and observing the annexed instructions. *Entry Book 3, p. xi. Annexed,*

Instructions to be observed by such as shall arm any ships in course by virtue of the annexed commission.

Before the ship go to sea, her name, tonnage, and burden, and the name of the captain with the number and names of the equipage belonging thereto, and how many thereof are seamen, with the qualifications of the rest, and the time for which they are armed and rictualled, be in a list given to the King's consul or other person deputed for the purpose in the port where they shall come, to whom as soon as possible after taking any prize they are to give notice thereof.

All ships and goods taken by virtue of the said commission shall be brought into some French port and shall be kept safely without breaking bulk, till adjudged lawful prize by the Court of Admiralty.

If there shall be any difficulty from stress of weather or otherwise in bringing any such prize to France, they are to make the first port they can of any state not at war with the King or the Most Christian King, and remain there till there is an opportunity of bringing the prize into some French port, unless they can obtain a condemnation thereof in such foreign port, and there be permitted to sell the same, in which case certificates of the condemnation and sale with a list of the merchandize in the prize, and for what each article was sold, and a particular of all the charges incident to the sale shall be delivered to the King's agent at the place where the commission was received.

Before the said ship put out to sea, an inspector or écrivain authorised by the said agent shall be taken on board and shall be treated as the écrivains are in French privateers.

On the taking of any ship the captain is to send such inspector on board in the first boat, and all invoices, charter parties, bills of lading and other papers on board shall be put into his hands to be sealed up and sent by the master of the prize to the said agent to be put into the hands of the Admiralty Judge. And the said inspector, before leaving such prize, shall be permitted and assisted to seal up all hatches, doors, &c., necessary for better securing the cargo.

Before the ship put to sea, security is to be given to our said agent or his deputy for the due performance of the above articles and for the payment of the tenths or other dues payable to the King.

*No person taken prisoner is to be released, except when the whole prize is ransomed, in which case the master at least is to be brought away. *Ibid. p. xiii.**

MEMORANDUM.

1694, Nov. 8.—That six of the foregoing commissions and as many instructions, four brief, and two more ample were signed, sealed, and delivered to Robert Brent on that day. *Ibid. p. xiv.*

JAMES II. to the DUC DE CHAULNES.

1694, Nov. 17. St. Germain.—Replying to his letter of condolence on the death of the Duke of Modena. *French. Entry Book 3, p. i.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIEUR DE CANAPLES.

1694, Nov. 23. St. Germain en Laye.—Replying to his letter of condolence of 25 Oct. on her brother's death, and expressing her satisfaction at his restoration to health. *French. Letter Book 3, p. 156.*

JAMES II. to MESSIEURS AUFFROY and ALEXANDER.

1694, Nov. 30. St. Germain.—Undertaking to pay them 550 *livres tournois per annum* quarterly, to commence from 1 Oct. last, as interest on 11,000 *livres tournois*, being the balance found due to them on the examination of their accounts by M. de Turmenies on account of bread supplied by them to the army in Ireland in 1689, till the principal is repaid. *French. Entry Book 3, p. i.*

JAMES II.

1694, Dec. 1. St. Germain.—Certificate that John Robertson, a Catholic, and native of Scotland, is a very faithful subject, who has been forced by the persecutions he has met with in Scotland on account of his religion and loyalty, to take refuge in France with his wife Magdalen Hepburn, where they arrived only five months ago, not having been out of Scotland for ten years before. *French. Ibid. p. lxxiii.*

MEMORANDUM.

1694, Dec. 6.—That on that date four blank commissions for privateers and as many instructions were delivered to Robert Brent. *Ibid. p. xv.*

JAMES II. to SIR MILES CROULY, Knight.

1694, Dec. 7. St. Germain.—Granting him permission to be naturalized in France. *Ibid. p. ii.*

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1694, Dec. 13.—I am commanded by the King to thank you for the intelligence you sent in yours of 9 Nov., and to desire you to continue your informations on every occasion where the matter may deserve your pains and his perusal. This is the time of year, wherein the whole world is busy on projects of peace, especially the country where you are, who being great lovers of their ease can least endure the noise and neighbourhood

of war, and would purchase peace at anybody's expense but their own, and with whom according to the course of nature, abstracting from grace, self-preservation will always carry it against justice and religion. All the world over, I am afraid, we shall find but few just and religious to that degree, as not to think the particular concern of England a lawful sacrifice to the peace of Europe, so that we may very well say *Nolite confidere in principibus, etc.* But, since the discerner of hearts knows his Majesty's intentions to be as right as his cause is just, we have that Providence to rely upon which still governs the world *en dernier ressort*, and in whose hands the wisest heads and the strongest arms are no more than the chisel and the mallet in the hands of the workman. Therefore it is that at this time nobody perhaps acts more for the interest of our master than the Prince of Orange, who will come to no peace till France be brought back to the Pyrenæan treaty. This may in time open the eyes of our ministers here, and make them see they have no way to get well out of this war, but by a vigorous attempt on England. *Three pages.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF BORDEAUX.

1694, Dec. 15. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending Jeremie O'Regan, an Irish priest, who has been provided with a benefice under his jurisdiction, and also his curate, Mr. MacCarty, a priest of the same nation. *French. Letter Book*, p. 158.

JAMES II. to FATHER JOHN DILLON.

1694, Dec. 20. St. Germains.—Commission to be chaplain to the second troop of Guards, whereof Donough, Earl of Clancarty, is captain. *Entry Book* 8, p. v.

JAMES II.

1694, Dec. 24. St. Germains.—Warrant appointing the Duke of Powis, and Bevil Skelton, the Lord Chamberlain and the Comptroller of the Household, Robert Strickland, Vice-chamberlain to the Queen, and Henry Conquest to be Commissioners of the Household. *Ibid. p. iii.*

JAMES II.

1694, Dec. 30. St. Germains.—Certificate in favour of John Robertson and his wife, similar to that calendared *ante p. 94. Ibid. p. iv.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE LOUIS D' ESTE.

[1694, Dec?] St. Germain en Laye.—Replying to his letter of condolence, dated 16 Sept., on her brother's death. *French. Letter Book*, p. 158.

MEMORANDUM.

1695, Jan. 7.—Of an order of that date to pay Col. Browne 1,377 *livres*, to which sum amounted the 1½*d.* a day to officers of the Scotch company from 1 March to 31 Dec. 1694. *Entry Book 8, p. v.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF PARMA.

1695, Feb. 8. St. Germain en Laye.—In reply to his letter announcing the death of her uncle, the late Duke of Parma. *French. Letter Book, p. 154.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP AND COUNT OF CHALONS.

1695, Feb. 15. St. Germain en Laye.—The generous inclination he has always shown to assist the distressed subjects of the King, her lord, does not permit her to doubt he will grant Miss Dowdall the favour she requests for her of placing her in some convent, until better circumstances permit the writer herself to provide for her establishment according to the vocation God has granted her. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TROYES.

1695, Feb. 15. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his abundant charities to the distressed subjects of the King, her lord, recommending to him Miss Berming[h]am, and requesting him at the same time to thank the Comtesse de Blincourt for all her kindness to her. *French. Ibid. p. 151.*

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1695, Feb. 21. St. Germains.—I received your letter of 27 Jan. with one for the Queen, which I delivered, and I have orders from her to thank you for it and to assure you that both the King and she are perfectly satisfied with your zeal and endeavours for their service. I have ordered an extract of our last English news to be sent to Mr. Leslie to be communicated to you, by which you will see that the Princess of Orange's death begins to produce some good effects in Parliament, where there has been several hot speeches amongst the Lords, who begin, amongst other things, to start the question of the dissolution of the Parliament, and to dispute about the word *heirs*, to complain of the grievance of the new Bank, of sending away the fleet, and of the injustice of the proceedings against the Lancashire gentlemen. All this shows a fermentation, which we hope may augment and produce in time the desired effect. The Prince of Orange is resolved to go to Flanders, but he is not like to go so soon if the Parliament do not dispatch money matters more than they are like to do, and whom to trust the Government to in his absence with safety will be hard for

him to decide. I refer you for particulars to the abstract sent to Mr. Leslie.

Postscript. It was in the House of Commons that the word *heirs* was debated. *Two pages.*

MEMORANDUM.

1695, Feb. 23.—That on that date were delivered to Capt. Peter Nagle two commissions with instructions annexed signed and dated the day before, one to himself to command the *Marin*, and the other to Capt. Philip Welsh to command the *Trompeuse*, both of Brest. *Entry Book 3, p. xv.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF SALMS, Abbess of Remiremont.

1695, Feb. 25. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking for her regard to her recommendation of the Miss Copleys, and the justice she has done them by admitting their proof of gentle birth. The eldest, whom she has kindly consented to receive in place of the younger, will deliver this letter, written to thank her for her admission and to recommend her to her. *French. Letter Book, p. 151.*

JAMES II. to THOMAS STRATFORD.

1695, Feb. 26. St. Germains.—Acquittance for 66,529 *livres*, 14 *sols*, and 1 *denier*, paid by, and allowed to him on account of the tenths of prizes to 1 Jan. 1691. *Entry Book 3, p. ix.*

JAMES II. to BEVIL SKELTON, Comptroller of the Household.

1695, Feb. 28. St. Germains.—After reciting that the said Skelton in July, 1690, was authorized to receive 29,000 *livres tournois* monthly for the King's use at the Royal treasury of France by the monthly ordinances of the Most Christian King, and that the said Skelton has accordingly received the same up to the present month of February and given his acquittances for each sum of 29,000 *livres*, and has paid the same to the persons appointed to pay the King's servants' salaries, wages, pensions and other allowances made on the establishment of the Household, for which payment the said Skelton has had no sufficient discharge, acquittance in full to the said Skelton from the sum of 1,624,000 *livres tournois* to which the said monthly sum amounts for the time aforesaid. *Ibid. p. xix.*

JAMES II. to THOMAS STRATFORD.

1695, March 1. St. Germains.—Commission to be agent, consul, and commissary, in the Province of Brittany, and in all ports and places in France southward of the said province, also appointing John Nimport and Francis Browne to be vice-consuls in the ports of St. Malo and Brest respectively, and also constituting the aid Stratford receiver-general within the limits of the

said commission of all tenths, &c., payable as the King's share of prizes. Dated 1 Jan. 1694, but with note prefixed that Strafford having made a new agreement with his Majesty, his former commissions and instructions were cancelled, and the following commission and instructions were signed, sealed, antedated and delivered to him 1 March, 1695. *Entry Book 8, p. xv. Annexed,*

Instructions to be observed by Thomas Stratford and his deputies and in his absence by John Nimport and Francis Brown.

You are to inform yourself of all that have armed out any ships by virtue of our commission as privateers as to the names and tonnage of their ships, the name of the commander and owner, the number of men belonging thereto, and of what country they are, the time for which they are rictualled, and their ordnance, furniture and ammunition, and are to enter the same in a register kept for the purpose. On notice of the bringing in of any prize you are by yourself or deputy to repair to where she is to be adjudged and diligently pursue the condemnation thereof, and in all things assist the captors, and give an account of your proceedings therein forthwith to one of the Secretaries of State.

You are to take care that all goods taken be kept in safety, and no part sold or spoiled till adjudged lawful prize, after which you are to be careful to receive the King's tenth.

If it be necessary to sell any perishable goods before adjudication, you are to solicit an inventory and appraisement thereof as the Court shall direct, and to take care they are sold to the best bidder.

You shall assist any of the King's subjects happening to be in your district in anything wherein they may want your assistance.

You are to correspond constantly with one of the Secretaries of State.

You are to appoint the fittest persons you can find to act as your deputies in the ports within your commission.

You are to nominate fit persons to act on board the privateers as inspectors or écrivains, whom you are to instruct to take care of the cargo of each prize, and give each a seal for the better performance of his duty.

*On the delivery of any commission you are to take security for the tenths of the prizes and for the performance of the instructions thereunto annexed, and shall give commissions only to those who shall go in course or to seize the enemy's ships and goods, and you shall give from time to time an exact account of how the blanks in each commission are filled. *Ibid. p. xvii.**

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS TO STRATFORD.

You are to use all diligence in the receipt of money due to the King out of any prizes taken by virtue of his commissions, and shall send bills for the same from time to time to one of the Secretaries of State, or such other person as shall be appointed to receive the same.

You are to instruct each of the inspectors on the taking of any prize to endeavour to secure all letters, papers and prints as may be useful for the King's service and to get what intelligence he can from the master or crew, all which he is to send to you to be transmitted to one of the Principal Ministers with all possible expedition.

If any merchants concerned in arming out vessels under the King's commission shall have occasion to transport any goods coastwise, you may furnish them with a competent number of hands for the purpose, they giving security to render them again at a fixed time.

You may make some small present to Monsr. de St. Marie, deputy-governor of St. Malo, and on occasion to his commissary and other officers there and in other ports for the better promoting of our service.

If there shall be occasion for pilots for the coast of England or Ireland for the service of his Most Christian Majesty or any of his subjects, you may, on the request of the commissioners of the several ports, gratify them therein, not exceeding one person on each vessel. Entry Book 8, p. xviii.

JAMES II. to THOMAS STRATFORD.

1695, March 1. St. Germain.—Granting him, in lieu of all expenses, charges, stipends, salaries and wages which he otherwise might expect for his services in the execution of the above Commission and instructions, the tenth part of such tenths as shall be received for the King's use by reason of any prizes taken under his commissions. Antedated to 1 Jan. 1694. *Ibid.* p. vii.

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1695, March 21.—I perceive by yours of 8 Feb. the Austrian spirit and interest reigns wholly in the Court where you are, and that his Holiness is so beset with men of that temper and faction, that his own good intentions towards our King, and even his conscience, are borne down by the violence of the stream, though on the other side his great age, Naples and Milan at either end of his territory, the Germans at his door, and Russell at the mouth of the Mediterranean, may in some measure excuse his pusillanimity in our behalf. All that can be expected from him is only to relieve the extreme necessities of those Catholic subjects of his Majesty's three kingdoms, who starve for their religion and their loyalty, for as to the business of the peace I believe he will have the least share in it, since the chief part and strength of the league are Protestants, who will have nothing to do with his mediatorship. If any impression can be made on him to open his purse, it must be done by the Lord Chancellor of Scotland, whose quality, piety and sufferings give him all the credit that any one person can have; and if his representations prove ineffectual, there will little more to be hoped from the Vatican. As to the affairs of England, though the death

of the Princess of Orange does not yet produce any sensible alteration, yet that, joined with the discontents of the nation in general, which daily increase, together with their poverty, caused by their heavy and continual taxes, and the exportation of all their good money, insomuch that all that now goes about in their home commerce is clipped to less than half the value; all this together must necessarily end in some violent commotion, especially considering that the nation looks on themselves as betrayed by their own representatives, who are bought by the Prince of Orange to sell them. But our misery is, that we cannot profit ourselves by these disorders, in regard that the ministers of this Court, out of an ill timed frugality, have advised his most Christian Majesty to have no fleet at sea this year, without which nothing can be done for us; so that the best opportunity in the world is now lost both to him and to us. We in the mean time have nothing to comfort ourselves withal, but the blessing of health, which God bestows on the Royal family, whereby our hopes are still kept alive, and when the Divine Providence shall fix the time of our redemption, I hope we may once more meet at home and praise Him in our own Sion. *Two pages.*

**QUEEN MARY to FATHER LOUIS FRANÇOIS of Paris, Capuchin,
Missionary at Constantinople.**

1695, April 10. St. Germain en Laye.—The description in your letter of 13 Feb., of the sad state, to which the young Marquis D'Avia is reduced, much excites my pity. I have done, and shall continue to do, all I can to contribute to his deliverance. I am much edified with the zeal with which you employ yourself for the relief of the Christians, who have had the misfortune to fall into slavery.

Postscript in her Majesty's own hand. “Je vous prie, mon Pere, de continuer vos soins pour nostre pauvre esclave et de le bien assurer de ma part que je n'oublieray rien de tout ce qui pourra contribuer a sa deliverance pour l'amour de lui, et pour sa pauvre mere, l'affliction de laquelle est extreme.” *Letter Book, p. 152.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF LE MANS.

1695, April 10. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his charity to Mrs. Hore and her children, and continuing to recommend her to him, as she herself is not in a condition to provide for her maintenance. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TREGUIER.

1695, April 10. St. Germain en Laye.—Miss Magner, niece of Col. Lacy, who is in the convent of the Ursulines at Morlaix, finding herself by her uncle's death deprived of all resources, and the writer being unable to help her herself on account of the great number of the King's subjects there at his and her charge, for the necessities of several of whom they are unable to provide, recommending her to his charity. *French. Ibid. p. 157.*

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1695, April 11.—I have imparted to his Majesty the contents of your last letter, wherein you offer yourself to be disposed of according to his best liking, as to your attending your charge in the mission of England. He commands me to tell you he is very much edified at what you have proposed, it being his opinion and desire, that all ecclesiastics, especially Prelates, should personally attend the duty of their function. But in your case there may be some accidental impediments, especially that of your want of health, which unremoved may dispense with the obligation of working in the vineyard. But of this whole matter you are the most proper judge, as best knowing your own circumstances, and therefore he leaves it to be determined between God and your own conscience. I suppose Lord Perth is with you at Rome, before this will come to you, to whom I know you will give all the light and assistance necessary for him in that Court. I know nobody that has and deserves more of the King's and the Queen's favour than his lordship, which you that know him will think but a justice done him. Their Majesties with the Prince and Princess are in perfect health, which is the only solid comfort these wicked times afford us. *Two pages.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SPADA.

[1695?] April 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending to him the bearer, Don Jacomo Ronchi, her first almoner, and his brother, Don Pellegrino, also her almoner, who have been several years in her service and who wish to obtain some benefices either depending on the Court of Rome or others, and begging his good offices with such persons as can contribute thereto. Dated 1721, but see letter of 6 Aug. following. *French. Letter Book, p. 157.*

JAMES II. to DOM PEDRO, KING OF PORTUGAL.

1695, May 6. St. Germains.—Acknowledging with congratulations his letter, which announced the birth of his third son. *Latin. Entry Book 8, p. xxii.*

JAMES II. to the MARQUIS DE KERJAN.

1695, May 9. St. Germains.—Certificate of his fidelity and services during the three years he has served as captain of a ship, with permission to him, since at present the King has no employment at sea to give him, to take service where he pleases, except with the King's enemies. *French. Noted as a copy of that date of a certificate, dated 14 Jan. 1691. Ibid. p. xxi.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1695, May 16. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for the good offices he has done to the Comte de St. Angelo on her recommendation. *French. Letter Book, p. 158.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1695, May 16. St. Germain in Laye.—“J'ay receu la lettre que vous m'avez escritte du 9^e Avril, par laquelle vous me marquez la demission que vous avez fait du Cardinalat. Je souhaitez que vous en retirez tout le fruit qui vous vous estes proposé, et que j'ay toujours ardemment désiré. Je ne doutte point que la conjoncture dans laquelle le Comte de Perth est arrivé à Modene n'ait empêché que vous ne luy ayez fait tout l'accueil qu'il auroit receu dans un autre temps, et je veux croire que la contrainte dans laquelle vous vous estez trouvé pour sa reception vous a été aussi facheuse qu'à moy même. Je ne doutte pas aussi que vos intentions à mon égard ne soient aussi sincères que les expressions en sont fortes et obligantes, dans la lettre que vous m'ecrivez du 16 Avril” . . . *Letter Book*, p. 158.

J. CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1695, May 30.—I have endeavoured to procure his Most Christian Majesty's favour for your enjoyment of the Pope's late donation to you, and I hope with success. In the first place Cardinal d'Estrées' advice was asked for the management in general of this affair, and given by him with all the expressions of kindness imaginable. By his advice the King has proposed the matter to the King of France, and in the manner by him directed, which had a very good effect, for his Most Christian Majesty seemed very well disposed to concur in anything on his part necessary to be done in your behalf. Sir W. Ellis will give you a more particular account.

JAMES II. to LOUIS RAULIN, Receiver of the Comte de Toulouse, Admiral of France.

1695, June 1. St. Germains.—Commission to receive the King's tenths of prizes taken by privateers under his commission and brought into Dunkirk. *French. Entry Book 3, p. lxxiv.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF POWIS, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

1695, June 2. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Francis Plowden and Edmund Perkins to be Under-Governors in Ordinary, Thomas Nevil, Thomas Belasis and Walter Strickland, to be Grooms of the Bedchamber in Ordinary, and James Symes and Lawrence Dupuy to be gentlemen waiters in ordinary to the Prince of Wales. *Ibid. p. viii.*

Order to MR. CONQUEST.

1695, June 6.—To pay for the use of 80 gentlemen in Col. Browne's company 670 *livres* for January, February, and March, at the rate of 5 *sols* a day each. Minute. *Ibid. p. xxiii.*

J. CARYLL TO BISHOP ELLIS.

1695, June 6.—I shall leave it to Sir William Ellis to give you a particular account of the progress made in your business with our King and Queen and with his Majesty of France, how they have all as it were by concert graciously entered into your concerns, and how very willing and zealous Cardinal d'Estrées has been to assist and advise in the conduct of this affair, so that, having also so good and able a solicitor as your brother, Sir W. Ellis, to follow the business, I see no reason to doubt of a happy success.

Commission to CAPT. ANDREW WHITE.

1695, June 9.—To command the *Trompeuse*, sent to Mr. Stratford with instructions. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. xxiii.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF POWIS, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

1695, June 25. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Sir William Waldegrave to be first physician to the King. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to BEVIL SKELTON, Comptroller of the Household.

1695, June 27. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting John Constable to be clerk of the Kitchen in ordinary. *Ibid. p. lxxv.*

Certificate by BEVIL SKELTON.

1695, June 27. St. Germains.—That he had sworn and admitted Constable accordingly. *Ibid.*

COMMISSIONS.

1695, July 16.—To Capt. Thomas Vaughan to command the *Loyal Clancarty* and to Edmond Kearney to command the ship _____, the first ante-dated 14 July. Minutes. With note that the said commissions with instructions were solicited by Mr. Constable and delivered to him 16 July. *Ibid. p. xxiv.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1695, July 18. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter of 22 Feb., delivered to her by Baron Ricasoli at his farewell audience, who has always discharged his functions with a zeal which answers perfectly to the opinion she ought to have of the sincerity of the good intentions expressed in his letter. *French. Letter Book, p. 159.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XII.

1695, July 18. St. Germains.—Thanking him for his signal kindness shown on her recommendation towards the Bishop of Aurelianopolis (Bishop Ellis), who has also himself deserved it by

his sufferings in the English mission. Being informed by him that his Holiness has conferred on him a benefice in France, the enjoyment of which would be a great help to him, but that before he can take possession the expense of a suit with another claimant is necessary, so that without some other help till he can enjoy quiet possession of the fruit thereof, he will be without the means not only of taking advantage of the munificence of his Holiness but even of subsistence, she hopes his Holiness will deign to continue the assistance hitherto received from him, until at least he enjoys the fruit of the said benefice. What makes her the more anxious is, that in the difficulties which increase daily she is no longer able to assist him with that little pension she has hitherto supplied him with out of her own pocket. She therefore hopes that the kindness of his Holiness will supply that which she has the intention but not the means to do. *Italian. Letter Book, p. 159.*

The ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE to [JAMES II.]

1695, July 25.—We do not cease to pray for the Queen's person and for the Royal family. We sent the memoirs you have requested. The Bishop of Meaux will tell you how you are respected and honoured here. *French. Postscript to a lost letter.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1695, Aug. 6.—Recommending to his protection the bearer, Don Jacomo Ronchi, her first almoner, who has been in her service for several years, and is going to Rome with views he will explain to him. *Postscript in the Queen's own hand.* Sending him a thousand thanks for the friendship he has shown to the Comte de St. Angelo. *French. Letter Book, p. 160.*

Commission to EDMOND FFRENCH.

1695, Aug. 6.—To command the *Marin* frigate, sent that day with ample instructions to Mr. Stratford to St. Malo. Minute. With note that the *armateurs* of the said frigate, having pitched upon Richard Geraldin to command her, Mr. Stratford had orders to insert his name in the commission in place of the other. *Entry Book 3, p. xxiv.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESSE DE ST. GEORGES DE RENNES.

1695, Aug. 8. St. Germain en Laye.—I have learnt with much satisfaction your kindness to Madame Macdonnel and Madame Millefont, nuns of your order, who since the loss of Ireland have found such a charitable refuge with you. I am not more surprised at your so well maintaining the reputation of your family for generosity than I am at the nomination just made by the King of France of the Bishop of Orleans to the Cardinalate, on which I congratulate you. Returning to the poor refugees, I beg you to continue to Madame Millefont, till I am in

a position to provide for her subsistence, the same charity you have bestowed on Madame Macdonnel on the recommendation of his Most Christian Majesty. They are both of the fittest and oldest families in Ireland. I am convinced you will readily grant to the first the continuance of that edifying pity you have hitherto had for her. *French. Letter Book*, p. 161.

BLANK COMMISSION.

1695, Aug. 10.—For a second captain to command the *Marin.* Minute. *Entry Book* 8, p. xxiv.

JAMES II.

1695, Aug. 24. St. Germains.—Permission to Lady Ann Crouly, sister of George, Duke of Gordon, and wife of Sir Miles Crouly, to be naturalized in France. *Ibid.* p. xxv.

JAMES II. to SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

1695, Aug. 24. St. Germains.—Commission to be Commissioner and Comptroller General of the revenue from prizes and of all accounts and matters relating thereto. *Ibid.* p. xxvi. *Annexed,*

Instructions to Sir W. Ellis.

1. *You are to repair to St. Malo, and by virtue of your commission require a sight of the books of Thomas Stratford, the King's agent, that you may compare and examine the same, and, if necessary take copies thereof, which he is required to permit, and to give you in all things relating to the commission all assistance for promoting the king's service.*

2. *You are to require from him an exact account of how he has disposed of the commissions, blank and others, entrusted to him, of what the productions of the said commissions have been, and of what advantages have accrued to the King thereby. If he has entrusted any deputies with any of the said commissions or with any other part of the King's affairs, he is to appoint them to give an account of their transactions therein.*

3. *You are then to repair forthwith to the ports or places where inventories of any prizes, taken by virtue of such commissions as aforesaid have been made, and there compare with the said inventories the returns made by the said agent, and you are to examine all his deputies and others concerned and all things relating thereto, as what prizes have been made, how sold, the products of sale and the charges, and how much the King's tenths amounted to, how the same has been accounted for, what part has been paid to the King's Treasurer, how returned and to whom, what arrears are due, and why not paid in, what part thereof is desperate, and how it came to be so, and you are to use the speediest ways to have what may become due paid as soon as possible.*

4. If you find any fraud committed, or any considerable part of the arrears pretended due, though received and not remitted, you are to give notice thereof to one of the Secretaries of State that further instructions may be given thereupon and you are to advise with persons best skilled in such matters for the improving and better managing for the future the King's interest in those parts.

5. You are not to meddle in any matters relating to the tenths of prizes brought into any portion of Picardy or Normandy, which have been given in charge to Sir James Geraldin. Entry Book 3, p. xxvii.

JAMES II. to DENIS GRANVILLE, Dean of Durham, and Chaplain to the King.

1695, Aug. 28. St. Germain.—Certificate of the King's approbation of his honest zeal in his continued endeavours to promote the interest and honour of his Royal brother and himself, and promising to be very mindful of his services and sufferings whenever it shall please God to restore him to his Crown, he having particularly signalized himself in the late revolution, not only by his stedfast adherence to the King's cause and vigorous opposition to all seditious people and practices, but also by his firm resolution in resisting the evil example of those of the Church of England who countenanced the horrid invasion in 1688, and having quitted all that he had to follow the King into France. *Ibid. p. xxv.*

JAMES II.

1695, Aug. 30. St. Germain.—Certificate of the *noblesse* of the Hanmer family, and that they had long enjoyed in England the honours and privileges of the order of Baronets. *French. Ibid. p. xxix.*

Orders to MR. CONQUEST.

1695, Sept. 5.—To pay to Mr. Brent for the use of Mr. Row 308 *livres* quarterage and postage to 14 June, 1694, and to Mr. Lindsay for the use of Mr. Nerings 368 *livres*, 9 *sols*, viz. 310 *livres*, 10 *sols*, two quarters' pension from 1 Oct., 1698, to 31 March, 1694, and the rest for postages and gazettes to 30 June, 1694. Minutes. *Ibid. p. v.*

Commission to ROGER O'CAHANE.

1695, Sept. 16.—To be commander of the *John* of Dunkirk, delivered to Mr. Constable that day. Minute. *Ibid. p. xxiv.*

JAMES II. to JAMES OGILVIE, Sieur de la Perriere.

1695, Sept. 16. St. Germain.—Certificate of the nobility of the family of Ogilvie in Scotland, and further that the said James Ogilvie has shown the King the vouchers of *noblesse* granted in

Scotland to his deceased father, John, certified by several lords of the said kingdom, and particularly by the Earl of Airlie, head of the said family. *French. Entry Book 3, p. xxix.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRAI.

1695, Sept. 21. St. Germain en Laye.—Repeating the recommendation made about two years to his predecessor in favour of the wife of Mr. Donnoghe, sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Irish Guards, usually in winter quarters at Cambrai, who has four children, and as her husband's pay is scarcely sufficient for his own maintenance, and the writer does not find herself in a condition to help her herself, requesting him to give her some share in the charities of the diocese. *French. Letter Book, p. 162.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF PARMA.

1695, Sept. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—The Abbey of St. Savino at Piacenza having been given to the English College at Rome, and being the chief revenue it has for the support of the students intended for the English missions, the considerable damages I am informed that abbey has suffered by German troops being quartered there, oblige me to beg you to exempt it, as the other abbeys in your states are. That will be an act of charity useful to our holy religion which exists in England only by the cares and labours of the missionaries, who for the most part are brought up in that college. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF RENNES.

1695, Sept. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—“Mesdemoiselles Elizabeth et Marguerite Luttrell, novices aux Carmelites de Rennes, m' ayant fait representer les obstacles qu'elles rencontrent a l'execution du contract qui a été passé en consequence duquel elles devroient estre admises a faire leur profession, J'ai cru qu'en vous les recommandant, vous serez un mediateur auprez de Madame l'Abbesse de leur couvent, d'autant plus favorable, qu'elles temoignent vous avoir déjà beaucoup d'obligation . . . Elles sont de dignes objets de vostre compassion, et je ne doutte pas que vostre zèle et vostre charité ne vous fassent trouver des expedients pour la satisfaction de Madame l'Abbesse, et pour la consolation de ces pauvres demoiselles, veu dailleurs la resolution que prend l'une d'elles de passer en Irlande pour assurer le payement de leur dotte.” *Ibid. p. 163.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF CAMBRAI.

1695, Sept. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—Expressing her satisfaction at her kindly reception of Miss Michel de Latte, whose father and mother have long served the King and herself, and that she is to be admitted to the habit on the recommendation made in the writer's name by Father Joseph Aprice, her

chaplain, and confirming his promise, that, when God shall restore them to their kingdoms, she will provide for her portion by paying them a yearly pension of 25*l.*, till she gives 400*l.* for the extinction of the same. *Letter Book, p. 163.*

JAMES II. to SIR TERENCE DERMOTT, late Lord Mayor of Dublin.

1695, Sept. 27. St. Germain.—Whereas the chain or collar and medal of gold belonging to the City of Dublin was delivered to you by Sir William Ellis, chamberlain and treasurer of the said city, when you entered into the mayoralty, and is now remaining in your hands, and whereas we have not yet determined in whose custody the said chain and medal ought to remain during our absence from our kingdoms, whether in yours as the last Mayor of the said city, or in Sir W. Ellis' custody as chamberlain and treasurer thereof, our will and pleasure is that you forthwith deliver them to the said Sir W. Ellis to be deposited in our hands and preserved by us for our said city. *Entry Book 3, p. lxxvii.*

QUEEN MARY to the NUNCIO AT LUCERNE.

1695, Oct. 22. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter written on his arrival at Lucerne, and trusting that his negotiations will be successful. *French. Letter Book, p. 164.*

JAMES II. to BEVIL SKELTON, Comptroller of the Household.

1695, Oct. 22. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Henry Parry to be clerk of the kitchen in ordinary in the room of Nathaniel Gauthern, deceased. With note that Parry was sworn clerk of the kitchen accordingly and had his certificate in the same form with that of Mr. Constable, calendered *ante p. 108.* *Entry Book 3, p. lxxvi.*

JAMES II. to BISHOP ELLIS.

1695, Oct. 30.—The same reasons, which at first prevailed with me to desire Pope Innocent XI. that bishops might be appointed in the several parts of England for the better service of God, and government of the Church, now also oblige me to signify to you that these good intentions of his Holiness and my own are in great part frustrated by your long absence from that considerable district committed to your charge. That at first I know was excusable by reason of the sudden alarm caused by the revolution, and your want of health since may probably have been a just excuse for your not attending all this while the duty of your charge. You are the proper judge whether that impediment still subsists. If your health will now permit you to execute your office and pastoral function, as it is your duty to do so, so it is also mine to require it from you. But, if for want of health

you still find yourself unable to bear the fatigue and burden of your charge, it will be necessary that you signify the same to me that I may provide accordingly and nominate some fitting person for the spiritual government of the district now under your direction.

JAMES II. to his ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

1695, Nov. 9. St. Germains.—Warrant for a grant to John Roettiers and his sons, James and Norbert, to be engravers general of the Mint for the kingdom of England, with power to engrave all sorts of punchions and dies for coining gold and silver there in such manner as they shall be from time to time directed, and also to be makers of the King's medals and counters. With note that this warrant was renewed by his present Majesty, James III., to John and Norbert Roettiers, 6 June 1703. *Entry Book 8, p. lxxviii.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1695, Nov. 9. St. Germains.—Warrant for a grant to Joseph and Norbert Roettiers to be makers of all instruments, tools, and engines fit and necessary for edging and milling all sorts of gold and silver to be coined in the Mint for the kingdom of England in such manner as they shall be from time to time ordered. With notes that this warrant was renewed by his present Majesty, James III., 6 June, 1703, and again to Norbert Roettiers alone, 6 May, 1710. *Ibid. p. lxxix.*

QUEEN MARY to the SUPERIORESS OF THE ABBEY OF THE TRINITY, POITIERS.

1695, Nov. 10. St. Germain en Laye.—The bearer, Mr. Ryan, having informed me of the proof you give of your zeal for me in taking from me an Irish young lady to educate in your convent, I have given him the charge of bringing you one, who is of a good family and worthy of your charitable compassion. *French. Letter Book, p. 164.*

The [late] ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE to JAMES II.

1695, Nov. 27. La Trappe.—On the peace of mind which has been granted him, notwithstanding his misfortunes, while all the earth is in trouble and confusion, and on the consolation he derives from the Queen entering into all his thoughts, and sharing in all the graces with which God has favoured him. *French. Unsigned.*

JAMES II. to JOHN, JAMES, and NORBERT ROETTIERS.

1695, Dec. 18. St. Germains.—Warrant for making punchions and dies for coining five pound pieces, forty shilling pieces, guineas and half-guineas of gold with the royal arms on one side, and the picture of the King on the other as marked below, Nos. 1

and 2, and also punchions and dies for coining crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of silver, with the royal arms on one side, and the picture of the King on the other as marked below, Nos. 3 and 4, with the said sketches at foot. *Entry Book 8, p. lxxx.*

RENEWAL.

1695, Dec. 24.—Of the warrant appointing the Duke of Powis, Robert Strickland, Bevil Skelton, and Henry Conquest to be Commissioners of the Household. Minute. *Ibid. p. xxix.*

COMMISSION to JOHN COUNTER.

1695, Dec. 27.—To be brigadier of the first troop of Guards, delivered to Sir George Berkely. *Ibid. p. xxx.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF CHARTRES.

1695, Dec. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for giving at her request the living of Marchezay to Dr. Carney. *French. Letter Book, p. 165.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CAVALLERINI.

1695, Dec. 31. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF PARMA.

1696, Jan. 7. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on his marriage with the Princess of Neuburg, of which he informed her by his letter of 9 Dec. *French. Letter Book, p. 166.*

JAMES II. to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1696, Jan. 13. St. Germains.—Warrant for a bill creating his natural son, Henry Fitz-James, Baron of Romney, Earl of Rochford, and Duke of Albemarle, in the kingdom of England, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. *Entry Book 8, p. xxxi.*

JAMES II.

1696, Jan. 21. St. Germains.—Certificate that the Comtesse de Grammont is descended from the families of Hamilton and Ormond, which are among the most considerable in Scotland and Ireland. *Ibid. p. xxxii.*

JAMES II. to all his loving subjects of the Kingdom of ENGLAND.

1696, Feb. 28. St. Germains.—Declaration.—Whereas it has now pleased the Divine Providence to furnish us with means and enable us to enter again into the possession of our kingdoms, we

in the first place absolutely and effectually for us, our heirs and successors pardon . . . "all crimes of high treason, misprision of treason and all other crimes and offences whatsoever, any ways concerning or relating to the procuring, abetting or maintaining the late Invasion and Usurpation of our Kingdoms committed or done by any of our Subjects of what degree or quality soever, excepting always such persons who at or after our landing in England shall willingly, advisedly, or maliciously, by land or by sea oppose us, and those forces that accompany our person in our present undertaking for the asserting of our just Rights, and recovering the possession of our Kingdoms, or, who after notice given of our being landed, shall resist and oppose those loyal persons, who according to their duty shall endeavour to resort to our Standard or shall, in any part of our Dominions, assert and maintain the justice of our Cause: excepting also such persons who being trusted and employed by us in parts beyond the seas shall have betrayed our Councils, and all such other person or persons who residing any time in France under pretence of attending us in our exile, or to be employed in our service when occasion should offer, have contrary to their allegiance held any criminal correspondence with our enemies, or with any of our subjects then in rebellion against us : Provided nevertheless that whoever is not prosecuted at law for the crimes last mentioned within the space of two years from the time of our landing, shall thenceforth be reputed innocent and shall enjoy the full benefit of this pardon.

And for the further quieting the minds of all our subjects and for the making these our gracious intentions more satisfactory and effectual, we do declare and promise that in our first Parliament we will pass a general Act of oblivion without any exceptions of persons otherwise than above excepted, and we beseech God so to incline the hearts of our people, that without the effusion of blood, Righteousness and mercy may take place, and for that end, we further promise that all such as shall appear instrumental in the recovery of our right, we will reward according to their respective degrees and merits.

We further declare that we will with all speed call a free Parliament, that by their advice and assistance we may be enabled to repair the breaches caused by the late usurpation; to redress all grievances and to free our People from the unsupportable burden of Taxes and Impositions they now lie under, that so our Kingdom of England may flourish again as formerly and stand firm upon the ancient and legal foundation. And to that end we likewise declare that we will give our Royal assent to any Bill that shall be tender'd to us for the confirmation of judicial proceedings during the time of the late Usurpation (such proceedings in matters criminal only excepted that have been prosecuted or adjudged against any person or persons for any thing done by them in obedience to our commission or command or otherwise for our service, as by their duty and allegiance they were bound to do) and to all such other Bills as shall be thought necessary to establish a general tranquillity in the nation, or to

secure our People in the undisturbed enjoyment of their religion, Rights, Liberties, and Properties, for we are satisfied that the true interest and glory of a King is the happiness of his subjects.

We likewise promise upon our Royal word to protect and secure our subjects of the Church of England by law established in the full enjoyment of all their Legal Rights, Privileges and Immunities, and in the secure possession of all their Churches, Universities, Colleges and Schools, and that upon all vacancies of Bishopricks, and other Dignities or Benefices within our disposal, care shall be taken to have them fill'd with worthy members of their own Communion, but to the end that all our subjects may live easily and peaceably under our Government, we shall likewise with all earnestness recommend it to our ensuing Parliament, that by their advice and concurrence such a liberty of conscience may be settled within our Kingdom of England, as we and they shall think necessary for the quiet and happiness of our people.

And we do hereby further declare that all officers and soldiers by sea or by land now engaged in the Usurper's service, who shall after notice of our landing at any time before they engage in any fight or battle against our forces, quit the said illegal service, and return to their duty, shall not only have their pardons, as aforesaid, but shall likewise be satisfied and paid all arrears due to them from the Usurper, and that all foreigners that are within our Kingdoms in his pay, who shall as aforesaid not engage against us or any of our forces, shall likewise have our gracious pardon, and their arrears satisfied, and care shall be taken for their transportation to their respective countries or elsewhere as they shall reasonably desire.

Moreover we promise and declare that all sea officers and seamen in the English Fleet, now under the power and in the pay of the Prince of Orange, who upon notice of our landing in England, shall return to their duty and declare for us, shall not only have the benefit of this our full and free Pardon and Indemnity for all they have done against us in time of the Usurpation, but shall moreover have all their arrears duly pay'd to them: And all sea officers shall have from us the same Commissions they enjoyed in the Usurper's service at the time of our landing.

And lastly to remove all jealousies from the minds of our People, we promise and declare that as soon as it shall please God to establish us in the quiet possession of our Kingdoms, we will immediately dismiss from our service, and send out of the land all the Foreign Troops which we shall have been obliged to make use of in the recovery of our Rights. And, that our Enemies may not terrify our good Subjects with the apprehension of great sums that must be repaid to France, we positively assure them that our dearest brother, the Most Christian King expects no other compensation for the assistance he has given us, but the glory of having succour'd an injured King."•

* Note. For the circumstances under which the Declaration was drawn up, and the reasons why it was never issued, see Clarke, *Life of James II.*, Vol. II, pp. 532-536.

JAMES II. to the DUKE of Powis, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

1696, March 7. Calais.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Richard Hamilton to the place of Master of the Robes. *Entry Book 3, p. xxxiv.*

JAMES II. to the MARQUIS D' HARCOURT.

1696, March 8. Calais.—Commission to be Captain-General of his army in England. *Ibid. p. xxxiii.*

Commission to RICHARD HAMILTON.

1696, March 8. Calais.—To be Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces in England. Minute. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to LOUIS XIV.

1696, March 18. Calais.—Letters credential for Mr. Stafford, as ambassador to him. *French. Ibid. p. xxxii.*

JAMES II. to MARECHAL BOUFFLERS.

1696, March 22. Calais.—I have been obliged to use some force to Monsieur de Ville to make him go to you with your equipage. I am very much pleased with him, and he has exactly performed your orders concerning me. I would not let him depart without thanking you for the obliging way you have behaved to me. *French. Ibid. p. xxxiii.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XII.

1696, March 28. St. Germain.—The Mother Superior of the first nunnery of the Visitation having, in the name of all the nuns, entreated my good offices with your Holiness that you may grant a Bull authorizing them to celebrate every year a feast to the Most Sacred Heart of our Lord in their nunneries, with such a special Mass as shall be approved by your Holiness, on such a day as you shall think suitable, but which they would wish to be on the first Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi (del Santissimo), with permission to their confessors, chaplains, and other ecclesiastics who shall wish to celebrate on that day in churches of their order to say the said Mass, I having always been most devoted to that order, founded by the great St. Francis de Sales, could not do less than present to your Holiness their supplications joined with my own to obtain that favour. *Italian. Letter Book, p. 166.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XII.

1696, March 29. St. Germain.—On behalf of her almoners, Don Giacomo Ronchi and his brother Don Pellegrino, requesting him to confer on them some pension or ecclesiastical benefice, she being able to give them no other mark of her favour. *See ante, pp. 101, 104. Italian. Ibid. p. 167.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ COLONNA.

1696, April 28. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on his appointment by the Pope as his Major-Domo. *French. Letter Book, p. 167.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ANGERS.

1696, May 10. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his continued kindness to Madame Wogan, a lady of quality and merit, whose husband died in the service. *French. Ibid. p. 168.*

COMMISSION to EDWARD COOKE.

1696, May 24.—To be brigadier in the first troop of Guards. Sent to Col. Nugent. Minute. *Entry Book 3, p. xxxiv.*

QUEEN MARY to her ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1696, June 20. St. Germains.—Warrant for a grant to David Nairne of the offices of Clerk of her Council, of her Revenue, and of the Registrar of her Court, commonly called the Queen's Court, and of Keeper of the Seal of her Council. *Ibid. p. lxxxii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF LANGRES.

1696, June 21. St. Germain en Laye.—An English young lady, who had obtained on the recommendation of your predecessor a pension from the Chapter of your Cathedral, having returned to England since his death, I beg you to procure its continuance to Miss Birmingham, an Irish lady of quality, whose family suffered much for their loyalty in this last revolution. The bearer, Father Nugent, Warden of the Capuchins of Bar-sur-Aube, will tell you the amount of that pension, and how the Chapter regulated their little contribution. *French. Letter Book, p. 168.*

JAMES II. to DOM PEDRO, KING OF PORTUGAL.

1696, July 2. St. Germains.—Acknowledging with congratulations his letter of 24 Feb. announcing the birth of his child. *Latin. Entry Book 3, p. xxxiv.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE INNOCENT XII.

1696 [July ?] St. Germains.—Acknowledging his letter sent by the Abbé de la Roche, his chamberlain, in which she sees the continuance of his fatherly kindness towards her, which has ever been no small consolation to her in her greatest troubles, and availing herself of the return of Cardinal Cavallerini to Rome to acknowledge how obliged she is for the representations, often repeated by the Cardinal, of the fatherly affection of his Holiness towards the King and herself. *Italian. Letter Book, p. 169.*

RULES for the family of our dearest son, the PRINCE OF WALES.

1696, July 19. St. Germains.—“Whereas it is Our Will and pleasure to constitute and appoint our Right Trusty and Right

Well-beloved Cosen James, Earle of Perth to be Governor to Our dearest son, the Prince of Wales, Wee have thought fitt to prescribe the following Rules to guide him in the discharge of his duty.

1. In the first place the Governor, or in his absence one of the Undergovernors must constantly attend upon the person of Our said dearest son at all times and in all places, that he may be still under the eye of one of them, except when he is at his Book or Catechisme with his Preceptor, or Underpreceptor.

2. And to make this the more easy to be observed, Our Will is, that the two Undergovernors shall wait by weeks, and that he who is in waiting shall allways be within call of the Governor to receive his orders as occasion shall require.

3. Wee will that the Governor ly at night in the Prince his Chamber and when he shall be hindered by any just occasion from so doing the Undergovernor in waiting must supply his Room.

4. He is also duly to wait upon Our said son at his meals when he eats in his owne lodgings, but when our son shall happen to eat with Us, the Governor must then wait upon him only at such times when any Gentleman of our Bedchamber waits upon Us, and when Wee are attended only at Table by a Groom of the Bedchamber, the Undergovernor then in waiting shall attend upon our son.

5. If any of the Prince his servants shall presume to say or do anything in his presence that is rude and not decent for him to hear, or see, the Governor, or in his absence the Undergovernor in waiting must forthwith forbid such person the Prince his presence, and further punish him according to his deserts, and for other persons not of his family, upon the like transgression, complaint must be made of them to Us.

6. Whereas the office of Preceptor is independent of the Governor, they must therfor concert and agree together as occasion shall require about the proper times to be sett forth for our son's learning his book and Catechisme. And Wee suppose it is needles to recommend to them a perfect union and good understanding in all things that relate to the education of Our son.

7. Certain times must be appointed for strangers to wait upon the Prince, And none are to be admitted that come at other times, except the persons be particular as to quality, or that the occasion be extraordinary.

8. None are to be permitted to whisper in the Prince his ear or talk with him in privat, out of the hearing of the Governor, or in his absence of the Undergovernor in waiting.

9. None must be permitted to make the Prince any present without first shewing it to the Governor, or in his absence to the Undergovernor in waiting, and asking one of their leaves to give it.

10. None must presume to give the Prince anything to eat nor any flowers, perfumes, or sweet waters etc. without the Governor's leave and approbation, or the leave and approbation of the Undergovernor in his absence.

11. No books, written papers, or any thing of that nature must

ever be given to the Prince without shewing them first to the Governor or preceptor, and asking their approbation, and no songs must be taught the Prince but such as the Governor shall first approve.

12. No children must be permitted to come into the Prince his lodgings, upon the account of playing with him, but when they are sent for, by the Governor, or in his absence by the Undergovernor in waiting, and not above two or three at a time.

13. The proper and usuall time to send for such children will be after dinner and supper, and at such other times when the Prince is allowed to recreat, and when the Governor or in his absence the Undergovernor in waiting thinks fitt to send for them.

14. None must be permitted to whisper or to run into corners with the Prince, wher the Governor &c. may not hear and see what they do and say; and he shall receive directions from Us, what children are fitt to play with our son or to go in coach with him.

15. As to the Grooms of the Prince his Bedchamber, Our Will is that they also serve by weeks, and that one of them be allways in whole waiting, and the other in halfe waiting.

16. Their business is to dress him, and undress him, to lye by him in their turns, to wait at his meals, and to follow him from place to place.

17. Wee also appoint for the present till the Prince his family be more regularly form'd and without consequence for the future, that the Groom of the Bedchamber in waiting shall go in Coach with the Prince to the end he may be sufficiently attended.

18. As to the gentlemen waiters, one of them must always attend upon the Prince his person, except when he goes abroad in Coach, and then if ther be a second Coach they are to go in it. They also must wait weekly by turns, the one in whole, the other in halfe waiting.

19. As to the Pages of the Backstaires, they are also to wait weekly by turns, the one in whole, the other in halfe waiting. One of them must constantly wait at the Bedchamber door, and their men must not be allowed to wait in their places, except only when they are at dinner or supper. Nor are they to be allowed to talk with the Prince, but to receive their orders from the Governor or one of the Undergovernors or Grooms of the Bedchamber.

20. The footmen also must serve in their turns as abovesaid of the Pages of the Backstairs. One of them is allways to wait at the first door to let persons in and out and must not leave the key in the door for all to come in that please. They must let none in but whom they know, except they be brought by some of the family, nor even then till the Governor &c. be acquainted with it and his leave asked. When the Footman in waiting dines or supps, his Compagnion must supply his place, and wait till he returns.

21. No servant, page or footman must ever open any door for the Prince to go out of his lodgings, but when the Governor &c. gives orders for it.

22. As to the distribution of time to be observed for the Prince, his hour of rising in the morning may be about seven and a halfe. The time between that and nine may be allotted for his dressing, his morning prayers, his waiting upon Us and the Queen, and eating his breakfast.

23. At nine of the clock he may hear Mass, which done, his studys may begin, and be continued as long as his Preceptor shall judge proper for his improvement. When his book is done, ther will be time enough between that and dinner, which will be about twelve and a halfe, for his dancing, writing, or any other exercise that costs but halfe an hour.

24. After dinner ther must be allowed an hour or somewhat more for play, and about two houres more in the afternoon must be allotted for his studys, either before he goes abroad or afterwards, or part before and part after, according as it shall be found convenient considering the season of the year.

25. The proper times of his receiving company will be at his Levé, and at his dinner, and in the evening after his studys are done, and at supper. But orders must be given not to let in all sorts of people without distinction, and care must be taken that thos who are admitted may not talk with the Prince too familiarly without observing that distance which ought to be kept.

26. What times are allotted upon worke days for his book, must be employed upon Sundays and holy days by the Preceptor in Catechisme, reading of good books, Christian doctrine, and the like.

27. The mony appointed for the particular use of our son must be received by the Governor, who is to dispose and order the laying it out, according to his discretion.

28. If any particular case shall happen, not forseen nor mention'd in the Rules, if the matter be of any consequence, the Governor must have recours to Us or to the Queen for our determination. Or if anything contain'd in them shall hereafter upon experience require to be explained or alter'd the like recourse beeing had to Us, our pleasure therein shall be known."

Entry Book 3, p. lxxxiii.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF LE MANS.

1696, July 25. St. Germain en Laye.—The charity of the nuns of the Calvary at Mayenne in receiving two Irish young ladies without a portion, and their willingness to receive a third, if God shall grant her vocation thereto, obliges me to declare my edification at such Christian generosity, and to beg you at the same time in consideration thereof to moderate as far as possible their capitulation tax or subvention. *French. Letter Book, p. 169.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1696, July 28. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter on the subject of her son and daughter. *Postscript in the Queen's own hand.* "J'espere que le Baron Ricasoli, en vous

donnant le portrait de mes enfans que je n'aurois jamais pensé de vous envoyer, s'il ne m'avoit assuré qu'il vous seroit agreable, vous aura en même temps fait le portrait des sentimens de mon cœur envers vous, qui sont si pleins d'estime et d'amitié sincere, que, si vous les connoisiez tels que le surdit Baron les connoit, je suis seure que vous en seriez content, et me donneriez de vostre costé la même parfaite amitié que je souhaite estre reciproque entre nous." . . . *Letter Book*, p. 170.

BLANK COMMISSION.

1696, July 29.—For a privateer, with instructions. Delivered to Mr. Crane. Minute. *Entry Book* 3, p. xxxv.

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1696, July 30. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting John Stafford Howard to be Comptroller of the Household. *Ibid.* pp. xxxv, xxxvii.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF MORIENVAL.

[1696, Aug?] St. Germain en Laye.—Expressing her sense of the kindness of the Abbess to Madame Girardin and her son, who, coming of a good family, and her husband having been killed in Germany in the service, is truly worthy of compassion. French. *Letter Book*, p. 170.

JAMES II.

1696, Aug. 12. St. Germain.—Commission to John Stafford, Comptroller of the Household, Robert Strickland, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, and Henry Conquest to be Commissioners of the Household. *Entry Book* 3, p. xxxvi.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF XAINTE.

1696, Aug. 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her kindness in taking on her recommendation the daughter of Mr. Halpenny, an Irishman, who has a numerous family and is a worthy object of her compassion, and declaring the esteem she feels for her, as well from the reports of her merit and piety as from her particular consideration for the Duc de Lauzun, her brother. French. *Letter Book*, p. 171.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1696, Aug. 13. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending for one of the vacant canonries in his cathedral of Beauvais Mr. Michel, an Irish priest of that diocese, who has zealously employed himself in the assistance of the poor Irish families, and particularly in the administration with which she has charged him of the charities the late M. Talon procured for them. French. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1696, Aug. 19. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting James, Earl of Perth, to be Governor of the Prince of Wales. *Entry Book 3, p. xxxvii.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1696, Aug. 20.—The punctuality and zeal with which Monsignor Caprara serves in the affairs of the King, my Lord, and assists his Catholic subjects in Rome, oblige me to interest myself in everything that concerns his person and house, and principally in the marriage he and his nephew desire with the Countess Ranbaldi, widow of the late Count Bevilacqua of Verona. I therefore beg you to interpose your good offices and services in my name to obtain the consent of the father of the said Countess to this marriage, which I hope will not be difficult, provided he be as well informed of the personal qualities and advantages of Count Massimo Caprara as everyone is of those of his family. I have recourse to your powerful hand, knowing the power you have in the house of this gentleman, the father of the Countess, hoping that you will have more efficacy and promote the desire I have of this marriage more than if I approached the father directly, and though you may likewise have motives of your own in the good service that Monsignor and his brothers have rendered in the principal Courts to our House, as you have proved yourself in making him appear as your proctor in the resignation of your Cardinal's hat, nevertheless I beg you to do it so that the father's consent may be granted chiefly at my instance that I may have the consolation of having made some return to Monsignor Caprara at a time when it is not permitted to me to do so otherwise for the long and faithful services he has rendered and is rendering. Herein you will also particularly oblige the King, my Lord. *Italian. Noted as written in the Queen's own hand. Letter Book, p. 172.*

JAMES II. to HENRY CONQUEST.

1696, Sept. 10. St. Germain.—Warrant for payment to David Lindsay for Mr. Row of 500 *livres* due to him 18 Sept. for his half-year's salary, and 100 *livres* for postage, with 38 *livres* for books and prints due to him, amounting in all to 638 *livres*, and for the quarterly payment in future to David Lindsay for Mr. Row of 319 *livres*. *Entry Book 3, p. xxxviii.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1696, Sept. 24. St. Germain en Laye.—I have believed I could not present the letter I have written to the Pope by anyone so capable as you are to solicit and obtain what I ask for the nuns of St. Mary of the Visitation. The copy I send will instruct you in the business of which I am told you are otherwise informed. As the indulgences already granted by his Holiness for the cult of the Heart of Jesus were only for a limited time, I beg you to effect their confirmation in perpetuity by the Bull

I ask. I am persuaded that your zeal for God's glory and your inclination to oblige me will enable you to overcome all the difficulties that may be encountered in this business. *French.* *Letter Book*, p. 178.

QUEEN MARY to "MON COUSIN" (probably a Cardinal).

[1696, Sept?] St. Germain en Laye.—On account of the particular friendship her mother, the late Duchess of Modena, had for Madame Falconieri during all the time she lived at Rome, begging him to favour her, as far as justice shall permit, in the suit she has before him. *French.* *Ibid.*

The [late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE] to JAMES II.

1696, Oct. 4. La Trappe.—I admire the views and thoughts of your Majesty on the affair, which has been proposed to you, [his election to the throne of Poland]. God must have granted you very particular graces to be so absolutely at His disposal, that you place your happiness and peace in depending upon Him. The part your Majesty has taken is worthy of you, and what the King has said to you about it ought to confirm you in it. I am sure your Majesty has much joy in seeing the Queen in the same sentiments. *French.* *4 pages.* *Unsigned.*

JAMES II.

1696, Oct. 7. St. Germain en Laye.—At the request of Mademoiselle Cary, certifying to the nobility of the family of Cary in England and that she is descended from that family. *French.* *Entry Book 3, p. xxxviii.**

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE URSULINES OF THE RUE DES CAPUCINS AT ROUEN.

1696, Oct. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for receiving Miss Jeanne Brown into the number of her nuns, and promising to pay 8,000 *livres tournois* for her portion three years after it shall please God to restore the King. *French.* *Letter Book*, p. 174.

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1696, Nov. 3. St. Germain en Laye.—"Comme j'ay vû pour quelque temps avec grand regret un eloignement apparent entre les plus proches que le sang et l'amitié avoient si fortement liez ensemble, ma joye est tant plus grande a present de voir dissiper ces nuages qui ont pû couvrir, mais non pas eteindre une affection que rien ne devoit effacer. C'est ce dont vous me donnez des assurances agreeables par la lettre qui m'a esté rendue de vostre part par le Comte de Govon, et par tout ce qu'il m'a dit de vive voix sur ce sujet. Croyez moy que rien ne peut egaler la joye que j'ay de

* After page xxxviii in Entry Book 3, the two leaves containing four pages have been cut out.

voir reunir encore une fois les maisons de France et de Savoie par la mariage de la Princesse vostre fille avec Monsieur le Duc de Bourgogne, dont je vous felicite de tout mon cœur." *Letter Book*, p. 174.

Commission to PETER CONDROY.

1696, Dec. 7.—To be Chirurgeon of the second troop of Guards. *Minute. Entry Book 3*, p. xxxvi.

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUISE DE MONTECUCOLLI.

1696, [Dec.] St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for the expressions of zeal for her in her Christmas letter, and condoling with her on the loss of her son, of whom she has been deprived in the flower of his age. *French. Letter Book*, p. 175.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL FRANCESCO BARBERINI.

1697, Jan. 4. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending to his protection and good offices Nicholas Plunket, an Irish priest, who is in the College of the Propaganda, and is nephew of a martyr of their own days, the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1696[-7], Jan. 7. St. Germain.—Promise in consideration of a marriage to be shortly solemnized between Charles, Viscount Clare, and Charlotte, eldest daughter of Henry Bulkeley of Beaumaris, Anglesey, to pay to the said Viscount 2,000*l.* within six months from the day of his restoration. *Entry Book 3*, p. lxxxix.

QUEEN MARY.

1696[-7], Jan. 7. St. Germain.—Similar promise in consideration of the said marriage to pay to the said Viscount 1,000*l.* within six months of the day of the King's restoration. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY.

1696[-7], Jan. 7. St. Germain.—Whereas 1,000*l.*, part of the portion of the said Charlotte Bulkeley, is promised to be paid to the said Viscount by the said Henry Bulkeley, or by some of her relations within six months of the day of the King's restoration, promise to procure the payment of the said sum accordingly. *Ibid. p. xc.*

BROTHER ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1697, Jan. 10.—On the blessings of resignation to the will of God, adding that he is rejoiced that his Majesty has found something that has pleased him in "*La Relation des Morts*"

which he has had the honour to send him. It is true that God ends their career in a completely happy manner, and that the confidence and tranquillity with which they go out of this world, recompenses them a hundredfold for the pains and privations they have endured to please Him.

Postscript. I am infinitely obliged to your Majesty for your acts of kindness to my brother, and want words to express my gratitude. I send a memoir on the point about which you have done me the honour to write to me, and beg that I may know exactly what it was that caused you the difficulty and if you will be satisfied with this explanation. *French.* 4½ pages.

JAMES II. to JOHN STAFFORD, Comptroller of the Household.

1697, Feb. 1. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting William Berkenhead to be clerk of the Kitchen in the room of John Constable. *Entry Book 8, p. xlvi.*

JAMES II.

1697, March 6. St. Germain.—After reciting the commission to Thomas Stratford as receiver general of tenths of prizes and the instrument fixing his remuneration (both calendared *ante p. 97 and p. 99*) and that by the account audited and settled, 28 Jan., 1696, by Sir William Ellis, the said Stratford appeared to be indebted to the King 14,223 *livres tournois, 7 sols, 1 denier,* and that a suit for the recovery thereof had been commenced in the Chatelet at Paris and a decree obtained against the said Stratford, and that the King is satisfied that Stratford is unable to pay the said debt, and that he has besought the King to have compassion on his indigent condition and to remit him the same, release and discharge to the said Stratford of the said debt, with a supersedence of all commissions and powers previously granted to him. *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

1697, March 19. St. Germain.—Commission to be agent, consul and commissary in all matters concerning the King or his subjects in any of the ports of France or the dependencies thereof and to be receiver-general within the same limits of all tenths of prizes due to the King. *Ibid. p. xlvi.*

JAMES II.

1697, March 14. St. Germain.—Certificate that Matthew Crone is a gentleman descended from a good family in Ireland. *French. Ibid. p. xlvii.*

[The late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE to JAMES II.]

1697, March 14.—As regards the passage on which your Majesty has asked for some enlightenment, instead of the words "*Il n'est renu que pour ceux qui marcheroient apres lui dans les voies*

qu'il a tracées," should be put "*Il n'est revenu que pour inspirer, et pour apprendre à ceux qui riendroient après lui, à marcher par les voies qu'il leur a tracées.*" This is what is in the copies we have here, which presents no difficulty. Copyists are not always faithful, and often confuse the clearest matters. *Endorsed "Ab. de la Trappe, Mar. 14, 1697."* *On a separate piece of paper, undated, but with the former.* My intention had been to say, that, as God had created the first man in His image after His likeness, that he and all his posterity might imitate Him in the practice of all the virtues and sacred truths which might suit their condition, so Jesus Christ has redeemed men only to teach them to conform themselves to His will, and to walk in the ways He has traced for them, and, if it has not so come to pass, it is due to their fault and their infidelity, because they have not been willing to answer to His designs, and avail themselves of His graces, and because they have been so unhappy as to prefer the inclinations of nature to His orders and His intentions. Therein they have followed the first man, who let himself be led away by the Devil, and who preferred by an incomprehensible perfidy the promises he made to him in contempt of the commandments which God had given him by His own mouth. *On another undated paper with the former, also endorsed, "La Trappe, Mar. 14, 1697."* I have read the writing your Majesty has done me the honour to send me. Everything in it is clear and decisive. May it please God to open the eyes of all it concerns, and ~~that the usurper may find himself overwhelmed with the confusion he deserves before all the world.~~ My health is always the same. My ailments do not diminish, on the contrary they become more painful. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE VENDOSME.

1697, April 30. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearer, Mr. Crowly, who hopes by the Duke's good offices to be restored to a post he gave up last year on the occasion of the King's journey to Calais, or to obtain some equivalent employment. He has suffered considerably in this revolution. *French.* *Letter Book, p. 176.*

JAMES II.

1697, May 8. St. Germains.—Whereas there is preserved in our Scots College at Paris, a charter containing the foundation of a chapel in the Cathedral of Glasgow, granted by Robert II., King of Scotland, in consideration of a dispensation granted him to marry Elizabeth More, his cousin, by which charter the legitimacy of our predecessor King Robert III., formerly questioned by the ignorance of some historians and the malice of others, is undeniably proved, and considering the zeal and loyalty of those who have had the government of our said College, which appears by the preservation of the said charter and of several other papers relating to the honour of our royal predecessors, and that of our ancient kingdom, and taking into our special consideration the fidelity and affection to us of Mr. Lewis Inese, Almoner to the Queen and Principal of our said College, and his

which he has had the honour to send him. It is true that God ends their career in a completely happy manner, and that the confidence and tranquillity with which they go out of this world, recompenses them a hundredfold for the pains and privations they have endured to please Him.

Postscript. I am infinitely obliged to your Majesty for your acts of kindness to my brother, and want words to express my gratitude. I send a memoir on the point about which you have done me the honour to write to me, and beg that I may know exactly what it was that caused you the difficulty and if you will be satisfied with this explanation. *French.* 4½ pages.

JAMES II. to JOHN STAFFORD, Comptroller of the Household.

1697, Feb. 1. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting William Berkenhead to be clerk of the Kitchen in the room of John Constable. *Entry Book 3, p. xlivi.*

JAMES II.

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QUEEN MARY to PRINCE VAINI.

1697, May 13. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on the Pope's having conferred on him the title of Prince, which she has learnt by his letter of 16 April. *French. Ibid. p. 178.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL ALTIERI.

1697, May 13. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on the news in his letter of 9 April of the marriage of his nephew Don Emilio with Donna Costanza Chigi. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNE.

1697, May 15. St. Germain en Laye.—The regard and consideration I am informed you have for the subjects of the King, on all occasions that you can oblige them, causes me to beg you partly to assist my inability to put several Irish young ladies into convents to be educated. If you could find me place for one or two, till God puts me in a position to provide for their maintenance myself, I should be under a particular obligation to you. *French. Ibid, p. 176.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1697, June 14. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending to him the bearer, Don Pedro Magelli, a Modenese priest. *French. Ibid. p. 179.*

qu'il a tracées," should be put "*Il n'est venu que pour inspirer, et pour apprendre à ceux qui riendroient après lui, à marcher par les voies qu'il leur a tracées.*" This is what is in the copies we have here, which presents no difficulty. Copyists are not always faithful, and often confuse the clearest matters. *Endorsed* "Ab. de la Trappe, Mar. 14, 1697." *On a separate piece of paper, undated, but with the former.* My intention had been to say, that, as God had created the first man in His image after His likeness, that he and all his posterity might imitate Him in the practice of all the virtues and sacred truths which might suit their condition, so Jesus Christ has redeemed men only to teach them to conform themselves to His will, and to walk in the ways He has traced for them, and, if it has not so come to pass, it is due to their fault and their infidelity, because they have not been willing to answer to His designs, and avail themselves of His graces, and because they have been so unhappy as to prefer the inclinations of nature to His orders and His intentions. Therein they have followed the first man, who let himself be led away by the Devil, and who preferred by an incomprehensible perfidy the promises he made to him in contempt of the commandments which God had given him by His own mouth. *On another undated paper with the former, also endorsed,* "La Trappe, Mar. 14, 1697." I have read the writing your Majesty has done me the honour to send me. Everything in it is clear and decisive. May it please God to open the eyes of all it concerns, and that the usurper may find himself overwhelmed with shame you will be pleased with her. She is of a very good family, and her father, who was a colonel of foot, was killed in the service. When it shall please God to put me in a position to provide for her maintenance I shall take care to discharge it to you. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1697, July 31. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his charity to the Irish Benedictine nuns, and for the assistance he continues to procure them in the necessity they are reduced to since the loss of Ireland, and also for his kindness to Madame Caryll and the nuns of the same order, whose Abbess she is, and asking him at the same time to inform the Abbé de Gouy, his relation and his Vicar-General, how much she is obliged to him also for the zeal with which he has seconded the Bishop's kindness to all these ladies. *French. Ibid. p. 193.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

[1697, July ?]—Expressing her joy at his letter with the news of the marriage (celebrated 2 July, 1697) of his son with the Princess of Bavaria. *French. Ibid. p. 3.*

JAMES II. to GENERAL MAJOR SHELDON, Colonel of a regiment of horse.

1697, Aug. 8. St. Germains.—Warrant to examine and report upon the complaints of the Earl of Clancarty against Bernard

seasonable publishing with just remarks the said Charter, and also considering the obligation our said College has taken on it of offering up particular prayers, as now it actually doth, and henceforth for all time coming it engages itself to do for us, our Queen, our Royal Family, and predecessors, Kings of Scotland, We, in consideration of the premises, promise and engage to settle in France a foundation of 100*l.* sterling yearly rent within six months from the day of our restoration, to enable it to continue theforesaid charge. *Entry Book 3, p. xci.*

**QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER PRIORESS OF THE BENEDICTINES
OF THE HOLY SACRAMENT AT CAEN.**

1697, May 9. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her charity to the daughters of Mr. Byon, Captain in the Dublin regiment. . . “Je regarde cette charité . . . comme un supplément de la Providence à l'impuissance dans laquelle elle permet que je me trouve de pourvoir à la subsistance de plusieurs des sujets du Roy, Monseigneur, qui se trouvent dans l'affliction et la nécessité.” *French. Letter Book, p. 177.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUISE DE SOYENS.

1697, May 10. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her charity in providing for the last four years for the maintenance in a convent of Miss Kieeffe. *French. Ibid. p. 177.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE VAINI.

1697, May 13. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on the Pope's having conferred on him the title of Prince, which she has learnt by his letter of 16 April. *French. Ibid. p. 178.*

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1697, May 13. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on the news in his letter of 9 April of the marriage of his nephew Don Emilio with Donna Costanza Chigi. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNE.

1697, May 15. St. Germain en Laye.—The regard and consideration I am informed you have for the subjects of the King, on all occasions that you can oblige them, causes me to beg you partly to assist my inability to put several Irish young ladies into convents to be educated. If you could find me place for one or two, till God puts me in a position to provide for their maintenance myself, I should be under a particular obligation to you. *French. Ibid, p. 176.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1697, June 14. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending to him the bearer, Don Pedro Magelli, a Modenese priest. *French. Ibid. p. 179.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE VAINI.

1697, July 13. St. Germain en Laye.—Requesting he will do all he can for the Abbé Rizzini, who needs his good offices at Rome. *French. Letter Book, p. 179.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNE.

1697, July 25. St. Germain en Laye.—“Je vous suis tres obligée des soins charitables que vous avez bien volue prendre de me procurer une place de Pensionnaire dans le Monastere de la Visitation de Cremieux pour une demoiselle Irlandoise que j’enviray dans peu de jours, et qui portera a la Mere Superieure une lettre de remerciment que je luy ecriray. Vous me feriez bien de plaisir de vouloir temoigner de ma part a Madame la Marquise de Pusignan que je suis tres sensible aux charitez que vous m’apprenez qu’elle exerce envers tant de pauvres Irlandoises, et que je souhaitterois qu’il se presentat des occasions de luy en donner des preuves, et de la memoire que le Roy, Monseigneur, et moy conservons toujours du zele avec lequel feu Mons^r. le Marquis de Pusignan s’est distingué en Irlande.” *Ibid. p. 180.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE NUNNERY OF THE VISITATION AT CREMIEUX.

1697, July 27. St. Germain en Laye.—This letter, which I thought I ought to write to thank you, will be delivered by Miss Barry, whom I have ordered to be sent to you. I hope you will be pleased with her. She is of a very good family, and her father, who was a colonel of foot, was killed in the service. When it shall please God to put me in a position to provide for her maintenance I shall take care to discharge it to you. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1697, July 31. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his charity to the Irish Benedictine nuns, and for the assistance he continues to procure them in the necessity they are reduced to since the loss of Ireland, and also for his kindness to Madame Caryll and the nuns of the same order, whose Abbess she is, and asking him at the same time to inform the Abbé de Gouy, his relation and his Vicar-General, how much she is obliged to him also for the zeal with which he has seconded the Bishop’s kindness to all these ladies. *French. Ibid. p. 198.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

[1697, July ?]—Expressing her joy at his letter with the news of the marriage (celebrated 2 July, 1697) of his son with the Princess of Bavaria. *French. Ibid. p. 8.*

JAMES II. to GENERAL MAJOR SHELDON, Colonel of a regiment of horse.

1697, Aug. 8. St. Germain en Laye.—Warrant to examine and report upon the complaints of the Earl of Clancarty against Bernard

Berne, formerly quarter-master of the second troop of Guards.
Entry Book 3, p. xlvi.

JAMES II. to the SAME.

1697, Aug. 17. St. Germains.—Warrant to examine and report upon the petition of Michael Dunn, who formerly rode in the second troop of Guards. *Ibid. p. xlviii.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE BOUILLON.

1697, Aug 18. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending to his protection the bearer, the Comte de Fantagozzi. *French. Letter Book, p. 198.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AMIENS.

1697, Aug. 22. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending to him Mr. MacSwiny, an Irish M.D., who intends to settle at Amiens and to practise there. He is a loyal subject, who cannot return to his own country on account of his religion. He has studied in France, and has testimonials of his capacity from several doctors. *French. Ibid. p. 194.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1697, Sept. 5. St. Germain en Laye.—Requesting her protection to the bearer, Mr. Toby Bourke, a young Irish gentleman of merit and good family. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF DUNKIRK.

1697, Sept. 17. St. Germains.—“I am very sensible of your care and . . . trouble . . . in looking after young Strickland, whom I recommended to you, and the greater your trouble hath been in it, the more kindly I take it from you. I know how impossible it is for a Religious person in inclosure to guide the actions of a young man abroad, yet at the same time I am fully persuaded that without the care you had of him, he might have fallen into greater inconveniences. You may be sure that I presumed much upon your good inclination to serve me, when I desired you to take upon you a charge so difficult and improper to your state of life. However, my thanks are so much the greater to you, and the occasion is so extraordinary that it is not likely to happen again. Your brother will tell you that I have given order for the payment of all the layings out on account of my young page.” *Ibid. p. 195.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIORRESS OF NOSTRE DAME DE POITIERS.

1697, Sept. 20. St. Germain en Laye.—Miss Wyer, whom you so kindly took on my recommendation to educate at your convent, has profited so well by the good examples of your community that she is much disposed to be a nun, which has obliged me to

ask a place for her in the Abbey of Xaintes, where I beg you to allow her to go, and kindly to receive her sister I am sending in her place. I assure you will not lose by the change. I shall continue to her the same gratuity I gave the elder one. As to the proposals which Mr. O'Ryan has made me from you, I should be delighted to be able to procure you any of the favours you wish from his Most Christian Majesty, but I have never asked him for anything of that nature for anybody. *French.* *Letter Book,* p. 196.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF XAINTES.

1697, Sept. 22. St. Germain en Laye.—The bearer, Miss Wyer, is Irish, of a very good family, and is related to the late Duke of Tyrconnell. She has lived for two years as a pensioner at Nostre Dame de Poitiers, where she has acquired the esteem of the whole community, but having no portion cannot be received there as a nun. I have believed I could not send you one more worthy to fill the place in your Abbey which you kindly allow to a person without portion on my recommendation. *French.* *Ibid.* p. 197.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF CARPENTRAS.

1697, Sept. 23. St. Germain en Laye.—The nuns of the Visitation at Carpentras have a great veneration for the memory of the late M. d'Andrée, Canon of Carpentras, their benefactor, who is said to have died in the odour of sanctity, and who desired by his will to be buried in their church, but the canons of the city have had his corpse removed, to the lively grief of these poor nuns, who from gratitude to their benefactor wished to give his body burial in accordance with his last wishes. As they need for this your authority and permission, if the thing can be granted, you will please me by gratifying them in this. *French.* *Ibid.* p. 198.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CORNARO.

1697, Oct. 16. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on his promotion to the Cardinalate announced in his letter of 19 Aug. *French.* *Ibid.* p. 199.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CENCI.

[1697, Dec ?] St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on his promotion to the Cardinalate. *French.* *Ibid.*

JAMES II. to SIR RICHARD NAGLE, Attorney-General.

1698, in the 13th year of our reign i.e. between 1 Jan. and 6 Feb. St. Germain.—After reciting the great merit of Signor Virgilio Davia, Senator of Bologna, shown by the many proofs he has given of his zeal for the King's interest, and also the extraordinary merit of his wife, Signora

Davia Montecuculi, who attended on the person of the Queen even from her infancy with great zeal, prudence and fidelity, and particularly waited on her in her hazardous passage out of England at the beginning of the late revolution, and shared in all the many and great dangers and difficulties of her evasion, and that, as the misfortunes of the royal family increased, she has redoubled her endeavours to be more and more useful in performing all the duties of a faithful servant passionately concerned in whatsoever regarded the Queen's service and person, warrant for a grant of the titles of Earl of Almond, Viscount of Moneydie and Baron Davia in Scotland to the said Signor Davia and the heirs male of his body. *Draft.* *Entry Book 3, p. lvii.*

JAMES II.

1698, Jan. 23. St. Germains.—Warrant appointing John Stafford Howard, Comptroller of the Household, Robert Strickland, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, Sir Richard Nagle, Henry Conquest, and Sir William Ellis to be Commissioners of the Household. *Ibid. p. li.*

JAMES II. to MR. STAFFORD, Comptroller of the Household.

1698, Jan. 25. St. Germains.—Power to receive at the royal Treasury at Paris the 50,000 *livres* monthly for the expenses of the Household. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1698, Jan. 25. St. Germain en Laye.—“Le mariage de Monsieur le Duc et de Madame la Duchesse de Bourgogne est un bien trop general, pour n'y pas prendre toute la part que je dois, quand je n'y serois point d'ailleurs engagée par tant de motifs particuliers. Le Marquis de Cirié s'est tres bien acquitté de ce que vous l'avez chargé de me dire sur ce sujet.” . . . *Letter Book, p. 200.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MODENA.

1698, Jan. 31. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearers who are Capuchins, depputed by the Irish missionaries of that order to their Chapter General, which is to meet at Rome. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

[1698?] Jan. 31. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearers, two Irish Capuchins, who are going to Rome to the Chapter General of their order. Dated, probably by mistake, 1711. *French. Ibid. p. 201.*

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1698, Feb. 14. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Dudley Bagnall to be Groom of the Bedchamber. *Entry Book 3, p. lii.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF SENS.

1698, April 8. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his charities to several poor Irish families in his diocese, and his kindness in giving a benefice to Mr. Larris, priest of the same nation, and recommending to him a relation of that good ecclesiastic, Mr. Richard Karney, who is burdened with a numerous family and is an object deserving his compassion. *French. Letter Book, p. 201.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF METZ.

1698, April 8. St. Germain en Laye.—Mr. Cook, ensign of the Life Guard of the King, my Lord, being unable, since he has been reduced to the pay of Maitre de Camp de Cavallerie reformé, to contribute to the payments for his sister whom he has maintained at a convent at Metz for about seven years, I am obliged, in the impossibility in which I find myself of being able to do it myself, to beg you to supply it with your charities and with those you can procure for her. The young lady deserves your compassion the more, because she is of a good family that suffered much in the revolution, and, being exiled from her own country, Providence is her only resource. *French. Ibid. p. 202.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF PALESTRINA.

1698, April 8. St. Germain en Laye.—As I was intending to congratulate you on the birth of your son, I learn his death with much sorrow. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1698, April 9. St. Germains.—Warrant for a patent under the great seal of Scotland creating Signor Virgilio Davia, Senator of Bologna, Earl of Almond, Viscount Moneydie and Baron Davia in that kingdom, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. *Entry Book 3, p. xciii.*

PATENT.

1698, April 12. St. Germains.—In pursuance of the above warrant conferring the said dignities on the said Virgilio Davia, after recitals of his services and of those of his wife Victoria Davia Montecuculi, first lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, translated from those of the warrant calendared *ante, p. 127. Latin. 4 pages. Ibid. p. xciv. At foot,*

Note.—I put the great seal of Scotland to this patent at Madame Turenne's lodging in the King's presence, where were also present Lord Perth and Secretary Caryll, and one Fitzgerald, who had engrossed the patent on parchment in Chancery hand and prepared the wax. The patent thus sealed was carried by Mr. Secretary to the Queen, who delivered it to Madame d'Almond, who herself had a warrant

of Countess of Almond about 9 years before countersigned by Lord Melfort, to which warrant I applied the Scots signet by Secretary Caryl's order, 23 April, 1698, and entered the warrant as follows on the other side. Entry Book 3, p. xcvi. Annexed,

The said warrant for the creation of Donna Victoria Montecuculi Daria to be Countess of Almond for life. 1689, Jan. 1st. St. Germains. Ibid. p. xcvi.

JAMES II.

1698, April 11. St. Germains.—Certificate that the Sieur George Christopher Kast, native of Strasburg, has always behaved in his dominions as a man honest and zealous for the King's service. *French. Ibid. p. lii.*

JAMES II.

1698, April 12. St. Germains.—Certifying that Colonels Johnson and Livingston have served him faithfully on all occasions, that the said Col. Johnson is a person of the first rank in the kingdom of Scotland, and has served him faithfully for 14 years, and, for having done his duty, was imprisoned for a considerable time by the Usurper, that the said Col. Livingston belongs to an old family in the said kingdom, and served him and his late brother for 24 years, was several times wounded in his service, and, for having done his duty, was imprisoned by the Usurper, was sentenced to be hung and quartered, and after an imprisonment of three years was banished to France, and being informed that the said Colonels desire to serve the Republic of Venice, granting them leave, and recommending them as worthy to be employed by the Senate. *French. Ibid. p. liii.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF ST. PAUL.

1698, April 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for informing her of her intention to admit to the Noviciate Miss Butler, and for her acts of kindness to her, which she hopes she deserves more and more by her gratitude and by her perseverance in the vocation it has pleased God to give her, and taking with pleasure on herself the burden of that charity. *French. Letter Book, p. 203.*

JAMES II.

1698, April 17. St. Germains.—After reciting the power granted during the absence of Mr. Strickland in England, 25 Jan. last (calendared *ante*, p. 128) to Mr. Stafford to receive the 50,000 *livres*, directing that in future the payment thereof should be made to the said Stafford and Strickland jointly or to whichever of them should present himself to receive it. *French. Entry Book 3, p. liv.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SPADA.

1698, April 21. St. Germain en Laye.—Assuring him of the extreme satisfaction with which she received the assurances the

Pope has given in the brief he has written her by the Abbé de Barriere, his chamberlain, who has delivered her the letter the Cardinal has written her by that opportunity. *French. Letter Book*, p. 204.

HENRY CONQUEST.

1698, May 1.—Receipt to Mr. Crainsbrough for 1,448 *livres*, the balance of Mr. James Fagan's account of the tenths of prizes made by the *Phœnix*, commanded by Capt. Smith.

QUEEN MARY to the CONSTABLE COLONNA.

1698, June 2. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on his marriage with the Princess Pamphili. *French. Letter Book*, p. 203.

RENEWAL.

1698, June 15.—Of the certificate of James Ogilvie, calendared *ante p. 106. Entry Book 3, p. liv.*

JAMES II.

1698, June 15. St. Germains.—Certificate that Capt. Arnold, after serving a considerable time at sea, served in England as a foot captain, where he did his duty faithfully, and that having followed the King to France, he has served for seven years on ships of the Most Christian King, where he has always behaved to the satisfaction of his superior officers. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1698, June 17. St. Germains.—As the Sieur Trohy, the King's subject, living at Antwerp, was born in Ireland, and after losing his parents in the rebellion against the late King, was forced in default of other employment to learn the profession of surgeon, declaring the said Trohy to be such as he could have been before the practice of the said profession in order that he might be able to enjoy all the privileges and advantages he might have claimed by his birth. *French. Ibid. p. lv.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF THE GREAT CONVENT OF THE AUGUSTINES AT PARIS.

1698, June 30. St. Germain en Laye.—“La charité avec laquelle on a admis dans les couvents de vostre Province les religieux Irlandois de vostre ordre qui se sont refugiez en France depuis la revolution, me fait esperer que vous recevrez avec d'autant plus de compassion le pere Birmingham, leur Provincial, et le pere Carroll, Prieur de Callan, qu'ils ont esté chassez d'Irlande apres avoir longtemps soutenu les dangers et la rigueur de la persecution, et qui vous voudrez bien les placer dans vostre couvent jusqu' a ce qu'ils ayent receu l'obedience du Pere General de vostre ordre.” *Letter Book*, p. 204.

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1698, July 14.—The Abbé has asked me to request your Majesty not to speak to the King so soon of the affair he has communicated to you, having received some advices which oblige him to defer it for some days further. With apologies for troubling him, and assurances that they never fail to recommend him, the Queen and the royal family to God in their prayers. *French.*

JAMES II.

1698, July 18. St. Germain.—Certificate that James Bignon, an English gentleman, has long served the late King and himself as a servant, and that he has always lived as an honest man and a good Catholic. *French. Entry Book 3, p. xcvi.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA, Auditor of
the Rota.

1698, July 21.—Begging him to ask the Pope on her behalf to nominate to a vacant canonry in the Collegiate Church of Lisle, which is vacant and in his nomination, Louis O'Neale, an Irish gentleman, at present studying at Paris, and thanking him for the zeal and prudence with which he takes care of what concerns the King's interests, and principally for the relief of the Catholics, against whom such a cruel persecution has arisen in Ireland. *French. Letter Book, p. 205.*

QUEEN MARY to FATHER CLOCHE, General of the
Dominicans.

1698, July 28. St. Germain en Laye.—Requesting him to favour the vocation which God has given to Jeanne MacCarty, who belongs to an old Irish family and three of whose brothers have been killed in the King's service since the revolution, to become a nun in the convent of the Irish Dominican nuns near Lisbon, by granting her the necessary dispensations and permissions. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1698, July 28.—Requesting his good offices at the Propaganda, to procure on her recommendation the dispensation required by Lewin Brown, an English priest employed in the English mission, to follow the vocation God has given him of entering the Company of English Jesuits. *French. Ibid. p. 206.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1698, Aug. 14.—I am informed on good authority that the Duchesse de Mazarin is very much inclined to return to France, if you are willing to receive her. That action would crown all your other good works, and put again in the right way a person, who, notwithstanding her deviations from it, has always been dear to you. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1698, Sept. 22.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Pierce, Viscount Galmoy, to be Gentleman of the Bedchamber. *Entry Book 3, p. lv.*

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

[1698, Sept.]—Though he has not written for a long time, being restrained by the fear of troubling him, he has not failed to keep himself informed of the news and has heard with great joy the continuance of the good health of himself and the Queen. The resignation shown by his Majesty must be considered a prodigy of grace. He and the Queen will be a striking instance to posterity of submission to the will of Jesus Christ. They do not cease to pray for their Majesties. The affair about which his Majesty had kindly wished to be spoken to has stopped short, the King could not allow it to be done without his order and permission. *French. Undated, but endorsed "Sept. 1698."*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCES FORESTO and CESARE D' ESTE.

1698, [Sept?] St. Germain en Laye.—Two letters of condolence on the death of their brother Louis. *French. Letter Book, p. 207.*

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1698, [Sept?] St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearers, Father Bermingham, Provincial of the Augustines in Ireland, Father Garland, coadjutor (*definiteur*) of the Irish Recolets, and Father Warren, warden of the convent of the same order at Dublin, who are going to Rome to represent to the Pope the excessive persecution which has arisen against the Catholics of that kingdom. *French. Ibid. p. 208.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA, Auditor of the Rota.

1698, [Sept?] St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending the bearers, who are the three persons mentioned in the last, and begging him to assist them with his advice and good offices in what they have to solicit at the Court of Rome for the good of religion and the relief of the Catholics in that poor kingdom. *French. Ibid. p. 209.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1698, [Sept?] St. Germain en Laye.—In reply to your letter I can only refer you to the answer the King, my lord, has sent you, with which I wish you may be content, present circumstances not permitting a more satisfactory one to be given. *French. Ibid. p. 210.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CORNARO.

1698, Oct. 7.—Being informed by Count Caprara of the protection you have generously granted to the Irish College to facilitate the communication of the waters which his Holiness has granted them, and that the difficulties you meet with from the new Prioress of St. Dominic do not dishearten you, I must thank you and beg you to continue your good offices therein. *French. Letter Book, p. 210.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF ST. LOUP.

1698, Oct. 29.—Thanking her for her consent to receive an Irish young lady to be educated in her Abbey, and hoping she will find in the bearer, Miss Dillon, whom she is sending, who is a young lady of quality and whose family suffered much in that revolution, the docility and gratitude she owes her. *French. Ibid. p. 211.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF MARMOUTIER.

[1698?] Oct. 29.—Thanking him for his consent to provide for the maintenance and education of an Irish gentleman to be sent by her, and adding she has ordered the son of Lord Brittas, who suffered much, and lost all his property in that revolution to be conducted to him. *Dated, probably by mistake, 1695. French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF ST. JULIAN.

1698, Oct. 29.—Letter exactly similar to the last, in like manner nominating a son of Lord Brittas to be maintained and educated. *French. Ibid. p. 212.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1698, Nov. 10.—Thanking him for obtaining from the Propaganda the favour asked in her name for Lewin Brown, and enclosing the letter of recommendation to Cardinal de Bouillon, which he had requested for M. de Foix, which her journey to Fontainebleau had hindered her from sending sooner. *French. Ibid. Enclosed,*

The said letter of the same date. French. Ibid. p. 213.

JAMES II.

1698, Nov. 18. St. Germains.—Certificate that Thomas Bragg served in the army in Ireland as a captain of horse with much zeal and capacity. *French. Entry Book 3, p. lvi.*

JAMES II.

1698, Nov. 20. St. Germains.—The Most Christian King having granted to the Earl of Lucan an annual pension of 3,000 *livres*, and he not being in a condition to draw it, or give receipts for it, wishing that the payment thereof be made to Mr. Conquest, whose receipts shall be a sufficient discharge. *Ibid. p. lvii.*

QUEEN MARY to the CONSTABLE COLONNA.

1698, Dec. 5.—Congratulating him on the news in his letter to her of the birth of his son. *French. Letter Book, p. 213.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1698, Dec. 22. St. Germains.—The Comte de Couvonges, your grand chamberlain, has delivered me your letter informing me of your arrival in your states and of your marriage to my niece. You cannot doubt of my extreme joy at the news. *So dated at foot of letter but in margin Sept. 22. French. Entry Book 8, p. lvi.*

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1699, Jan. 15.—Reflections on the peace of mind enjoyed by the King, with contrasts between him and the world where everyone pursues what he thinks is most advantageous to himself, and those who succeed and those who fail are alike unhappy. To this blindness those of the highest rank are the most exposed. His Majesty is very happy to have known and tasted of all those truths, which is what guarantees him against that infinity of evils with which he is threatened. *Postscript.* I say nothing to your Majesty of the reports, which have been current about La Trappe. That has passed between two or three persons, whose intentions were not bad, and each of whom imagined that whatever was not agreeable to his sentiments was contrary to the good of the house. Yet this has occasioned no change or agitation in the community which has always remained tranquil, and at present they enjoy a perfect peace, since the King with infinite kindness has granted us as *abbé régulier* the person I asked of him. Your Majesty will let me tell you that I feel deeply the kindness you have shown touching our business at Rome. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the WARDEN OF THE RECOLETS AT PARIS.

1699, Feb. 10.—Being informed that Father Bourke has received leave to go on a mission and Father Naish, my chaplain, assuring me that Father Dillon is a fitting object to fill the place you kindly grant in your convent to an Irish monk, I write to say I shall be obliged by your receiving him. *French. Letter Book, p. 232.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1699, Feb.—I do not receive as ordinary compliments your Christmas good wishes, being convinced for so many years of your sincere attachment by the many services you have done me and my family, and by those you continue to do to the King, my lord. I am ashamed that the promise I made you of the portrait of my son is not yet performed, but I shall take care it is sent you on the first safe and convenient opportunity. I am very

well satisfied with the compliment you have made in my name to the Constable Colonna, which marks the general attention you pay to what regards my service. “Je vous prie de faire mes tres humbles remercimens a sa Sainteté pour la derniere charité qu'il luy a plu d' assigner sur les emolumens de la Daterie pour le soulagement de nos pauvres sujets qui ont esté chassez d' Irlande pour la foy, Je dois vous dire a cette occasion que j'ay esté informée qu'il a esté fait des plaintes qui sont parvenües jusqu' aux oreilles de sa Sainteté sur une pretendue distribution inegale de sa precedente charité, je n'en suis fort surprise quand je considere qu'il fut fait des plaintes, de cette nature du temps même des Apôtres ; mais il est de l'équité et de la prudence de sa Sainteté et ses ministres d' examiner les choses a fond avant d' ajouter foy a de semblables plaintes, et pour les mieux eclaircir le Roy, mon seigneur, a donné ordre aux eveques et autres ecclesiastiques qui ont fait la distribution d'en dresser un border-eau exact avec le nom des personnes qui y ont participé, par ou on verra que pour pourvoir a tous le Roy a donné plus de 9,000 livres du sien, outre l' argent des charitez de sa Sainteté, pour y subvenir.” *Letter Book*, p. 232.

QUEEN MARY to the SUPERIORESS OF NOSTRE DAME DE POITIERS.

[1699?]—I have received the letter you have written me about Miss Wyer. I am very glad that you have been satisfied with her and edified by her conduct. The good you tell me of her shows a happy disposition for her making a good nun, and is the effect of the good examples she has had among you. I thank you for your kindness to her, and it would increase my obligations, if you could receive in her place another young lady of the same nation. *French. Ibid. p. 233.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF BLOIS.

1699, Feb. 20.—Thanking him for his charity in providing for the maintenance of young Barnwell, and Mr. Black and his family, of which she has been informed by Mr. O'Ryan, an Irish priest. *French. Ibid. p. 214.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE ST. CESARIO.

1699, Feb. 23.—Being informed on good authority that Don Louis Riva, an Olivetan, cellarer of San Michele in Bosco, has merit and capacity, I am the more engaged to recommend him to you because his brother has served me well for many years as an officer of my wardrobe. If you believe he is qualified to be promoted to one of the abbeys of that order, in your nomination, which I leave entirely to your judgment, I shall be obliged in that case by your procuring for him one of the first that shall become vacant. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ DE STE. GENEVIEVE.

1699, Feb. 27.—Being informed by Mr. O'Bryan, an Irish priest, of the charities you have yourself shown to several subjects

of the King of England, and of those you have procured them, I cannot but inform you how sensible I am of them, and at the same time thank your for being willing to place young Dempsey in the College of Nanterre, whose father was Brigadier of the Army in Ireland, and died of the wounds he received in the service. *French. Letter Book, p. 215.*

QUEEN MARY to the GENERAL OF THE BENEDICTINES OF THE CONGREGATION OF SAINT MAUR.

1699, Feb. 27.—Being informed by Mr. O'Ryan, an Irish priest, that you have not only bestowed your charities on several of the King's subjects of the same nation but have also by your good example and solicitations procured great assistance for them from other sources, and that you are willing to take a young gentleman coming from me, I feel bound by this letter to inform you how edified I am by your good works, to thank you, and to inform you that the bearer, whom I am sending you, is Mr. Dempsey's son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the GENERAL OF THE FEUILLANTS.

1699, March 16.—Thanking him for his charity in placing in the convents of his order several young Irishmen, and asking him to convey her thanks to the Priors of the convents who received them. *French. Ibid. p. 216.*

JAMES II.

1699, March 23. St. Germain.—Certificate that Col. Solomon Slater had been Commissary General of the Musters of the armies in Ireland by virtue of a commission dated 13 May, 1690, and that he had since been expelled from England, because he would not depart from his loyalty and duty to the King. *French. Entry Book 8, p. xcviij.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBOT OF CISTEAUX.

1699, March 29.—Thanking him for his kindness in receiving on her account the son of Sir R. Bulstrode, who has done the King good service, and suffered much in the English revolution, and undertaking the care of his maintenance and education. *French. Letter Book, p. 217.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF CLERMONT.

1699, March 30.—Thanking him for his charity in providing for the maintenance of Mr. Crabane, an Irish student, and in procuring him the means of admission to Holy Orders. *French. Ibid. p. 216.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF BORDEAUX.

1699, April 11.—Thanking him for his charity in providing for the maintenance of 18 Irish scholars, driven from their country by persecution, and his care in enabling them to continue their

studies. This letter will be delivered by Mr. MacMahon, superior of the Irish College at Bordeaux, who has informed her of the Archbishop's bounty and his kindness to all the subjects of the King. *French. Letter Book, p. 217.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF BORDEAUX.

1699, April 15.—Recommending to his protection Mr. Fitz Gerald, an Irish priest, a resident at Bordeaux for several years. *French. Ibid. p. 218.*

JOHN CARYLL, Minister and Secretary of State of the King of Great Britain.

1699, April 30. St. Germains.—Certificate by the King's order that the bearer, Robert Sumerville, a Scotch gentleman, is a good Catholic, and a faithful subject of the King, that he has been captain in the Scots Guards, and has always served with distinction and loyalty, and that wishing to go to Rome to visit the tombs of the Apostles and to see the next jubilee, his Majesty has given him leave for that purpose. *French. Entry Book 3, p. xcviij.*

JAMES II. to DOM PEDRO, KING OF PORTUGAL.

1699, May 29. St. Germains.—Congratulating him on the birth of a daughter, of which he was informed by his letter of last January. *Latin. Ibid. p. lix.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL D' ARQUIEN.

1699, [May ?] St. Germain en Laye.—Acknowledging his letter, informing her of his arrival at Rome. *French. Letter Book, p. 218.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1699, June 14. St. Germain en Laye.—Acknowledging her letter written on the opportunity of the coming of the Comte de Rovere. *French. Postscript in the Queen's own hand.* I do not content myself with the hand of a secretary to assure you of the true and sincere friendship I preserve for you, which neither time nor absence will ever be able to change. I always receive with great satisfaction your letters which are full of affectionate and obliging expressions, but I should not wish for such compliments which are unnecessary between relations and friends like ourselves. I rejoice that the Prince, your son, is recovered from his serious illness. *Italian. Ibid. p. 220.*

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1699, June 25. [Received.]—Expressing the joy and impatience with which they are expecting the honour his Majesty wishes to do them, for he regards him not only as a great King but a great servant of Jesus Christ. There is no glory or

greatness that resembles that of imitating Him. Those who live in the great world have more need of retreat than others. Those who have been granted such extraordinary graces by Him have without doubt extreme obligations, for they enjoy in time infinite consolations, and in eternity will find immortal ones. Joys below are but of momentary duration, those on high are unchanging, and their duration is the same as that of God, their author and their object. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1699, July 4. St. Germain en Laye.—Congratulating him on the birth of the Prince, his son, and adding that she has asked the Comte de Rovere, who has delivered her his letter, to declare, on delivering her letter, her strong desire to be able to prove the extent of her esteem for the Duke. *French. Letter Book, p. 219.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAVOY.

1699, July 4.—Congratulating her on the birth of her grandson. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1699, July 6. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter sent by the Marquis Ferrero. *French. Ibid. p. 221.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF SAVOY.

1699, July 6. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her letter sent by the Marquis Ferrero. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAVOY.

1699, July 6. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her letter sent by the Marquis Ferrero. *French. Ibid. p. 222.*

HENRY CONQUEST to SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

1699, July 6. St. Germains.—Receipt for 740 *livres 12 sols* on account of his Majesty's prize money, with a further receipt dated 5 Sept. for the like sum on the same account.

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1699, July 11. St. Germain en Laye.—“Ce n'est pas seulement la proximité du sang qui me fait prendre part à la juste douleur qui vous ressentez à la mort de la Duchesse Mazarin. J'entre de plus dans tous les sujets qui vous pouvez avoir de vous en affliger. Nous ne savons pas combien est grande la miséricorde de Dieu, et jusqu'on elle se peut étendre. C'est pourquoi nous ne devons pas y mettre des bornes, et d'ailleurs il est de nostre devoir dans tous les evenemens les plus facheux de nostre vie de nous soumettre et d'acquiescer à ce que Dieu aura ordonné. Ce sont là les vérités que nous devons non seulement

connoître, mais aussi les mettre en usage toutes les fois qu'il plaira à la Divine Providence de nous mettre à telles épreuves." . . . Letter Book, p. 222.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1699, July 18.—Expressing her pleasure at his assurances of the continuance of his friendship sent by Prince Vaini, who owes entirely to his own merit the attentions he has received from the Court of France, and whom she has charged on his return to Rome to assure the Cardinal of all her esteem for him. *French. Postscript in the Queen's own hand:* Though Prince Vaini has promised me to employ all his eloquence to express my gratitude for your generous charity to the poor subjects of the King, my lord, it seemed to me proper to send you in my own hand a thousand thanks to you for it, and also for your good will to procure some good thing for the Abbé Rizzini, who being a man of worth and much esteemed by me, I take on myself the obligation for everything you will do for him. Would that it had been in my power to procure greater honours for Prince Vaini, who certainly deserves them, and who has won here not my esteem only, but also that of the King, my lord, and of the Most Christian King. *Italian. Ibid. p. 223.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ROUEN.

1699, July 16. St. Germain en Laye.—Expressing her edification and thanks at his providing for the maintenance of three Irish young ladies, and his procuring for the bearer, Mr. Crabane, the means of following his vocation for the ecclesiastical life. *French. Ibid. p. 224.*

JAMES II. to JAMES THERRY, Athlone Herald.

1699, Aug. 18. St. Germain.—Warrant for examining the pedigree of Julian Campain, Seigneur de St. Julian, who desires to be authorized to bear the arms of the family of Campain in England, and, if he proves to be descended from them, to grant him the arms of that family with proper distinctions. *Entry Book 8, p. xcix.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1699, Aug. 18. St. Germain.—Similar warrant concerning Louis Matthias Becquet, Seigneur de Beffe, and Pierre Thomas Becquet, Seigneur de Moulin le Compte, who claim to be descended from the family of the Becquets in England. *Ibid. p. xcix.*

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1699, Aug. 26.—He fears the King's sentiments towards himself may grow weaker, as he feels himself so unworthy of them, but trusts his inviolable loyalty to his Majesty will count for something with him, praising the Lord for keeping his Majesty always in complete dependence on His will. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF NOTRE DAME DE BONNE NOUVELLE.

1699, Aug. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—I am sorry to learn young Wier's bad conduct, and the trouble he has given you, but am much edified that your charity is not disheartened, and thank you for wishing me to send another in his place. The bearer, young Dempsey, is son of Col. Dempsey, who distinguished himself highly by his zeal and loyalty, and who was killed in the service of the King, my lord. *French. Letter Book, p. 224.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF ST. OUEN AT ROUEN.

1699, Aug. 27.—Thanking him for his willingness to provide for the maintenance and education of a young Irish gentleman, and adding that he, whom she has ordered to be sent to him, is son of Lord Brittas, who is of distinguished rank, and suffered much for his religion and his loyalty to the King. *French. Ibid. p. 225.*

JAMES II.

1699, Sept. 3.—Certificate that Sir Terence Macdermot, being Lord Mayor of Dublin, when the King was there, discharged the duties of his office with much zeal and fidelity, and that, having come over to France after the battle of Aughrim, his faithful attachment to the interests of the King has caused him very considerable losses in Ireland, in the island of Montserrat and elsewhere. *French. Entry Book 3, p. ci.*

JAMES II.

1699, Sept. 7. St. Germains.—Certificate that Morgan Price served in his army in Ireland as captain and major, and having gone to England with the King's leave on his private affairs, he was banished for having been in the King's service. *French. Ibid. p. cii.*

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL DE COISLIN.

1699, Sept. 7.—Your charity in being willing to put a young Irishman in place of the one, who had to be sent away for his misconduct obliges me to thank you. The bearer, whom I have ordered to be sent to you is the son of Mr. Bourke, who died a captain in the French service, a gentleman of proved worth and loyalty. *French. Letter Book, p. 225.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1699, Sept. 17. Fontainebleau.—Acknowledging with congratulations his letter of 28 Aug., announcing the birth of his son. *French. Entry Book 3, p. lx.*

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1699, Sept. 28.—Expressing his regret at not hearing more frequently from him, and assuring him of the continuance of his prayers for himself, for the Queen and the Royal family, with some religious reflections. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1699, Oct. 8.—Condoling with him on the death of his sister, the Duchess Dowager of Modena. *French. Letter Book, p. 226.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF PALESTRINA.

1699, Oct. 1.—Two letters condoling with them on the death of their aunt, the Duchess Dowager of Modena. *French. Ibid. pp. 226, 227.*

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1699, Oct. 10.—Your Majesty will excuse my giving an account of the course which has had to be taken regarding the Abbé de St. Jacques, who had the honour of speaking to you the last time you came here. His relations, his monks and even the bishop have written and urged him so earnestly to put his affairs in order and to pay the debts he has contracted that he has been obliged to submit to their importunity. He leaves with a firm resolution to return, and to finish what he has begun, being convinced it is the will of God that he should finish his life in the monastery of La Trappe, and do penance there the rest of his days. I can assure your Majesty he has lived there with so much edification, that he has neither done nor said anything that could be blamed. I throw myself at your Majesty's feet to beg of you the continuance of your accustomed acts of kindness. *French.*

JAMES II.

1699, Oct. 17. St. Germains.—Warrant appointing John Stafford Howard, Comptroller of the Household, Robert Strickland, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, Henry Conquest, Sir William Ellis and Thomas Sheridan to be Commissioners of the Household. *Entry Book 3, p. lxi.*

JAMES II. to DOM PEDRO, KING OF PORTUGAL.

1699, Oct. 18. St. Germains.—Condoling with him on the death of his Queen. *Latin. Ibid. p. lx.*

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1699, Oct. 18. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Innocentio Fede to be Master of the Music of the Chapel Royal, with similar warrant, dated 22 Oct., for the said Fede to be master of his Majesty's private music. *Ibid. p. cii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF BAYEUX.

1699, Oct. 20.—Being informed of his kind willingness to give a pension of 300 *livres* to a family, subjects of the King, her lord, whom she shall recommend, she has thrown her eyes on that of the bearer, Mr. Heagerty, an Irishman, who has served as captain, and has suffered and lost much for his loyalty. *French. Letter Book, p. 228.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF COUTANCES.

1699, Oct. 23.—Thanking him for his charity in being willing to give a pension of 300 *livres* for the relief of the subjects of the King, which she has ordered to be given to a person of distinguished merit who has suffered and lost much in this revolution. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF ST. GERMAIN DES PREZ.

1699, Oct. 23.—Thanking him for his charity in being willing to give a pension of 150 *livres* for the relief of the King's poor subjects, which she has ordered to be given to a person of worth, who has suffered and lost much for his religion. *French. Ibid. p. 229.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE VAINI.

1699, Oct. 27.—I have received with joy your letter informing me of your arrival at Rome, and your audience of the Pope. The charities his Holiness has so liberally dispersed among the subjects of the King, my lord, have been a great consolation to us in our inability to assist them in their pressing necessities. *French. Postscript in the Queen's own hand.* I thank you particularly for all you have done for the Abbé Rizzini, and beg you to continue your efforts for a person I esteem so much, and who is really estimable. I beg you to give a thousand compliments from me to Cardinal Barberini. *Italian. Ibid. p. 227.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF ST. FLORENCE AT SAUMUR.

1699, Nov. 5.—Thanking him for his charity in undertaking to provide for the maintenance and education of a young gentleman, one of the King's subjects, who shall be sent by her. The bearer, Mr. O'Sullivan, whom she has chosen, belongs to an Irish family distinguished both by its antiquity, and by the great possessions they have lost for their religion and their loyalty to their lawful sovereign. *French. Ibid. p. 229.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF CAHORS.

1699, Nov. 7.—Thanking him for having for some time past undertaken the care of Mr. Blake, an Irish gentleman, and procured him the means of following the vocation God has given him

for an ecclesiastical life, who is the more deserving of his compassion, because he is of an old family, and has lost considerable property for his religion and his loyalty to his king. *French. Letter Book*, p. 230.

ARMAND JEAN, late ABBÉ DE LA TRAPPE, to JAMES II.

1699, Nov. 12.—I am sure your Majesty will allow me to express my joy at your return from Fontainebleau in perfect health, and at that of the Queen being completely re-established. I have just learned with much pleasure that the King has granted your Majesty the Abbey of the Benedictines at Montmartre. I do not doubt that the Princess you have chosen and presented to the King to fill that place, will acquit herself with dignity, and that primitive piety may be seen to flourish there again to the edification of the whole Church.

Postscript, stating that an honest man, who is capable, intelligent and rich, has requested him to speak to his Majesty that he may be engaged to give his services to the Abbess of Montmartre in all that concerns the temporal affairs of her house. He does it disinterestedly, desiring neither salary nor perquisites. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ DE ST. VINCENT.

1699, Nov. 20.—Thanking him for his charity in undertaking the care, maintenance and education of a young Irish gentleman. Young Ryan, who ought to be sent you, is the more deserving of your charity, as he is the son of a gentleman, who suffered much in that revolution for his religion and his loyalty to his king. *French. Letter Book*, p. 230.

JAMES II.

1699, Nov. 26. St. Germains.—Certificate that he has been informed by several persons of quality of Ireland, whom he knows to be worthy of credit, that Mademoiselle Jeanne Macarty, now at Lisbon, is descended from the ancient house of the Macartys, and is connected with the principal lords of that house. He is the more willing to grant this declaration of her nobility as three of her brothers have been slain in his service. *French. Entry Book 3, p. c.*

JAMES II.

1699, Nov. St. Germains.—Certificate that the bearer, Francis Scott, is descended from a noble family of Scotland, being brother of the Earl of Tarras, that he has been Ensign-Colonel in the Scotch regiment of Buchan, where he did good service in the last revolution in England, that he has since served in the King's troops in France, and has always behaved as a good officer, and finally that God has granted him the grace of conversion to the Catholic faith. *French. Ibid.*

**QUEEN MARY to FATHER CLOCHE, General of the
Dominicans.**

1699, Dec. 1.—I am informed that, though you very obligingly concurred in my recommendation in favour of Miss Jeanne MacCarty, and though I was assured your approval was sufficient to cause her to be received as a nun in the Convent of Irish Dominican nuns “du bon succez” near Lisbon, nevertheless difficulties are made about admitting her, the Superior of that convent pretending she cannot do it without a decree of his Holiness or of the Congregation of the Regulars. This obliges me to beg you to continue to that lady all the good offices you can. She belongs to one of the oldest families in Ireland, her zeal is not a bit abated by the length of her journey, and she is arrived at Lisbon, where she is much afflicted at the obstacles she finds to her admission. *French. Letter Book, p. 231.*

QUEEN MARY to PRINCE LUDOVICO PICO.

1699, Dec. 22.—Thanking him for his letter, and expressing her joy that by his care, peace and tranquillity are restored in his House, and that he finds himself in a post worthy of his merit. *French. Ibid.*

WILLIAM VIARD.

1699.—Testimonials that Thomas Sheridan has obtained in Rhetoric the first prize for “*soluta oratio*” and the second for “*stricta*.” *Latin.*

JAMES II.

1700, Jan. 2. St. Germain.—Declaration that Luke Comerford is a gentleman, the issue of parents of gentle blood in Ireland. *French. Entry Book 8, p. ciii.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF PALESTRINA.

1700, Jan. 4.—Congratulating him on the birth of the Prince, his son. *French. Letter Book, p. 234.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1700, Jan. 4.—Congratulating him on the birth of the eldest son of the Prince of Palestrina. *French. Ibid. p. 235.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AUTUN.

1700, Jan. 11.—According to the charitable promise you have made me, who has been confirmed by your nephew, the Abbé Roquette, I am sending you two young gentlemen, for whose maintenance and education you have kindly undertaken to provide. Both are worthy objects of your compassion. The bearer, young Sullivan, is of one of the oldest families in Ireland,

which has suffered much in this revolution, and young Pierpoint is of a good English family, which has been banished for its loyalty. *French. Letter Book*, p. 235.

QUEEN MARY to FATHER FRASSAN, Warden of the Great Convent of the Cordeliers at Paris.

1700, Jan. 20.—I am asked by my chaplain, Father Naish, a Recolet, to recommend to you the bearer, Father Thomas Bourke, an Irishman, belonging to the same order, to succeed Father Joseph O'Bryan, who has finished his course of theology in your convent. *French. Ibid.* p. 236.

JOHN CARYLL.

1700, Jan. 31. St. Germains.—Certificate that John and Thomas Lyons, Irishmen and professors of the Catholic faith, have served with credit for 12 years in Ireland and France under Col. Dominick Sheldon, that they have been discharged at the recent muster of the armies of the Most Christian King, and that being banished for their loyalty, they cannot return home. *Latin. Entry Book 3*, p. civ.

JAMES II.

1700, Feb. 3. St. Germains.—Declaration similar to that to Comerford, calendared *ante*, p. 145, in favour of Mr. Thomas O'Clary, of Fedan in Tipperary. Noted as solicited by Mr. Nihill. *French. Ibid. p. ciii.*

JAMES II.

1700, Feb. 4. St. Germains.—Declaration that Mr. James Fagan, native of the County of Dublin, now residing at Bordeaux, is a gentleman, and is descended in a direct line from the noble and ancient family of the Fagans of Feltrum in Ireland. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF SENS.

1700, Feb. 15.—Thanking him for giving a living to Mr. Fitz Simon, an Irish priest. *French. Letter Book*, p. 236.

JOHN CARYLL.

1700, Feb. 24.—St. Germains.—Certificate that John Carroll and Daniel Macevoy, Irishmen, and professors of the Catholic faith, have served with credit for 12 years both in their own country and in France, and were discharged at the last muster of the armies of the Most Christian King, and that being banished for their loyalty, they cannot return home. *Latin. Entry Book, 3, p. civ.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP AND DUKE OF LANGRES.

1700, Feb. 28.—Recommending to his protection Miss Maghaully, for whom he had the kindness four years ago to procure the continuance of the pension his Chapter was giving her, who intends to go to live at Langres, where with that pension and with what the Queen gives her in addition, she hopes to be able to live more comfortably than at St. Germain. *French. Letter Book*, p. 287.

JAMES II.

1700, March 1. St. Germain.—Certificate that John Osland, an English gentleman, served faithfully as Major of Dragoons in his army in Ireland, and that he has since served in his troops in France, and has behaved on every occasion as a very good officer, that he is a good Catholic and has suffered much for his religion, and that he dares not return to his own country from which he has been banished for the Catholic faith and for his loyalty. *French. Entry Book 3, p. cv.*

JAMES II.

1700, March 15. St. Germain.—Certificate that Louis Matthew Becquet, Seigneur de Beffe, and Peter Thomas Becquet, Seigneur de Moulin le Comte, his brother, now living in Flanders, are descended from the noble family of Becquets in England, and are therefore of gentle descent. *Latin. Noted as solicited by Mr. Nihill. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1700, March 17. St. Germain.—Certificate that Bartholomew Morrogh, now living in Spain, is descended from a family of gentle blood in the County of Cork. *Latin. Noted as solicited by and delivered to Mr. Waters. Ibid. p. cvi.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TOURNAY.

1700, April 17.—Being informed of his willingness to provide for the maintenance and education of a young Irish gentleman to be presented to him from her, she has ordered the son of Mr. Plunket, who has suffered much for his religion and loyalty, to be sent to him. *French. Letter Book*, p. 238.

QUEEN MARY to ROBERT STRICKLAND, Vice-Chamberlain of her Household.

1700, April 19. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing Count Carlo Molza to be a Gentleman Usher of her Privy Chamber. *Entry Book 3, p. cvii.*

JAMES II. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1700, May 5. St. Germain.—Acknowledging his letter of 6 April, which announced the death of his son, and condoling with him. *French. Ibid. p. lxiii.*

JAMES II.

1700, May 8. St. Germain.—Declaration that Nicholas Geraldin, son of Nicholas, now living at St. Malo, comes of the ancient and noble family of the Geraldines of Gurtins, co. Kilkenny, which is descended from the very ancient and noble family of the Geraldines, Earls of Desmond, as appears by a letter of the late Duke of Ormonde and by a genealogy of the Geraldines drawn up by Richard Carny, Ulster King of Arms. Noted as solicited by and delivered to Mr. Denis Carny. *Latin. Entry Book 3, p. cvii.*

JAMES II.

1700, May 10. St. Germain.—Declaration that William O'Brien of Tullo Garnony, and Cross, co. Limerick, is the son of Terence O'Brien and Elizabeth Power, who were Catholics, and is descended from the noble family of the O'Briens of Cuonagh in the same county. *Latin. Ibid. p. cix.*

QUEEN MARY to the NUNCIO TO FRANCE.

1700, May 25.—Congratulating him on his appointment to the Nunciature. *French. Letter Book, p. 237.*

MEGRETS, Head of the Jesuit College of Louis-le-Grand.

1700, May 29.—Testimonial that Thomas Sheridan has obtained this volume as the second prize for Latin “*soluta oratio*” in the first class. Printed, to be pasted into the prize.

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1700, [May ?]—Condoling with him on the death of his eldest son, and hoping he will soon be granted another, to alleviate his grief. *French. Letter Book, p. 234.*

JAMES II.

1700, June 2. St. Germain.—Declaration that William Bourke of Ireland is a gentleman and the issue of parents of gentle birth of the same Kingdom. *French. Entry Book 3, p. cx.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF ST. PAUL.

1700, June 2.—I have been informed by Monsr. Ronchi, my almoner, that you will kindly receive the young lady he has proposed to you on your kind offer of taking one from me. Mr. O'Byrne, her father, who will escort her to you and deliver you this letter, is a gentleman of very good family in Ireland, who has lost his property for his religion and loyalty. I hope you will be satisfied with his daughter. I shall be no less obliged to you for this last act of charity than for that you showed to Miss Butler. *French. Letter Book, p. 238.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF MONACO.

1700, June 8.—The Ursulines at Rome being founded by my mother, I have always had for them a particular consideration, and being informed that the Minimes of the Trinità di Monte are building a house which will obstruct the light to their school if built too high, I beg you to employ your good offices with these good Fathers to find an expedient which will suit the one party without prejudicing the other. *French. Letter Book, p. 239.*

QUEEN MARY to ROGER NORTH, her Attorney-General.

1700, June 12. St. Germains.—Warrant for a grant to Robert Strickland, her late Vice-Chamberlain, of the office of Treasurer and Receiver General of all her rents and revenues. *Entry Book 3, p. cx.*

JOHN CARVILL.

1700, June 14. St. Germains.—Certificate that the bearer, James Axton, is English by birth, a loyal subject to the King, and a good Catholic, and that he has left his country for his religion and taken refuge in France, where he only asks permission to continue to work at his trade of weaver at Paris, where he has already worked for several years, without giving cause of complaint to anybody. *French.* Noted, as solicited by Dr. Betham, in order to procure Mons^r. Argenson's protection to the said Axton, that he might continue his trade in Paris without molestation. *French. Entry Book 3, p. cxii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1700, June 19.—“Sur ce qu'on m'a représenté, que si l'abbesse des Benedictines Irlandoises d'Ypres venoit à mourir, ce couvent seroit en tres grand danger d'estre entierement aneanty, j'ay crû qu'on pouvoit trouver un milieu sur les propositions qui vous ont esté faittes, d'admettre à la profession les quatre novices, qui seroit d'en recevoir deux, dont les dotes se trouveront établies dans peu d'annees, y ayant déjà 2,000 *livres* sur l'Hotel de Ville de Paris destinez à cet effet, outre 1,000 *livres* que je leur donneray tous les ans, aussi longtemps que Dieu m'en donnera les moyens, jusqu'à ce que ces deux dotes, et celles des deux autres novices, qui pourront cependant vivre dans la communauté, soient remplies. Je ne vous propose cecy que par forme d'expedient, et je prendray sur moy toute l'obligation de ce que vous ferez en faveur de ces pauvres banies, et persecutées pour la religion, auxquelles ce seroit un surcroit d'affliction extreme de perdre le seul établissement qu'elles ont au monde.” *Letter Book, p. 241.*

JAMES II. to PETER MARTIN, Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland,
JOHN YALDEN and DANIEL DORAN.

1700, June [25]. St Germains.—Ordering them to examine the accounts of Sir W. Waldegrave, the King's first physician, and Henry Conquest, two of the executors of the late Lord

Waldegrave, and to report if any effects are in their hands that ought to be applied as assets for payment of the French creditors of the deceased, in order to preserve, if possible, the plate and household goods devised by him to his relict from being applied, as otherwise they ought to be, to the satisfaction of the said creditors, pursuant to the sentences obtained by them against the said Sir W. Waldegrave. *Entry Book 3, p. cxi.*

**QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR and the NUNS OF
ST. FRANCIS AT GOURNAY.**

1700, June 28.—The charity of Monsr. le Baube in wishing to place two Irish young ladies of my choice to be nuns in your nunnery has made me turn my eyes to the bearers, Miss Plunket and Miss Hacquet (Hacket) who will be conducted to you. Both are of good families which have suffered much for their religion and loyalty. Their good conduct in the community from which I have taken them induces me to recommend them, and to hope they will persevere in the vocation it has pleased God to give them. *French. Letter Book, p. 239.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF BORGO SAN DONINO.

1700, July 5.—Congratulating him on his nomination to the episcopate. *French. Ibid. p. 240.*

JAMES II.

1700, July 10. St. Germains.—Certificate that Catherine Fitzgerald, wife of Etienne Simon, Sieur du Bourg, is descended on her father's side from the very ancient and noble family of Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, and on her mother's from the noble family of the Magraths. *French.* Noted, as solicited by herself, and granted on the attestations of the Archbishop of Tuam, Lords Clare, Brittas, and Enniskillen, three priests, Dr. Lehy and Therry. With note at foot that this certificate being lost, it was renewed 22 Oct. at the earnest solicitation of the said Catherine Fitzgerald, who represented her great necessity to have her being a gentlewoman attested by his Majesty. *Entry Book 3, p. cxii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AGDE.

1700, July 12.—Thanking him for his charity in providing for the maintenance and education of young Morphy and Hankinson, whose parents have suffered much, and lost all for their religion and loyalty. *French. Letter Book, p. 240.*

**QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE NUNS OF
ST. CLARE AT DINANT.**

1700, July 12.—Thanking them for receiving into their community and admitting to the noviciate Miss Dwyer, an Irish girl, from their charitable compassion at the condition to which it has pleased God to reduce her and her family by the revolution in Ireland. *French. Ibid.*

The EARL OF MIDDLETON.

1700, July 15.—Certificate by order of the King that Thomas Browne has served in the regiment of Douglas, and that he has seen certificates that he was wounded in Treves, while doing his duty, in the left arm and has lost the use of it, and that he has always behaved as a loyal subject of his Britannic Majesty. *French. Entry Book 3, p. lxiv.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VERDUN.

1700, July 24.—Thanking him for his charity to Mrs. Bourke, an Irish lady, who has retired to his diocese, while her husband is in the army, and begging him to continue it. *Letter Book, p. 250.*

The EARL OF MIDDLETON.

1700, July 28. St. Germain.—Certificate that Patrick Hicky, now living in the Rue St. Marguerite, Fauxbourg St. Germain, left Ireland with the Irish troops at the capitulation of Limerick, and came to France in hope of enjoying there the protection granted by the Most Christian King to the loyal subjects of his Britannic Majesty. *French. Entry Book 3, p. lxiv.*

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1700, Aug. 2. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Francis Plowden to be Comptroller of the Household. *Ibid. p. lxv.*

JAMES II.

1700, Aug. 2. St. Germain en Laye.—Power to Mr. Plowden, Comptroller, and to Mr. Strickland, the Queen's Treasurer, to receive at the Royal Treasury at Paris the 50,000 *livres* each month for the expenses of the Royal Household. *Ibid. p. lxiv.*

JAMES II. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1700, Aug. 4. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Dominick Sheldon and William Dickeson (Dicconson) under-governors to the Prince of Wales, and Charles Leyburne, Thomas Sakvill and Sir John Gifford, Bart., Grooms of the Bed-chamber. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE OF MONACO.

1700, Aug. 9.—Condoling with him on the death of his daughter, the Duchesse d' Usez, of which she had been informed by his letter of 6 July, and thanking him for what he has done in favour of the Ursulines, being much edified at the regard the good Minime Fathers have had for them on his account. *French. Letter Book, p. 241.*

JAMES II. to ROBERT POWER, King's Counsel.

1700, Aug. 14. St. Germain.—Warrant for a patent constituting Francis Plowden, Comptroller of the Household, Henry Conquest, Sir William Ellis, Thomas Sheridan, and Sir Richard Bulstrode, Commissioners of the Household. *Entry Book 3, p. lxvi.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF SOISSONS.

1700, Aug. 16.—Thanking him for his kindness to Denis O'Leary, an Irish priest, professor in theology at Soissons. *French. Letter Book, p. 242.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1700, Aug. 18.—I have ordered the bearer, Miss Bourke, to be sent to fill the second place you have had the charity to give to two Irish young ladies to be educated for two years at a convent in your diocese. She is the daughter of Col. Bourke, who has suffered much in this revolution and is of an old and good family. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household.

1700, Aug. 23. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Henry Conquest to be Clerk of the Green Cloth. *Entry Book 3, p. lxviii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VERDUN.

1700, Aug. 31.—The charities I am informed you bestow on several subjects of the King, my lord, induce me to recommend to you the bearer, Mrs. Fitz Gerald, as a most deserving object of your compassion, as much on account of her personal merit, being of an old and good family, as because her husband has suffered much in this revolution, and in consequence of the reducement of the army is unable to support his very numerous family. *French. Letter Book, p. 243.*

JAMES II.

1700, Aug. 31. St. Germain.—Certificate that Paul Leonard, now living in Spain, is the son of parents of gentle birth of co. Waterford. *Latin.* Noted as granted on the attestations of Sir Andrew Lee, Col. Power, Capt. Fr. Grant, Counsellor Robert Power and Therry, and delivered to Mr. Waters. *Entry Book 3, p. cxiv.*

CERTIFICATES.

1700, Sept. 1.—In the same form as the preceding in favour of Stephen, of Cadiz, the eldest brother of the said Paul Leonard, whose birth was attested by Lords Slane, Clare, Brittas and Enniskillen, and Therry, and of Nicholas Aylward, of Port St. Marie in Spain, whose birth was attested by Lords Brittas and Enniskillen, Col. Power, Capt. Fr. Grant and Therry. *Minutes. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1700, Sept. 1. St. Germain.—Certificate that Catherine Macarty, at present in a convent at Nancy, is of gentle birth, and is descended from the ancient and gentle family of the Macarty Reaghs in co. Cork. *French. Ibid. p. cxiii.*

JAMES II.

1700, Sept. 1. St. Germain.—Certificate that Cornelius O'Sullivan, formerly a foot captain in the King's troops in Ireland, afterwards a reformed officer in the same troops in France, and now of the Duke of Lorraine's Body Guard, is a gentleman descended from the ancient and gentle family of O'Sullivan More in Rosecommon. *French. Entry Book 3, p. cxiii.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF LE MANS.

1700, Sept. 6.—Being informed that the rumours circulated to the disadvantage of Mrs. Cooke have reached even your ears, and may cause some obstacle to carrying out your charitable intentions to her daughter, whom you have placed in the Abbaye du Pré, I believed I ought to write you this letter to say that I am informed on good authority that she is a good lady, and that her husband died in the service as major of a regiment of the King, my lord. I do not doubt these assurances will dissipate all the suspicions calumny may have caused. *French. Letter Book, p. 243.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF RONCHEREY, at Angers.

1700, Sept. 11.—Thanking her for the obligations Miss Macnamara is under to her, since she has been in her nunnery, of which the Queen is the more sensible because her father served as major in the King's troops with much zeal and loyalty, has suffered much in this revolution, and is a gentleman of an old and good family. *French. Ibid. p. 244.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1700, Sept. 18.—You promised me so obligingly four years ago on the request I made you for a canonry in your cathedral for Mr. Michel, a priest of that diocese, that you would give him one of those which should thereafter become vacant, being engaged for those then vacant, that I doubt not you will give that good ecclesiastic one of the two now vacant in your church. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the VICE-LEGATE OF AVIGNON.

1700, Sept. 22.—Congratulating him on his appointment to that office. *French. Ibid. p. 245.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1700, Sept. 22.—Thanking him for his generosity in being willing to admit into his household Mr. Bourke, the young gentleman who will deliver him this letter, being the more interested in him because Lord Brittas, his father, is to be commended no less for his services and the loss of all his property in this revolution, than for his birth, as he belongs to one of the

oldest and most distinguished families of that kingdom, and thanking him at the same time for all his other charities that she hears of towards the subjects of the King, her lord. *French. Letter Book, p. 245.*

JAMES II.

1700, Sept. 25. St. Germains.—Certificate that Edmond Barry, formerly a foot captain in the king's troops in Ireland, and afterwards lieutenant in his regiment of Guards in France is a gentleman descended from the ancient and noble family of the Earls of Barrymore, co. Cork. Noted as solicited by and delivered to Mr. Barry, the King's page. *French. Entry Book 3, p. cxv.*

JAMES II.

1700, Sept. St. Germains.—Certificate that Peter Hanley, formerly a capt.-lieutenant in the King's troops in Ireland, afterwards a reformed officer in the same troops in France, and now of the Duke of Lorraine's Body Guard, is a gentleman, the son of gentle parents in Roscommon. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE VISITATION AT MONTELIMAR.

1700, Nov. 3.—Thanking her for receiving into her nunnery as a pensioner, Miss Ryan, an Irish lady, who is a worthy object of their compassion, her father being a gentleman who has served well and suffered much in the revolution in Ireland. *French. Letter Book, p. 246.*

JAMES II.

1700, Nov. 5. St. Germains.—Certificate that John Coyle, now living at Paris, is the legitimate son of parents of gentle birth, Eugene Coyle and Catherine Barnewall, Catholics, and is descended from the gentle family of Coyle in Connaught, and that he and his father, for their religion and loyalty, suffered the loss of all their property in their native country, and followed the King to France, where they served with credit in the army of the Most Christian King, till the said Eugene fell in action. *Latin. Noted as solicited by and delivered to Mr. Bancks. Entry Book 3, p. cxv.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DELPHINO.

1700, Nov. 15.—I am very sensible of your obliging letter, informing me of your arrival at Bresse. You had scarcely shown yourself to the flock Divine Providence has entrusted to you, when you have had to return to Rome to elect a new Pope. I

pray that he may be a worthy successor to Innocent XII., whose goodwill to ourselves and charities to our poor subjects give us just reason to regret him. *French. Letter Book, p. 246.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1700, Nov. 15.—Recommending to him Mrs. Turret, an English lady, who lives in the country on the outskirts of St. Omer, and likewise Father Sudcot, an English Benedictine, who lives with her. *French. Ibid. p. 247.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1700, Nov. 27.—Thanking him for his obliging answer to her letter on behalf of the poor Benedictine nuns at Ypres, and for all he kindly wishes to do for them, hoping that Providence will help his zeal, and regarding as a good augury, that the four nuns of Pontoise, who will deliver him this, and whom she recommends to him, as well as those already under his protection, have all the qualities needed to restore order and regularity in that house. *French. Ibid.*

[The ABBÉ RIZZINI to the DUKE OF MODENA.]

[1700, December.]—I was last Thursday at St. Germain with the Nuncio, who brought with him to present to his Britannic Majesty the holograph letter of the Pope on his election, which (as I advised in previous letters) being conceived in the most beautiful terms of paternal love drew more from the heart than from the eyes of his Majesty tears of tenderness, with plain signs of his inexpressible joy, at the elevation of so excellent a person, whom he infinitely esteemed while he was Cardinal, and now regarded as one of the worthiest successors of St. Peter, and one of the most watchful and unwearied pastors of God's flock.

After his audience and after serious discourses with their Majesties together concerning present affairs, which are so great, memorable and important, and likewise on the fresh dangers in Italy, since the Princes would not all agree, as it was hoped they would, in order to prevent them, and as it is not doubted that Venice may be the first to give a wholesome example of it, I was admitted alone to the feet of their Majesties and was then called aside by the Queen. Her Majesty began by saying that she always found herself owing an answer to your Most Serene Highness, not without showing that she wondered at the delay, though caused by legitimate impediments. I, however, seeing the field was open for me to enter into the affairs, began by stating the fixed determination of your Highness to do everything that might be agreeable or advantageous to her Majesty, and, that far from demanding what might be disagreeable to her, you had ordered me on the contrary to avoid carefully using any unpleasant importunity, requesting her to be assured of the promptness with which your Highness would endeavour to satisfy her Majesty,

within the limits of what is possible and with a reasonable allowance of time. She replied kindly that she had desired to be able to treat with me of the said particular, protesting above all things, that were she in a different condition, it would cause her infinite joy to make sacrifices to the very warm affection she feels for her paternal house and especially for the person of your Highness, but that at present every reason dictated that she should deprive herself of such a satisfaction.

From these and the like sentiments I could understand that her slowness in replying proceeded from the natural repugnance she has to enter into a discussion of interests, especially with those of her own blood, never being able sufficiently to represent the temper of the magnanimous heart of her Majesty, and of her too great disinterestedness to everyone, but that in the unfortunate situation by which her constancy has long been tried, such repugnance of hers has become greater from the necessity which she appeared to have of saying in her reply to your Highness, that your proposal was not proportional to the tenor of the pretensions presented to you in the letter of 21 July last.

Continuing the conversation, she reflected on the difference there was between the disposition of the will in her favour and that in favour of the Most Serene Duchess Margaret, the latter being expressly precluded from being disputed, that it extended to small things, and also how it had been made gratuitous, since she understood that she ought to be fully satisfied both with the arbitration of the marriage portion, and about the other stipulations about the marriage portion, but, as regarded her Majesty, it was natural to believe that the testator, dying childless and having an only and a beloved sister, would have kept her before his eyes, since she was in the utmost ill-fortune and therefore deserving to be distinguished from anyone else in his final dispositions.

I might have replied that if one considered that the person entrusted with the testator's intentions was as little fond of the Queen, the sister, as of the Duchess, the consort, one might infer that the testator's intention might likewise have been to make both equal without distinction. But applying myself to the most essential part of the question, which turns precisely on the uncertainty of the testator's intention, there being so many reasons for not depending on the suspicious statement of the person with whom the will was deposited, I humbly represented that in similar cases of controverted pretensions about ambiguous interests which cannot be settled, people usually, with equity for their guide, take a middle way to arrive at a compromise, that the offers of your Highness tended that way, and that she would perhaps find some proportion, if she regarded the inability of the House from the calamities and oppressions it had suffered and from the unavoidable occasions for continued and profuse expenditure, besides the dangers of fresh ruinous contingencies, if there should indeed be a change in Italy. I did not omit to add at length that if her Majesty had been much pitied by the late Duke, her brother, the pity of your Highness would be much more effectual, as you, notwithstanding the straits of the house, had completed the

payment of the marriage portion, and were ready also to give consent to the other claims. Her Majesty most graciously accepted my assertions as true, and with signs of much gratitude, professing her indelible obligations, and opening her mind ingenuously, said that she did not take to heart the more or less that might come to her by her brother's dispositions, but that she had not power to settle it by the declaration of the depository, which declaration would have followed from his own vindication, in acting in a matter which did not concern herself alone, but which had consequences for others, that is for the King, her husband, and her children, so that using her own judgement in the dark in an agreement she might be blamed for too great easiness in yielding ; and the more so that coming to touch on the point of the renunciation, there are now many well-known examples in the world contrary to the validity of similar acts.

To all this, I, venerating the candour of her Majesty's sentiments and admiring her generous inclinations towards the person of your Highness, made no reply, except that the origins, motives and circumstances of renunciations are not always the same, so that they cannot all be invalidated, but that, however that might be, I would give an exact account to your Highness of the result of the examination made with me of the reasons on one side and the other, which in substance reduces itself to the great difficulty her Majesty has not only in making a decision but in asking advice, because of the certainty that her claims have been estimated to extend far beyond what her Majesty had ever thought ; wherefore I venture to suggest that it is extremely important for your Highness to settle this difference with her Majesty, employing such arguments as may influence her to that course, profiting by her natural equity and moderation, and not to allow that in the course of time, her present claims remaining alive in her descendants should be rigorously pressed, and that with usury, to the very grave injury of the House. *Draft. Italian.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1701, Jan. 8.—“Je suis bien persuadée de la sincérité des bons souhaits que vous me faites dans vostre lettre du 7 Dec. dernier, et je conviens qu'il y a tout lieu d'espérer la fin de nostre affliction du concours merveilleux de l'union de la France et de l'Espagne, comme aussi de l'amitié et de la bonne volonté de nostre nouveau Pontife, dont il nous a donné des assurances si obligantes. Le Roy, mon seigneur, est bien faché de ne pouvoir faire ce que Mons^r le Cardinal Cantelmo souhaite. Mr. Caryll vous en expliquera les raisons.”. *Letter Book p. 248.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS D'ESTE.

[1701?] Jan. 4.—Acknowledging his letter which begged her to ask from the King of Spain one of the twelve companies of cavalry of Milan for the Marquis de St. Martin, his son, and regretting she cannot do him that service, having made it a rule never to ask anything of this nature. Dated, probably by mistake, 1700. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1701, Jan. 4. St. Germains.—Certificate that Stephen Gillet served in the King's troops in England, as one of the Body Guard, and afterwards as ensign of infantry, and has since served in Ireland and France, and when in Scotland was made cornet of dragoons, and has always performed his duty well. *French. Entry Book 3, p. lxix.*

JAMES II.

1701, Jan. 5. St. Germains.—Appointment of Nestor Helme to be watchmaker to the King. With note that the same was renewed 24 April, 1702. *Ibid.*

JAMES II.

1701, Jan. 19. St. Germains.—Certificate that John O'Hanlon, now living at Paris, is the son of Edmund O'Hanlon and Honora Hodnett, both Irish of gentle birth. *Latin. Ibid. p. cxvi.*

JAMES II.

1701, Feb. 26.—Declaration of the pedigree of Thomas Drummond, second son of the Earl of Melfort, tracing back the descent of the family of Drummond to Maurice, the commander of the fleet in which Edgar Etheling with his mother Agatha and his sisters Margaret and Christina took refuge in Scotland, which Maurice was descended from a noble family in Hungary. *3 pages. Latin.* Noted as ante-dated by the King's order, 19 Aug., 1688, Whitehall, and sealed with the Scots signet. *Ibid. p. cxvii.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1701, March 8.—Your continual zeal for the King's service obliges me to thank you again, and particularly for the kind way in which you received the Duke of Berwick, which have given us a sensible pleasure. I hope, when you receive the papers relating to my affairs which Mr. Caryll has sent you, you will be able to give the necessary instructions to that Duke as to what is to be done about my claims on my uncle, the Duke of Modena. For the rest I resign myself to your cares and lights both in that affair, and in everything else that affects our interests. *French. Letter Book, p. 249.*

JAMES II. to the COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD *pro tempore.*

1701, March 24. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Christopher Chilton to be one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth. Ante-dated, 24 March, 1695. With note that by virtue thereof Mr. Chilton was sworn by Francis Plowden, Comptroller of the Household, 1701. *Entry Book 3, p. cxx.*

JAMES II. to LEWIS INESE, Almoner to the Queen, and Principal of the Scots College at Paris, and to his Successors in the Government thereof.

1701, March 24. St. Germain.—Whereas we are well assured that our original memoirs, written in our own hand, can be nowhere more safely kept than in our said College, where formerly several papers of our royal predecessors have been deposited and preserved by the great care and fidelity of those who have had the government of our said College, and whereas we have particular knowledge of your zeal, discretion and affection for us and our service, we have thought fit to charge you with all the foresaid original Memoirs as a testimony of our trust and confidence in you, and we do hereby authorise you to take into your care and custody these our said Memoirs to be preserved in the archives of our said College and to remain there as a lasting mark of our trust in you and our affection for our said College. *Entry Book 3, p. cxi.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL PAULUCCI.

1701, April 4.—I received your letter by the Duke of Berwick on the eve of our departure for the Baths of Bourbon, which prevented me from replying sooner. The sincere affection with which that Duke has declared you enter into all the King's interests, gives us ground to hope that the good will of the Holy Father, sustained by your good offices, will at a proper time and place produce happy results for our consolation. *French. Letter Book 3, p. 249.*

JAMES II. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household.

1701, June 28. St. Germain.—Warrants for swearing and admitting Harcourt Berkenhead and John Simpson to be Clerk of the Kitchen, and Yeoman of the Ewry respectively. *Entry Book 3, pp. lxix, lxx.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CANTELMO.

1701, July 11.—The compassion and charity you have shown in several instances to the King's subjects make me believe you will procure some assistance to a community of English nuns of the order of St. Clare at Gravelines, whose abbess has begged me to inform you of their extreme poverty. The bearer, Mr. Meredith, will explain to you more particularly the condition of these poor nuns. *French. Letter Book, p. 250.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE and DUCHESS OF SAVOY.

1701, July 18.—Congratulating them on the engagement of their daughter to the King of Spain. *French. Ibid. p. 251.*

JAMES II.

1701, July 20. St. Germains.—Certificate that John Ryan, captain in Lee's Irish regiment, is a gentleman descended from the Ryans of Glanogaha, Tipperary, a family that has been always Catholic and loyal. Noted as solicited by and delivered to Mr. Ryan, the priest. *Entry Book 3, p. cxxii.*

JAMES II. to ROBERT POWER, King's Counsel.

1701, July 20. St. Germains.—Warrant for a grant to Marie Gabriel Deaudibert de Lussan, wife of the Duke of Albemarle, to be a free denizen of England. *Ibid.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1701, July 22. St. Germains.—Warrant for a grant of the lands at Old and New Deal, Kent, formerly recovered from the sea, and now or late in the occupation of Henry Sidney or his undertenants, to Henry, Duke of Albemarle, in tail male, with remainder to James, Duke of Berwick, in tail male, at the yearly rent of 40*s.* a year, reserving power to charge the premises with 9,000*l.* sterling for the portion of Ignatia Fitz-James, the King's natural daughter. *Ibid. p. cxxiii.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE POPELL.

1701, Aug. 8.—Thanking him for his letter of 28 June, informing her of his happy return to Naples. *French. Letter Book, p. 251.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF HIERES.

1701, Aug. 13.—Expressing how sensible she is of her charity and consideration to Mademoiselle MacCarty, and also of the obligations that Mademoiselle is under to Mons^r. le Conseiller du petit Marest. *French. Ibid. p. 252.*

JAMES II.

1701, Aug. 17. St. Germains.—Certificate that Charles Russell, now living at Cadiz, is a gentleman, descended from the ancient and noble family of Russell, Earls of Bedford. *Latin. Entry Book 3, p. cxxv.*

JAMES II. to HENRY CONQUEST.

1701, Aug. St. Germains.—Warrant to pay bills relating to the Household, though signed only by Thomas Sheridan and Sir Richard Bulstrode, during the absence of Francis Plowden and Sir William Ellis, the other Commissioners of the Household. *Ibid. p. cxxvi.* Noted at foot, "This was the last warrant his late Majesty signed."

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1701, Sept. St. Germains.—Announcing the death of his father and his own resolution to follow in his footsteps.—His last charge to us on his death-bed will, we hope, never be forgotten by us,

namely, that we should always prefer the eternal salvation of our soul and the profession of the Roman Catholic faith to all transitory things and to all temporal advantages whatsoever.
Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 1.

JAMES III. to the KINGS OF SPAIN, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN and DENMARK.

1701, Sept. St. Germains.—Announcing the death of his father. *French. Ibid. pp. 2, 3.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS SPADA, CARPEGNA, D'ADDA, ASTALLI, ORSINI, MARESCOTTI, DE JANSON, SOUZA, and CORNARO.

1701, Sept. St. Germains.—On the same subject as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 4.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS PANCIATICI, BICHI, MORIGGIA, NORRIS, DELPHINO, ARCHINTO, ST. CLEMENTE, TANNARI, and COLOREDO, and to CARDINALS FRANCESCO BARBERINI, SANTA CROCE, BONCOMPAGNO, D'ASTI, GABRIELI, CENCI, RUDULOUIE (RODOLOVIC), DURAZZO, ST. CESARIO, NEGRONI, and SACRIPANTI, and to CARDINALS OTTOBONI, PAMPILIO, BARBARIGO, IMPERIALI, COSTAGUTI, RUBINI, SACCHETTI, NERLI, ALTIERI, and CARLO BARBERINI.

1701, Sept. St. Germains.—Three letters similar to the last. *French. Ibid. pp. 4, 5.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE VENDOSME.

1701, Oct. 1.—In reply to his letter of condolence on the death of the late King. *French. Letter Book, p. 252.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1701, Oct. 3.—Notwithstanding the overwhelming affliction she is in, she cannot let Mr. O'Donnell depart, who is going to be confessor to the Irish Benedictine nuns, without recommending him to the Bishop. She has charged him to assure the Bishop how sensible she is of his consideration and acts of kindness to that re-established community, and how obliged she is for the prayers he has had offered in his diocese during the late King's illness. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF SAVOY.

1701, Oct.—The overwhelming grief in which she was, when she received his letter informing her of the celebration of the marriage of his daughter to the King of Spain, could not prevent her from taking a keen interest in all the advantages he may hope from such a great alliance. *French. Ibid. p. 253.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF SAVOY.

1701, Oct. St. Germains.—To the same effect as the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAVOY.

1701, Oct.—To the same effect as the last two letters. *French. Letter Book, p. 254.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1701, Oct. 14.—During the few days Madame Caryll, abbess of the English Benedictine nuns at Dunkirk, has been here, she has spoken to me strongly of the great obligations she and her community are under to you, for which I must thank you, and at the same time beg you to continue your protection to them. She has also informed me of her wish to resign her office, the better to prepare for death, which from her weakness and age she considers to be near at hand, but she finds her nuns so averse to it that she cannot obtain their consent, without which and yours she is resolved to do nothing therein. She flatters herself, that if she can obtain their consent, you will concur with them. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF MONMOUTH AND MIDDLETON,
principal Secretary of State.

1701, Oct. 17. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting James Porter to be Vice-chamberlain of the Household. *Entry Book 4, p. 1.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the
Household.

1701, Oct. 17.. St. Germains.—Warrants for swearing and admitting the following persons to the following places:—

James, Duke of Perth,	Governour to the King.
Dominick Sheldon and William Dickeson,	Under-Governours to the King.
Richard Hamilton,	Master of the Robes.
Thomas Neville, Charles Leybourne, Thomas Sack- ville, Sir John Gifford, David Lloyd, Richard Bid- dulph, Sir Randell Macdon- nell, Richard Trevanion, Dudley Bagnell, Daniel MacDonnell, George Rat- tray, and Charles Booth,	Grooms of the Bedchamber.
Dennis Carney, John Ronchi, Thomas Wivell, and John Copley,	Gentlemen Ushers of the Presence.
Francis Plowden,	Comptroller of the Household.
John Stafford,	Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen.

Ibid. pp. 45-48 and 50-52.

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1701, Oct. 20. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Timothy Doyle and John Nash to be the King's messengers in ordinary, and riding messengers. *Entry Book 4, p. 54.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1701, Oct. 24. St. Germains.—Warrants for swearing and admitting the following persons to the following places:—

John Constable, First Physician in ordinary to the King.
Calahan Garvan, Physician to the Household. *Ibid. p. 53.*

JAMES III. to the COMPTROLLER.

1701, Oct. 24.—Warrant for Henry Conquest to be Clerk of the Green Cloth. Minute. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE JANSON.

1701, Oct. 24.—“Si ma douleur pouvoit recevoir quelque consolation, vostre lettre obligeante et pleine de compassion y contribueroit beaucoup. La main de Dieu s'est appesantie sur moy, j'adore ses jugemens avec une entiere soumission, et j'espere de sa misericorde que cette même main qui me chatie, me soutiendra. Aprez les preuves que vous avez donne au feu Roy. de vostre amitié et de vostre attachement, je suis persuadée que vous continuerez les mêmes sentimens pour le Roy mon fils, et qu'il n'est pas necessaire que je vous recommande ses interests.” *Letter Book, p. 255.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SPADA.

1701, Oct. 24.—To the same effect as the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1701, Oct. 24.—Thanking him for his letter of condolence on the death of the late king. *French. Ibid. p. 256.*

JAMES III.

1701, Oct. 26. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Henry Parry to be Clerk of the Kitchen in ordinary. *Entry Book 4, p. 55.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1701, Oct. 27. St. Germains—Warrant for swearing and admitting John Dutton, John Baggot, James Neagle, Thomas Higgins, James Symes, and Laurence Dupuy to be Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber. *Ibid. p. 49.*

WARRANTS.

1701, Oct. 29.—In the same form as that of 26 Oct. for each of the following persons to be:—

Harcourt Berkenhead,	Also Clerk of the Kitchen in ordinary.
Christopher Chilton,	Clerk of the Green Cloth.
Christopher Williams,	Yeoman of the Accompting House.
Patrick Owens,	Messenger of the Accompting House.
Humphrey Prescot,	Yeoman Baker.
Richard Pemberton,	Yeoman of the Pantry.
Charles Macartie,	Gentleman and Yeoman of the Wine Cellar.
John Read,	Yeoman Confectioner.
John Sympson,	Yeoman of the Ewry.
Francis Gautier,	Gentleman of the Buttery and Yeoman of the Chaundry.
Jeremiah Broomer,	Master Cook.
John de la Roche,	First Yeoman of the Mouth.
Thomas Fox,	Groom of the Privy Kitchen.
Matthew Creagh,	Child of the Privy Kitchen.
John Martinash,	Yeoman of the Larder.
James Menzies,	Yeoman of the Scullery.

Minutes. *Ibid. pp. 55, 56.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-chamberlain of the Household.

1701, Oct. 29. St. Germains.—Warrants for swearing and admitting Doctor John Betham to be Preceptor and Doctor John Ingleton to be Under-Preceptor to the King. *Ibid. p. 57.*

QUEEN MARY to JOHN STAFFORD, Vice-Chamberlain of her Household.

1701, Oct. 30.—Warrant for swearing and admitting the Duchess of Perth and the Countess of Almond to be Ladies of her Bedchamber in ordinary. *Entry Book 4, p. 1.*

Like WARRANTS by HER MAJESTY's directions.

[1701, Oct. 30?]—For Countess Molza, Lady Strickland, Mrs. Strickland, and Mrs. Biddulph	} to be Bedchamber Women.
For Mr. Crane, Mr. Hatcher, Count Molza, and Mr. Caryll	
For Guy Foster, Joseph Persico, Edmund Barry, and Matthew Turene	} to be Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber.
For Roger Strickland	
For Person, Battiste, Haywood, and Prieur	} to be Gentlemen Ushers of the Presence.
	to be Page of Honour.
	to be Pages of the Backstairs.

With note that all these and the other warrants of the Queen's servants were directed to Mr. Stafford, who swore all those of her Majesty's family, and was himself sworn by Mr. Porter by virtue of his Majesty's warrant of 17 Oct., directed to Mr. Porter and countersigned by the Earl of Middleton, and entered in his Entry Book. *Entry Book 4, p. 2.*

JAMES III. to NORBERTUS ROETTIER, one of the Engravers General for the Mint in England.

1701, Oct. 31. St.Germain.—Warrant for making and engraving the Great Seal for the Kingdom of England. With note that the like warrants for making the Great Seals for Scotland and Ireland were dated 15 Oct., 1702. *Ibid. p. 61.*

JAMES III.

1701, Nov. 4. St. Germains.—Declaration, that, whereas it is his intention that the ceremonial, forms and customs of the Court and Household should be truly observed and practised, as in the times of his royal ancestors, Kings of England, and that all his officers should be maintained in the just functions and privileges of their respective offices, and he wanting at present the requisite informations of these particulars, whatever has or may be done here, contrary to the established rules of the Court, shall not be made precedents or drawn into consequence in England. *Ibid. p. 60.*

WARRANTS for OFFICERS of the STABLES, &c.

1701, Nov. 4.—Ralph Sheldon and Richard Biddulph to be Equerries.

Robert Buckenham	to be Equerry of the Great Stables.
John Lewin	to be Riding Purveyor.
Gerald Devereux	to be Purveyor of the Stables.
Capt. Henry Griffith	to be Yeoman Saddler.
Jolie Falvie	to be Harbourer of the Deer.
John Dixey	to be Body Coachman.
Henry Kerby and Thomas Umsworth	to be Chairmen.
Thomas Conner	to be Farrier.
Bryan O'Bryan, Denis O'Bryan, Alexander Stewart, Nicholas Milner, Lovell Webb, John Perry, and Andrew Symes	to be Footmen.
Leonard Wait, Patrick Maguirk, Denis Ryan, Edward Douglas, Ed- ward Hogan, Nicholas Clark and Joseph Walden	to be Grooms.

With note that a warrant was given afterwards to Henry Kerby to be Body Coachman. Minutes. *Ibid. p. 58.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1701, Nov. 7. St. Germains.—Letter credential on behalf of Monsignor Caprara, who is to transact his business at the Court of Rome as he did that of his father. *Latin.* *Entry Book 1, p. 9.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA, Auditor of the Rota.

1701, Nov. 10.—Recommending to him Father Tyrell, Warden of the Irish Capuchins, who is going to Rome for the general chapter of his Order, and requesting his good offices with the Pope, if necessary, concerning the interests of the Capuchins of that nation, who deserve them for their services in the Irish mission. *French.* *Letter Book, p. 256.*

JAMES III. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household.

1701, Nov. 10. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting James Labadie, Closet Keeper to the King, to be Purveyor of the Wine. *Entry Book 4, p. 61.*

WARRANT.

1701, Nov. 10.—For James Bailly to be Purveyor of his Majesty's Poultry. Minute. *Ibid. p. 62.*

WARRANTS for

1701, Nov. 10.—Sir Charles Carteret to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Nov. 13.—Peter Moyry to be Gallery Keeper.

Nov. 14.—Louis du Monniux and } to be Trumpeters in Peter Monsett } Ordinary.

, ,—Joseph Nosetto Du- to be First Kettledrum- mont mer of the Household.

Nov. 17.—Mary Callanan to be Laundress and Starcher of the Body.

, ,—Elizabeth Leserteur to be Seamstress.

Minutes. *Ibid. p. 59.*

JAMES III. to the GENERAL OF THE CAPUCHINS.

1701, Nov. 12.—Recommending to him the interests of the Irish Capuchins which will be represented to him by Father Robert Tyrell, Warden of their province, who is going to Rome. *French.* *Entry Book 1, p. 10.*

WARRANT.

1701, Nov. 17.—For John White to be a pursuivant of the Kingdom of Ireland. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 52.*

WARRANTS for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS' FAMILY.

1701, Nov. 17.—Elizabeth Symes, Mary Plowden, Rose Lee and Bridget Nugent	} to be Bedchamber Women.
Elizabeth Martinash	
Mary Neville	to be Nurse.
Christian Plunkett	to be Laundress.
Daniell Fullam and John Wilkie	to be Seamstress.
Daniell Fullam and John Wilkie	to be Pages of the Backstairs.

Minutes. With note of the appointment of Mary Smallwood to be Necessary Woman, 4 July, 1702. *Entry Book 4, p. 59.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE CONVENT OF THE VISITATION OF ST. MARY AT ANNECY.

1701, Nov. 23.—Replying to the letter of condolence of herself and her community on the death of the late King, and requesting the continuance of their prayers. *French. Letter Book, p. 256.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VIVIERS.

1701, Nov. 24.—Thanking him for the charity with which he has undertaken to provide for the education of the two Irish young ladies, of which she has been informed by the Duchess of Tyrconnel, and informing him that the two girls sent to Bourg according to his orders belong to good families, who have lost considerable properties in the last revolution, the name of one being Fitz Patrick, and that of the other Fitz Gerald, concerning whom the necessary certificates will be sent. *French. Ibid. p. 257.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER.

1701, Nov. 25.—Warrant for swearing and admitting the Countess of Monmouth and Middleton to be Governess to the Princess. *Entry Book 4, p. 2.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1701, Nov. 26.—On Mr. Scot's departure, thanking him for the continuance of his consideration to him, he being a gentleman of worth, who has served the late King very well. *French. Letter Book, p. 257.*

JAMES III. to his uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1701, Dec. 2. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter of condolence on his father's death. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 5.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL PORTOCARRERO.

1701, Dec. 3.—As the necessity and misery of the poor Irish subjects of the King, my son, increase daily to such an excess that we are obliged to have recourse to every possible means of procuring

them some relief, and Father Bernard Kennedy, Provincial of the Irish Augustines, having offered to go to Spain to represent the pitiful condition to which the poor Catholics of that faithful nation are reduced, who have been obliged to leave their country and their property for their religion and in order to follow their lawful King, in hope of collecting some help towards their maintenance, I felt bound to write this letter to recommend him to you, and to beg you to grant him your protection and good offices. *French. Letter Book, p. 258.*

JAMES III.

1701, Dec. 6. St. Germains.—Warrant appointing Francis Plowden, Comptroller of the Household, Henry Conquest, Sir William Ellis, Thomas Sheridan, and Sir R. Bulstrode to be Commissioners of the Household. *Entry Book 4, p. 62.*

JAMES III.

1701, Dec. 12.—Warrants for swearing and admitting the following persons to the following places:—

Francis Gaultier,	Gentleman of the Buttery and Yeoman of the Chandery.
Benedict Gennary,	First Painter.
Dominick Rougé,	Tailor.

Ibid. p. 63.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL LE CAMUS.

1701, Dec. 14.—Thanking him for his charity to the Irish subjects of the King, her son, particularly to the wives of officers of that nation, who have not been able to follow their husbands into Italy, and for appointing Father Barrwell, priest of the Oratory, to be Superior of the Seminary of St. Martin. *French. Letter Book, p. 259.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1701, Dec. 15.—Thanking him for his letter of condolence on the death of the late King. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF MONTPELLIER.

1701, Det. 15.—Thanking him for his great charity to Terence O'Donnell, a reformed officer, who has served well and suffered much in the Irish revolution, and to his wife and children. *French. Ibid. p. 260.*

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHERS SUPERIOR AND THE NUNS OF THE THREE CONVENTS OF THE VISITATION AT LYONS.

1701, Dec. 29.—Thanking them for their letter of condolence on the death of the late King, and for their prayers for the repose of his soul, and for herself and her children. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF
ST. MARTIN AT TOURS.

1701, Dec. 30.—I have received your letter and the annexed memoir. I could wish with all my heart to do you some good office, and to contribute to a good understanding between your Archbishop and yourselves, but I have made it a rule, ever since I have been in France, not to interfere in any business of that nature, which concerns solely the subjects of the Most Christian King. I thank you for the prayers you have offered with so much zeal at the tomb of our holy patron for the repose of the soul of the late King, and request the continuance of them for him and myself and my children, with the more confidence as you have associated us therein by your letters patent. *French. Letter Book, p. 261.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTESSE DE LA FERRIERE.

1702, Jan. 5.—Thanking her for her generosity in receiving into her house and taking care of Mr. Barnwell, Lieut-colonel of Galmoy's regiment, after the accident which happened to him, when he was on the point of passing into Italy. *French. Ibid. p. 262.*

JAMES III. to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND for the time being.

1702, Jan. 9. St. Germains.—Warrant for a grant to James Therry of the office of Athlone Pursuivant for Ireland. *Entry Book 4, p. 8.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1702, Jan. 13.—Being penetrated by the most lively gratitude for the continual series of proofs that the Holy Father gives on all occasions of his high esteem for the late King, and for his compassion and kindnesses towards my son and myself, my thanks ought to anticipate the execution of the order his Holiness has given to his nephew, the Abbé Albani, to deliver the funeral sermon at the obsequies he has resolved to celebrate for the repose of his soul. I therefore ask you to tell the Abbé from me, that I am very sensible of the obliging zeal with which he has undertaken a duty so honourable to the memory of the late King, and so consoling to the King, my son, and to myself, and to present him with our compliments on the subject, in the manner you may consider most suitable, adding that I hope to see his merit rewarded with the highest dignities of the Church. *French. Postscript in the Queen's own hand.* I am anxious that not only the Abbé but also his parents be convinced of my gratitude to their son for what he has undertaken. I therefore beg you to go to them in my name, and give them not merely compliments, but sincere and cordial thanks, assuring them of

the estimation I have for such a signal favour, and for their persons, who are so closely connected with such a great and holy Pope. *Italian. Letter Book*, p. 263.

QUEEN MARY to MR. O'SULLIVAN, President of the Irish College at Louvain.

1702, Jan. 16.—Recommending to him William Hurley, the son of a gentleman who has served with much zeal in the Irish troops, and requesting him to give him, if possible, a place in the College. *French. Ibid. p. 262.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUISE DE MONTECUCOLI.

1702, Jan. 25.—Thanking her for her assurances of her friendship, and requesting her to remember her in her prayers. *French. Ibid. p. 264.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TREGUIER.

1702, Jan. 26.—Thanking him for his kindness to Miss Archer, who, she is informed, comes of a good family, which has suffered much in the last Irish revolution for their loyalty and religion. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1702, January. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting William Weston to be printer and stationer to the King's Household and Chapel. *Entry Book 4, p. 4.*

WARRANT.

1702, Feb. 6.—For swearing Count Antonio Davia as one of the Grooms of the Bed Chamber. Minute. *Ibid. p. 64.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1702, Feb. 6. St. Germains.—Being informed by your letter of your intention to send Nuncios Extraordinary to exhort in your name to peace the Princes of Christendom who are beginning war once more, we cannot but take the first opportunity of acknowledging not only your paternal charity towards them, but likewise your singular kindness to ourselves. We easily see in this that your Holiness will leave no stone unturned to show how much you favour us. To you alone are the Christian world turning their eyes, as you alone can restore calm. For what shall such a Pope not be able to effect, one chosen, not to say predestined, to take the helm of the Church, not so much by the votes of men, as by Providence, and we doubt not by your efforts a way may be opened for reconciling the different Princes, which, we trust, will bring no small advantage to our affairs also. . . . *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 10.*

WARRANT.

1702, Feb. 12. St. Germains.—For swearing Walter Strickland (saving his rank next to Thomas Neville), James Falvey, Oliver Nickolas, — Finch, James Griffen, and Richard Bagott, as Grooms of the Bedchamber. Minute. *Entry Book 4*, p. 63.

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF DAMASCUS, Nuncio Extraordinary in Spain.

1702, Feb. 15.—Acknowledging his letter, which announced his appointment, and thanking him for his assurances of his zeal for her concerns, and his wishes for her consolation. *French. Letter Book*, p. 265.

WARRANTS.

1702, Feb. 24.—For swearing and admitting John Shaw and Peter Halpeny to be Sadlers to the Stables. With note that two new warrants were afterwards given, one to Shaw of Esquire Sadler, and one to Halpenny of Groom Sadler. *Entry Book 4*, p. 64.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AMIENS.

1702, Feb. 27.—Recommending Ever MacEnnis, a priest, Superior of the community of Irish of the College of Grassin, whose family suffered much in the last revolution in Ireland for their religion and loyalty. *French. Letter Book*, p. 265.

JAMES III. to the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1702, Feb.—Two letters thanking them for their letters of New Year's good wishes. *French. Entry Book 1*, p. 11.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1702, [Feb ?]—Similar to, and on the same subject as the next. *Ibid. p. 5.*

WARRANT.

1702, March 1.—For swearing Thomas Godert, Francis Neper, Richard Fermer, and Richard Waldegrave to be Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Minute. *Entry Book 4*, p. 64.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1702, March 2. St. Germains.—Thanking him for the magnificent manner in which he has caused obsequies to be celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late King both in the Pontifical chapel and in his titular church of S. Lorenzo in Lucina as described in his letter of 31 Jan. *French. Ibid. p. 6.*

JAMES III. to [TIRSO GONZALEZ], General of the Jesuits.

1702, March 2.—Thanking him for his letter of 17 Jan. on the death of the late King, and chiefly for having ordered all the members of the Order to pray for the repose of his soul. *French. Ibid. p. 8.*

QUEEN MARY to [TIRSO GONZALEZ], General of the Jesuits.

1702, March 2.—Finding consolation for the death of the late King only in the hope that his sufferings have been rewarded with a crown of immortal glory, nothing could contribute more thereto than your letter to me on that melancholy subject, in which you inform me of the multitude of prayers you have ordered throughout your company, and the liberal and prompt application you have made of 5,000 masses for the repose of his soul. I am more sensible than I can express of these proofs you have given of zeal and friendship for a King who had so much esteem for and goodwill to your society. I can assure you that the King, my son, and myself have the same feelings towards it, and that we shall give you on every opportunity all the proofs we can thereof. We are also greatly obliged for the prayers you and your society have offered for the prosperity of my regency and for that of the reign of the King, my son, and we request their continuance. *French. Letter Book, p. 266.*

JAMES III. to HENRY CONQUEST.

1701, March 8.—Order to pay during pleasure to David Lindsay for the use of Mr. Row 194 *livres* quarterly in place of 319 formerly paid him. *Entry Book 4, p. 64.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF THE BENEDICTINES AT BLOIS.

1702, March 9.—Thanking him for having in consequence of her recommendation of John MacCarty been so kind to him that he is now on the eve of being received as a monk of his order. *French. Letter Book, p. 266.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1702, March 9.—The obsequies you have had celebrated with so much piety and magnificence for the repose of the soul of the late King, of which you have given me an account as obliging as it is modest by your letter, will be eternal monuments of your sincere and constant friendship with him even to the grave. The strongest terms of thanks would but weakly express what I justly feel about so many proofs which you give me unceasingly and on every occasion of your attachment to all that concerns me. *French. Ibid. p. 267.*

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1702, March 21. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking her for her letter with the news of her marriage, and assuring her of her friendship. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL BICHI.

1702, March 23.—Acknowledging his letter of 7 Feb., on the occasion of the obsequies celebrated in the Pontifical Chapel and in S. Lorenzo in Lucina for the repose of his father's soul, and

thanking him for the zeal and piety with which he has joined his prayers to those of his Holiness and the Sacred College in these two functions. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 7.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL BICHI.

1702, March 23.—On the same subject as the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE VENDOSME.

1702, March 25.—Recommending to him the Chevalier Mahony. *French. Letter Book, p. 268.*

JAMES III.

1702, March 26. St. Germains.—Certificate of the gentle birth of Daniel O'Riedane, captain in Dillon's regiment, and aide-de-camp to the Duc de Vendosme, being descended on his father's side from the old and gentle family of O'Riedane of Banmore, co. Cork, and on his mother's from that of the Nolans of Balenoche, co. Galway. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 4.*

CERTIFICATE.

1702, March 26.—In the same form, granted to Theobald Roche. *Ibid. p. 5.*

COPY.

1702, March 28. St. Germains.—Attested by Lord Caryll and Mr. Nairne of the late King's certificate of 15 March, 1700, in favour of the Messieurs Becquet, which is calendared *ante, p. 147. French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1702, April 6. St. Germains.—Certificate of the gentle birth of Oliver Brindijone, *avocat* in the *Parlement* of Rennes, who is grandson of Raoul Bermingham, *alias* Brindijone, a cadet of the old and gentle family of Bermingham of Carrick, co. Kildare, who left Ireland about 1564 on account of the persecution and settled in Brittany. *French. Ibid. p. 6.*

JAMES III.

1702, April 6. St. Germains.—Certificate that George Morogh of Morlaix is descended from the gentle family of Moroghs of the City of Cork who lost considerable property in the time of Cromwell for their loyalty. *French. Ibid. p. 7.*

JAMES III.

1702, April 24. St. Germains.—Certificate that Daniel O'Dun[n]e, captain in Dorington's regiment, formerly lieut.-colonel in the regiment of Charles O'Moore in Ireland, is descended

from an old and gentle family in the Queen's County, being son of Francis Dun [n]e of Tinehinch, who was killed at Aughrim with two of his sons, after raising two foot companies at his own expense for the service of the late King. *French.* *Entry Book 4,* p. 7.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ ALBANI.

1702, April 20.—On the same subject and similar to the next, but somewhat shorter. *French.* *Entry Book 1,* p. 9.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ ALBANI.

1702, April 24.—I have received your letter with much pleasure, and have very great pleasure in confirming the thanks which Monsignor Caprara was charged to convey to you for your funeral sermon on the late King, in which you have omitted nothing that could show your zeal to render his memory precious and venerable to posterity. I hope with all my heart to see your merit and your capacity to serve the Church rewarded worthily. His Holiness by his continued charities for the relief of our poor Catholic exiles, has given within the last few days new proofs of his fatherly care. They compel me to ask you to express to him the obligation under which the King, my son, and myself are to him for them, as well as for his kindness in listening to everything Monsignor Caprara represents to him for our interests. *French.* *Letter Book, p. 268.*

JAMES III. to the DUC DE POPOLI.

1702, April 24.—Congratulating him on his appointment as Maistre de Camp General of the kingdom of Naples. *French.* *Entry Book 1,* p. 18.

JAMES III.

1702, April 28.—Certificate that Thomas Grace, son of Edmond Grace of Ballynily, co. Limerick, is descended from the old and gentle Catholic family of Grace of Courtstown, co. Kilkenny. *French.* *Entry Book 4,* p. 8.

JAMES III.

1702, April 29. St. Germains.—Declaration that on account of the affection and fidelity of Denis Granville, D.D., Dean of Durham, Chaplain in ordinary to the last two Kings, we are pleased to receive him into our family and allow him a salary, paying him as one of our domestic servants and promising to be mindful of his services and sufferings on our happy and wished for restoration. With note that this draft was made by the Dean, and shown by him to the Queen, when he took leave of her 6 April, and approved by her (as he said). *Entry Book 4,* p. 65.

JAMES III.

1709, Dec. 31.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Winifred Macmahon, an Irish lady, the wife of Jean de Chardon de St. Arques. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 36.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1709, Dec. St. Germain en Laye.—It has pleased God to preserve for us still a good number of faithful subjects in our three kingdoms, who are always ready to receive us with open arms and to declare for us. His Most Christian Majesty is also inclined, so far as the bad state of his affairs permits him, to assist us with everything that depends on him to put us in a condition to make another attempt for our restoration, and, if your Holiness would have the goodness to join with him, we are always ready to risk our person, and have every ground to hope that the divine mercy will bless so just an undertaking for His glory and for the good of the holy religion, for which we are suffering.

Your Holiness is aware that such an enterprise cannot be undertaken or carried on successfully without a considerable supply of money, and, as the Most Christian King is absolutely unable at present to furnish us with any considerable advance, we are obliged to beg your Holiness to lend us what you can yourself and to employ your credit and authority to get a good sum of money lent us secretly by other Catholic Princes or States or by the clergy of Rome or elsewhere, or by such other way as you shall judge suitable, to aid, with the other assistance his Most Christian Majesty will give us, in restoring us, and with us restoring religion in our States. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 65.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL RUFFO.

1710, Jan. 13.—Congratulating him on his appointment to the legation of Romagna. *French. Ibid. p. 68.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1710, Jan. 14.—The Queen has told me that she wrote during my absence asking you to oppose the execution of the designs which have prosecuted for some time at Rome for uniting in a single college the students of the three nations. I am convinced of the great inconveniences that would result from it to the detriment of the missions of the three Kingdoms. I therefore very earnestly recommend this business to you, and hope you will omit nothing to hinder a change which would be very prejudicial to religion.

I have been informed that difficulties have been raised about my nominations to the episcopate of Father Ambrose O'Conor and Dr. Verdun. I have had the annexed memoir drawn up in answer, and doubt not that you will use your most effectual offices to hinder any attempt to infringe my right of nomination to the bishoprics of Ireland. *French. Ibid. p. 67.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL SACRIPANTI.

1710, Jan. 14.—Being informed of the letter of my mother to you in my absence recommending to you the preservation of the Scotch College, I believe I ought to inform you with my own hand how much I have it to heart, knowing from the leading men of that nation, whether ecclesiastics or laymen, that the suppression thereof and its union with the two other nations would be very prejudicial to the Scotch mission. Your zeal in accepting the protection of that kingdom makes me hope you will do everything to hinder the execution of that design. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 68.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1710, Jan. 25.—Thanking him for his letter of New Year's good wishes, from which he has also learned that he has acted as his proxy at his nephew's baptism as requested. *French. Ibid. p. 67.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF DUNDEE.

1710, Jan. 25.—Thanking him for his letter of New Year's good wishes, and declaring that he shares in his joy at his son having had him for his sponsor. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1710, Feb. 17.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Margaret Roche, descended from gentle parents in co. Cork. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 36.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1710, March 9.—Being lately informed of a charge brought before the Congregation against the English College of Douay of having taught doctrines contrary to the decisions of the Church, and tending to Jansenism, though I have nothing more at heart than the maintenance of sound doctrine and the purity of the faith, still I should not wish that that College, which for more than a century has supplied so many missionaries, several of whom have been honoured with the glory of martyrdom, should be censured on ill grounded suspicions and without lawful proofs of teaching doctrines contrary to the decisions of the Church. I therefore wish the matter to be thoroughly examined, that justice may be done either by clearing the innocent, or condemning the guilty. Anyhow, even supposing some one of the masters has gone astray even in this matter of doctrine, it is not reasonable that a whole college should suffer in reputation for one man's fault, since all the superiors and members of the college declare that they are ready to give all the proofs that can be desired of the soundness of their faith, and that they eagerly demand that this matter be thoroughly examined in such manner as the Congregation shall judge most suitable. I therefore beg you to do everything that depends on you as Protector of England and that is conformable to the rules of justice to preserve the reputation of the college *French. Entry Book 1, p. 69.*

WARRANT.

1702, April 30.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Sir William Ellis to be one of the Clerk Comptrollers of the Green-cloth. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 65.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1702, April. St. Germains.—On the occasion of his journey to Italy wishing him success in all his enterprises and begging him, should he have an interview with his Holiness, to confirm him in his good dispositions towards the writer that he may give effectual assistance to his restoration when an opportunity shall occur. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 12.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AGDE.

1702, May 2.—Requesting him to allow the two sons of Mrs. Murphy, whom she had formerly recommended to his predecessor, and their mother, to share in his charities, as they have suffered much for their religion and loyalty, and she herself is unable to help them. *French. Letter Book, p. 269.*

WARRANT.

1702, May 6.—For swearing Richard Richardson in the place of Keeper of the Privy Garden at Whitehall. *Entry Book 4, p. 66.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1702, May 14.—Your letter of 30 Oct. last was delivered to us a few days ago by the Nuncio, with the book dedicated to us by the author “du magnifique Mausolée et des emblemes qui servoient de decoration aux funerailles que vous voulutes bien celebrer vous même pour le feu Roy Toutes ces devises ingenieuses qui representent si vivement ses vertus nous sont autant d’ aiguillons pour nous exciter a les suivre.”
Entry Book 1, p. 7.

JAMES III.

1702, June 9.—Certificate of the gentle birth of Christopher Hyrde, of Querellon, of the parish of Chateuneuf, diocese of Quimper, whose grandfather John Hyrde, naturalized in France in 1606, was son of John Hyrde of Drogheda, who was descended from the old and gentle family of Hyrde, otherwise O’Hyrde, of Ladarath, co. Louth. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 8.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1702, June 12.—Congratulating him on his appointment to be Legate to the King of Spain, and thanking him for his letter on the subject. *French. Letter Book, p. 269.*

WARRANT.

1702, June 19.—For swearing Sir John Lideot into the place of Latin Secretary. Minute. *Entry Book 4*, p. 66.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1702, June 20.—Recommending the bearer, Miss Cranburne, for one of the two boarders' places which he gives in a convent, and which has long been vacant. She is very worthy to fill it, having been converted some time ago to the Catholic religion, and her father having been put to death in England for his loyalty to the late King. *French. Letter Book*, p. 270.

QUEEN MARY to the GENERAL OF THE BENEDICTINES OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. MAUR.

1702, June 27.—Thanking him for the continuance of his charities to the poor subjects of the King, her son, and hoping that he will cause to be received in the place of the Irish scholars, who are finishing their studies in the colleges where he has placed them, the young gentlemen she will recommend. *French. Ibid.*

WARRANTS.

1702, July 4.—For swearing James Connock and Thomas Lee as Gentleman and Groom of the Privy Chamber respectively. *Entry Book 4*, p. 66.

JAMES III.

1702, August.—Certificates that James Rice, now in Spain in the service of his Most Catholic Majesty, is descended from a gentle family in the city of Limerick, and that Toby Bourke, now in Spain in the same service, is descended from the old and noble family of the Bourkes of Clanrickard. *French. Ibid. p. 9.*

JAMES III. to JAMES THERRY, Athlone Herald at Arms.

1702, August. St. Germains.—Warrant to examine the claims of Francis Richmont, *alias* Richardson, lieutenant of dragoons in his Most Christian Majesty's service, to bear the arms of the family of Richardson of Glasgow, and if he proves his descent from them to grant him the said arms. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY.

1702, August. St. Germains.—Whereas in 1698 at our request Miss Madelaine Hervy was ordered to leave France, upon a report made to us of her conduct, and it is now represented to us that she has been married to Mr. Francis du Port, as appears by the certificate of her marriage at St. Etienne du Mont, 31 Aug., 1699, and that her conduct is proper, we declare that we withdraw our opposition to her residing in France. *French. Ibid. p. 10.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1702, Sept. 9.—This will be delivered you by Mr. Gordon, brother of the late Earl of Aboyne, whom you knew at Rome 15 years ago. He is the only one of his family who has remained firm in his religion notwithstanding the attempts made and the advantages offered to pervert him. I am therefore induced to recommend him to you, and to ask you to present him to his Holiness as a gentleman of distinguished family and merit. *French. Letter Book, p. 271.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1702, Sept. 11.—Taking advantage of Father Polton's going to Ypres to assure him that she is sensibly obliged for the facilities he has offered to her consideration for the profession of four new nuns, and for his continued charity to that poor house. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1702, Sept. 12. St. Germains.—Recommending James Gordon, a priest and a Scotch missionary, who is being sent to Rome by his bishop as procurator of the affairs relating to their mission, by whom his Holiness will be informed of the condition of the persecuted Church of Scotland. *Italian. Entry Book 1, p. 13.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ROUEN.

1702, Oct. 3.—As Mr. Crabane has obtained at Rome an indult from the Pope to be admitted to Holy Orders, hoping he will continue to him the charity he has hitherto shown him, by putting him in a condition to receive them. *French. Letter Book, p. 272.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF ST. OUEN AT ROUEN.

1702, Oct. 11.—Thanking him for his charity to Mr. Ward and his family, and for all his charities to several subjects of the King, her son. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1702, Oct. 11. St. Germains.—Recommending Dr. George Witham to be Vicar Apostolic in England in the place of John Leyburne, deceased. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 14.*

WARRANT.

1702, Oct. 14.—For swearing and admitting Garret Fitzgerald to the office of the King's Barber, with a proviso that he is to content himself with half the salary till the first vacancy. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 66.*

JAMES III.

1702, Oct. 31.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Nicholas Luker, now residing at Bordeaux, who is the son of gentle parents in co. Waterford. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 11.*

SIMILAR DECLARATION.

1702, Oct. 31.—In favour of Daniel O'Brien, now serving with the troops in France, who is the son of gentle parents in co. Cork. *French. Ibid.*

SIMILAR DECLARATION.

1702, Oct. 31.—In favour of John Kelly, who formerly served in Dorington's regiment in France, and who is the son of gentle parents in co. Limerick. *French. Ibid.*

FUNERAL SERMON.

1702, Nov. 8.—Of James II. delivered in the church of the Royal parish of St. Germain en Laye by Antoine Anselme, Abbé de St. Sever, printed in Paris by Louis Josse, printer to his Eminence Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris. *Noted as purchased at a sale at Puttick's, July 1858.*

WARRANT.

1702, Nov. 13.—For swearing Francis Grant to be one of the Harbingers. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 67.*

JAMES III.

1702, Nov. 23.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Miss Mary Charlotte Fleming, daughter of Richard Fleming of Ardagh, co. Meath, who is descended from the old and noble family of the Barons of Slane. *French. Ibid. p. 11.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE COISLIN.

1702, Dec. 1.—Young Bourke, whom she recommended to him about three years ago, and to whom he paid till last March a pension of 150 *livres*, being since otherwise provided for, requesting him to procure the continuance of that charity in favour of Patrick Blathe (? Blake), an Irish gentleman, whose father died in France, having suffered considerably by the Irish revolution. *French. Letter Book, p. 273.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1702, Dec. 4. St. Germains.—Having heard with great joy that a commission had been appointed to consider the canonization of 40 Jesuits, who, on their way to preach the gospel in

Brazil, had been killed by heretic pirates near the Canaries, requesting him to use his authority to bring the business to the end desired. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 15.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1702, Dec. 4. St. Germains.—On the same business as the last, she having been informed by Father Ruga, her confessor, of the intended canonization. *Italian. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to DOMINICK LYNCH.

1702, Dec. 7. St. Germains.—Commission to be consul in the ports of Ostend, Nieuport and Bruges. Noted that this commission was solicited by and delivered to Lady Strickland. *Entry Book 4, p. 12.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF SENS.

1702, Dec. 18.—The late King having had a particular consideration for Mr. Harris, an Irish priest, Curé of Louzoir, on the occasion of the conversion of one of his *maitres d' hotel*, whom he reconciled to the Church, and at whose death at Montargis he was present, as she is further informed that he performs his duties to the edification of his parishioners, and has the charge of seven of his relations who have fallen into his arms since the Irish revolution, recommending him to the archbishop, whom she requests to consider him whenever there is an opportunity of doing him a service. *French. Letter Book, p. 273.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF RENNES.

1702, Dec. 23.—As she is informed that he can place in his diocese six girls in the convents of the Ursulines, recommending the bearer, Miss Mary Gernon, an Irish girl, as an object worthy of his compassion and charity, who, she is assured, has a strong vocation for the religious life. *French. Ibid. p. 274.*

QUEEN MARY.

1702, Dec. 29. St. Germains.—Recommending to her son Mrs. Mary Wilmore, widow, who in the service of the late King has undertaken many troublesome and dangerous journeys, and faithfully performed all the trusts that have been reposed in her, for such recompence as is justly due to her for the great pains and hazards she has undergone, as soon as he shall be placed in possession of his kingdom of England, and further recommending that, should she die before his restoration, such recompence should be bestowed on her nephews or nieces. *Entry Book 4, p. 13.*

JAMES III.

1703, Jan. 12.—Three declarations of the *noblesse* respectively of Daniel Cunigane, the son of gentle parents of Tipperary, of John Martin, the son of gentle parents of co. Limerick, and of

Francois de Richemont, *alias* Richardson, lieutenant of dragoons in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, who is descended from the gentle family of the Richardsons of Glasgow in Scotland. *French.* *Entry Book 4, p. 14.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF FONTEVRAULT.

1703, Jan. 22.—As the Duke and Duchess have requested her with the King, her son, to be sponsor to the young Princess, requesting her to act as her proxy with the Marquis D'Angeau, whom the King has requested to do the same for him. She may give the name she may consider most agreeable to the Duke and Duchess. *French.* *Letter Book, p. 274.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE POPOLI.

1703, Jan. 22.—Condoling with him on the death of his brother, Cardinal Cantelmo. *French.* *Ibid. p. 275.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1703, Jan. 22.—I have received the letter you wrote me some time ago about Mr. Scot. Like you I disapprove of his marriage with a Huguenot, and if he carries it out, I shall approve of your depriving him of the charity you give him. But I hope, when he knows your sentiments, he will conform thereto, and will endeavour more and more to deserve the continuance of your bounties to him, since, if he should lose them, I should not be in a condition, as I have informed him already, to make up the deficiency. *French.* *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to HENRY CONQUEST.

1703, Feb. 3. St. Germain.—Whereas our disbursements exceed our receipts near 4,000 *livres* per month, that we may not run in debt, or suffer those to perish who live by our pensions, we, as guardian of our son, by the advice of his Privy Council, hereby order you to make payment of the pensions usually paid by you, accordingly as you will find them reduced in the lists of pensions signed by us for January last, till further order. *Entry Book 4, p. 15.*

THREE SIMILAR WARRANTS.

1703, Feb. 3.—Directed to Mr. Carny, Mr. Strickland, Treasurer to her Majesty's Household, and the Comptroller and Commissioners of his Majesty's Household, the last two applying to the salaries as well as the pensions paid by them. Minutes. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1703, Feb. 5.—Recommending Don Bonifacio Borri, the Abbé Rizzini's secretary, who is returning to Italy, not only as a good

ecclesiastic, and a man with whom the Abbé is very well satisfied, but as the son of an old servant of their house. *French. Letter Book*, p. 276.

QUEEN MARY to the WARDEN OF THE CORDELIERS OF THE GREAT CONVENT AT PARIS.

1703, Feb. 6.—Recommending Fathers Kerry and Dwyer, two Irish monks, to take the place of two of the same nation, who are just completing their course of studies, and thanking him for the continuance of his charity to the banished subjects of the King, her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to HENRY CONQUEST.

1703, Feb. 8. St. Germain.—Empowering him to receive the pension granted by his Most Christian Majesty to the young Earl of Lucan. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 16.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VIVIERS.

1703, Feb. 12.—As one of the two girls he has kindly placed in a convent of his diocese is very delicate, and the Superiorress wishes her to be removed, thinking the air of the place does not agree with her, asking him to inform her that she consents, and to allow her to send another in her place. *French. Letter Book, p. 277.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF BLOIS.

1703, Feb. 12.—The charity with which he has for some years provided for the maintenance and education of the young Louis Reily makes her hope he will favour his vocation to be a Canon Regular of St. Genevieve, and she requests him to assist him as far as possible. *French. Ibid.*

TWO WARRANTS.

1703, Feb. 14.—Appointing the Duke of Perth and the Earl of Newcastle to be Gentlemen of the Bedchamber. Minutes. With note that a third similar warrant of the same date was granted to Donough, Earl of Clancarty, 4 Aug. 1707. *Entry Book 4, p. 67.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ COURTIN.

1703, Feb. 15.—Finding by the report of a gentleman, one of the subjects of the King, my son, that you continue to them the same acts of kindness as your father, I must thank you, and assure you at the same time that this gentleman served with the Irish troops with the approbation of his superior officers, and that he has suffered much in the revolution for his loyalty and religion, and that he comes of a good Irish family. *French. Letter Book, p. 277.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1703, March 7. St. Germain.—Neither the King nor myself being at present in a condition to do anything for Col. Scot, and being informed that you are discontinuing to-day the pension of 400 *livres* you have had the charity to give him for some time, only because you are informed he wishes to marry a Protestant, I beg you to continue it only till he has proved himself unworthy of it, by actually contracting that marriage. I will take on myself the obligation of that charity you shall continue to him, and also of that you continue to Capt. Baker. *French. Letter Book*, p. 278, and *Entry Book* 1, p. 17.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ DE ST. VINCENT AT LE MANS.

1703, March 7.—Being informed that Mr. Ryan, whom I recommended to you some time ago is no longer a charge on you, I thank you for your charity to him, and at the same time beg to recommend you Mrs. Bryan as an equally deserving object, being the wife of an Irish officer who has suffered much for his loyalty. *French. Letter Book*, p. 278, and *Entry Book* 1, p. 17. With note by Mr. Dempster that this and the last letter are by Mr. Nairne.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CARLO BARBERINI.

1703, March 22. St. Germain.—The trust I have always had in your affection for the King's interests and mine causes me to write to you by the same express by which I am writing to his Holiness to beg your good offices with him to obtain a sum I have urgently demanded from him for a very pressing matter which concerns the good of religion and that of the King, my son. *French.*

Postscript in the Queen's own hand. The courier of the Most Christian King being on the point of departure prevents me from informing you more particularly of this business, but I am convinced the Pope will communicate it to you. I feel sure of your good offices with him, and think I deserve them from the esteem and true friendship I have for you. *Italian. Entry Book* 1, p. 18.

JAMES III.

1703, March 23. St. Germain.—Five declarations of the *noblesse* respectively of Peter Nagle, formerly alderman of Cork, the son of gentle parents of Kerry; of Michael Macegan, M.D., residing at Dormans in Champagne, the son of gentle parents of co. Clare; of Garrett Fitzgerald, the son of gentle parents of co. Kildare; of Richard Butler, the son of gentle parents of co. Kilkenny; and of Patrick Terry, now in the service of his Catholic Majesty at Cadiz, the son of gentle parents of the City of Limerick. *French. Entry Book* 4, p. 16.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1703, March 30.—This letter will be delivered to you by Miss Fitz Gerald, whom you have kindly agreed to place in a convent

of your diocese, for which I thank you, as well as for your other charities to other subjects of the King, my son. *French. Letter Book*, p. 279.

QUEEN MARY to the CARDINAL D' ESTREES.

1703, March 30.—Mr. Gordon O'Neal, a gentleman of one of the oldest families in Ireland, who was brigadier in the army of the late King, and whose regiment has been reformed, having asked permission from the King, my son, and myself, to raise an Irish regiment for the Spanish service, for which he has obtained the consent of his Most Christian Majesty, we have granted it, and recommend him to you as a very brave and good officer, requesting you to do him all suitable good offices at the Court of Spain. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1703, April 28. St. Germain.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Philip Francis Becquet, Seigneur of Saleppe and Counsellor in the county of Douay, in similar terms to that granted to his cousins, which is calendared *ante*, p. 147. *Latin. Entry Book 4*, p. 17.

QUEEN MARY to the ABBESS OF XAINTES (SAINTES).

1703, May 6.—Requesting her to receive the bearer, Miss O'Neale, without dowry for her sake, and thanking her for her kindness to poor Irish ladies. *French. Letter Book*, p. 280.

JAMES III. to PATRICK GRAHAME.

1703, May 19. St. Germain.—Commission to be colonel of a regiment of dragoons to be raised in Scotland and to be captain of a troop thereof. *Entry Book 4*, p. 68.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AMIENS.

1703, May.—Recommending to him Mr. Ever Magennis, priest, superior of the community of Irish of the College of Grassin. His family is old and has suffered much in this last revolution for their religion and loyalty. *French. Letter Book*, p. 280.

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DES URSINS.

[1703 ? May ?]—I am requested by an English Benedictine nun of the Convent at Paris to ask your good offices, to obtain for her brother Solomon Gosfrith, a merchant banker at Alicante, permission from the King of Spain to stay and carry on his trade there according to the memorial he will give you along with this. I am induced to interest myself on his behalf because I am assured he has always behaved as a loyal subject the 25 years he has been in Spain, but especially from the hope his sister has that by

remaining there he will become a Catholic, as she has had the happiness to do, though like him brought up as a Protestant. *French. Letter Book, p. 281.*

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1703, May. St. Germains.—Thanking her for her letter of 20 Feb. last year, informing her of the conclusion of her marriage, and assuring of her friendship and her most ardent prayers for her happiness. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1703, May.—To the same general purport as the last. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 18.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1703, June 4.—As she hears a letter she wrote some time ago, in which she thanked him for his charity to Capt. Baker, has been lost, she is obliged to repeat how sensible she is of his zeal and affection for the King, her son, in always entertaining some of his subjects, hoping that Mr. Baker will give him every satisfaction by his good behaviour and gratitude. *French. Letter Book, p. 282.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIGNOR ALESSANDRO CAPRARA, Auditor of the Rota.

1703, June 4. St. Germains.—After reciting a former power of attorney granted him, 25 March 1689, not only to receive the income of the *luoghi di monti* of Rome and of the other effects belonging to her on any account and especially under the bequest of her mother, the late Duchess of Modena, but to sell the same, granting him a further power to sell such of the premises as remained unsold, which she wishes on account of her urgent affairs to be effected immediately, the proceeds to be dealt with according to the directions he shall receive from Lord Caryll, her secretary. *Italian. Entry Book 4, p. 18.*

Two CERTIFICATES OF NOBLESSE.

1703, May or June.—Granted to Arthur O'Brien and Denis Macarty. Minutes. With note that when signing the above, the King with the advice of his Council resolved to grant no more without very strong reasons, but that notwithstanding he had the kindness to grant the one which follows, at the request of a widow. *French. Ibid. p. 20.*

JAMES III.

1703, June 14.—Grant to Elizabeth Tricot, widow of David Bourke, formerly captain of dragoons in Ireland, and afterwards officer in the Dublin regiment in France, where he was killed in

the service of his Most Christian Majesty, who was the son of gentle parents in Clare and descended from the old and noble family of Bourkes, Lords Castle Connell and Brittas, of a declaration of the *noblesse* of her late husband, that she and her son Augustine Bourke may avail themselves of it, if necessary. *French.* *Entry Book 4, p. 20.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ DE LA TREMOUILLE.

1703, June 18.—Mr. Meredith, the English gentleman who will deliver this to you, has been living at Naples for some years, having been recommended by the late King to the late Cardinal Cantelmo. His death obliges me to procure him another protector in your person, persuaded as I am of your inclination to oblige me and to assist with your good offices the loyal subjects of the King, my son. This gentleman will inform you of those who are of that character, and I beg you to give him full credence in everything that concerns the protection they may require. *French.* *Letter Book, p. 282.*

QUEEN MARY to her uncle, the DUKE OF MODENA.

1703, July 5.—My consideration for Father Galli, the Jesuit, my Confessor for so many years, does not allow me to let his nephew, Signor Gallini, leave on his return to Italy without giving him this letter to attest his good behaviour during the long time he has been at this Court with his uncle. I therefore beg you to give him on all occasions marks of your protection and goodwill. *French.* *Ibid. p. 283.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE POLI.

1703, July 30.—Sending her good wishes for the marriage of his daughter, Donna Vittoria, with the Duke of Segni. *French.* *Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the SAME.

1703, July 30.—Similar letter to the last. *French.* *Entry Book 1, p. 19.*

QUEEN MARY to SIGNOR ANGELO BELLONI.

1703, Aug. 1.—Acknowledging the receipt not only of the letters of exchange sent her in his letter of 28 May last, but also of the money, making in all the sum of 8,000 *scudi* in gold, of which she has informed Monsignor Alessandro Caprara, and adding that she is expecting in a little while other remittances of the same kind, as the said Monsignor will give him notice. *Italian.* *Entry Book 1, p. 22.*

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS D'ANGEAU.

1703, Aug. 5. St. Germain en Laye.—Being requested by the Duke and Duchess to be sponsor with the Queen Mother of the

young Princess, their daughter, asking him to represent him at the ceremony with the Abbess of Fontevrault, whom the Queen has asked to represent her. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 19.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS DRONERO.

1703, Aug. 18.—Condoling with him on the death of his father. *French. Letter Book, p. 284.*

QUEEN MARY to the VICE-LEGATE OF AVIGNON.

1703, Aug. 18.—Thanking him for his letter concerning his nomination to that office. *French. Ibid..*

JAMES III. to the VICE-LEGATE OF AVIGNON.

1703, Aug. 18.—To the same purport as the last. *Entry Book 1, p. 19.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1703, Sept. 9.—“La lettre que vous m'avez ecritte pour m'apprendre le miracle arrivé a la Fere, m'a donné beaucoup de consolation. Je vous suis tres obligée de l'interest que vous y prenez d'une maniere si digne de vostre pieté, et de vostre bon cœur, et vous me ferez un sensible plaisir, qu'il en soit dressé un procez verbal authentique et de me l'envoyer. Je suis dans l'habitude d'en user avec vous avec tant de confiance que je n'hezite pas de vous prier de vouloir recevoir auprez de vous dans la place du Colonel Scot, un gentilhomme Irlandois nommé M. Givin. . . . Vous me ferez, s'il vous plait, sçavoir, si vous trouvez bon, que je vous l'envoye. . . .” *Letter Book, p. 284.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRIOR OF THE FEUILLANS OF BORDEAUX.

1703, Sept. 10.—Being informed that he will kindly receive a young Irish gentleman in place of Mr. Plunket, recommending the bearer, Mr. Andrew Maghee, and thanking him for his charity to the subjects of the King, her son. *French. Ibid. p. 285.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TREGUIER.

1703, Sept. 11.—What you have done for my sake for Miss Archer (of which she has given me a full account), is so considerable that I cannot thank you enough for it. *French. Ibid.*

**QUEEN MARY to MESSIEURS LE MARQUIS RANGONI, SANTI,
GIOVANARDI and TAMBURINI.**

1703, Sept. 11.—Your letter of 28 July has been delivered me by the Abbé Tamburini, who has fully explained to me the object of his journey, and who has applied himself with much zeal and ability to perform the commission you have given him. I should

wish with all my heart to be able to contribute to his success, and you ought to be assured I shall use all the good offices I can properly. As the business has been remitted to the Generals and Intendants of the two crowns in Italy, I will add a letter to the Duc de Vendosme requesting him, as far as the service of the King, his master, will allow, to have every just and equitable consideration, in order to prevent the complete ruin of my poor country. *French. Letter Book, p. 287.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE VENDOSME.

1703, Sept. 18.—Requesting him to have every consideration for the territory of Modena, her native country, that the King's service may permit of. *French. Ibid. p. 285.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DELFINO.

[1703? Sept?]—“La lettre que vous m'avez ecritte pour me remercier du livre que je vous ay envoyé, exprime si vivement les sentimens d'estime et d'amitié que vous aviez pour le feu Roy . . . que je n'ay pu la lire sans beaucoup de satisfaction, et sans m'animer de plus en plus a imiter les grands exemples que ce Saint Roy nous a laissé d'une heröisme tout Chretien . . . Les miracles, dont il plaist a Dieu de glorifier son tombeau, se multiplient jurement, et j'ay une ferme esperance que, comme sa patience et sa resignation dans ce monde m'ont aydé a supporter nos afflictions communes, son intercession dans le Ciel me soutiendra jusqu'au bout pour achever mon sacrifice . . .” *Ibid. p. 286.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF LAODICEA, Nuncio at Luzern.

1703, Sept. 23.—Thanking him for his letter which announced his arrival there and wishing him success in his negotiations. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the SAME.

1703, Sept. 23. St. Germains.—Thanking him for his letter announcing his arrival at Luzern. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 20.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1703, Oct. 3.—As I am getting into my carriage for Fontainebleau, I sign this letter, which will be delivered you by Mr. Gwyn, the gentleman I recommended to you, with whom I hope you will be satisfied. *French. Letter Book, p. 287.*

Certificate by LORD CARYLL.

1703, Nov. 2. St. Germains.—That a copy therein given of the declaration of the *noblesse* of Daniel O'Riordan, calendared *ante, p. 173* is a true copy. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 21.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ROUEN.

1703, Nov. 15.—Recommending to him Monsr. Desperrois, a priest of his diocese, who for the last four years has been maintaining and educating Mr. Cary, a young English gentleman, in whom she takes an interest. *French. Letter Book, p. 288.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

[1703, Nov ?]—Thanking him for his letter which has been delivered to him by the Marquis de Louville. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 23.*

HENRI DE THIARD, BISHOP OF TOUL, to MADAME [DE MAINTENON ?]

1703, Dec. 16. Toul.—In reply to the two memoirs of the Queen of England and his correspondent, advising, since the King is still too young and the preceptor too old for simple warnings to be sufficient, that a more efficacious remedy is required, and the most certain and at the same time the most moderate is to give the preceptor a third person in all private discourses he has with the King whether for purposes of religion or instruction. The important thing is to choose that third person well, but God will not fail to make the Queen acquainted with one for the execution of the good designs He has placed in her heart. This means will relieve the Queen of the just fear she ought to have of that preceptor's inspiring the young King with bad sentiments, and will allow her to have as much regard for political considerations as Christian prudence will permit. I hope that such a precaution, with the warnings the Queen will give to the King and his preceptor, will, at least for some time, hinder her from coming to so startling a step as the dismissal of the preceptor, and, if she shall hereafter be obliged to do so from his incorrigibility, she will at least have the satisfaction of having persuaded her Court and the public that she has been as moderate as was possible in such a case. Though I feel deeply at Jansenism endeavouring to establish itself in the Court of England, I am not surprised. It is a holy Court, and that party has always tried to cover itself with appearances of piety and to seek the support of good people. The sainted King in heaven and the sainted Queen, still upon earth, with the good measures she will take, aided by your wise counsels, will preserve the English Court from that contagion, which is only too wide spread among the Catholics in Holland, though it seems the suffering condition they are in for their religion ought to have preserved them from it. I beg you to assure the Queen of inviolable secrecy on my part, which is the reason I write with my own hand, though my writing is bad. As to what you write, Madame, that that evil is great and spreading in France, the only remedy to check it is to get a good Bull from the Pope, which all the bishops will put in execution in their dioceses. Could the King have any difficulty in asking for it, and could it be feared that the Pope would make any in granting it, when an agreement had been arrived at with him

about the formalities to be observed for its reception in France, which appears to me a matter easy to arrange? Monsieur de Nyon (?) and other well intentioned persons often press me to give my order on the condemnation of the *Cas [de conscience]*. I desire as much as anyone in the world to make my faithfulness appear therein, but, as it must be done at the proper time to derive advantage from it, I am daily waiting impatiently till the Pope should give us an opportunity, or one should occur naturally. The obtaining of that Bull would be well worth the King's dispatching an express to Cardinal Janson with good instructions. I pray that God may ever preserve you, in the midst of so many needs the Church has of your good offices with a King who has been imbued for so long with strong feelings of religion, but who is so much distracted by the multiplicity of business, that he needs a person like you to put before his eyes from time to time the importance of the matter and the measures to be taken to free the Court from so great an evil. *French.* 8½ pages.

[MADAME DE MAINTENON?] to QUEEN MARY.

[1703], Dec. 19.—Here are all the answers to the consultations with which your Majesty has charged me. They appear to me to be by no means calculated to quiet your mind. The precaution, which the Bishop of Toul advises, is by no means easy to take. The natural third person would be the Governor, but, besides his being believed to be somewhat favourable to that party, that change of conduct would hurt the preceptor's feelings, and your Majesty would be exposed to complaints and explanations that would weary you. It seems to me by no means useful to give advice to Mr. Betham, as the Curé of St. Sulpice proposes, and I believe, all things considered, no precipitate step should be taken. Your Majesty has the confidence of the King, your son, he has an enlightened (*eclairé*) confessor, it is impossible he should change without its being noticed, and you should wait till Providence supplies some opportunity (which I hope for) for the prayers of your Majesty. Your Majesty will have much trouble to read the bad writing of what I am sending, and, had I been able, I would have brought them to read to you, as I desire nothing so warmly as to relieve the troubles of your Majesty. I beg you not to trouble yourself scrupulously about M. Fagon's regimen. He did not know that you dislike chicken, and you may choose other wholesome food. The King ought to take a purge to-morrow by way of precaution . . . *French.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1704, Jan. 7. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Theobald Bourke, Knight of the Spanish Order of St. James, to be Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. *Entry Book 4,* p. 69.

SIMILAR WARRANT.

1704, Jan. 14.—For Joseph du Chaumont. Minute. *Ibid.*

JAMES III. to MONSIGNOR CAPRARA.

1704, Jan. 28.—Thanking him for his letter of Christmas and New Year's good wishes. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 21.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF POPOLI.

1704, Jan. 28.—Acknowledging his letter, and congratulating him on his appointment by his Catholic Majesty to be one of the four captains of his body guard. *French. Letter Book, p. 288.*

JAMES III. to the SAME.

1704, Jan. 28.—To the same purport as the last. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 21.*

Declaration by WILLIAM DICKENSON (Dicconson).

1704, Jan.—That the three rents for 771 *livres*, 500 *livres* and 500 *livres* constituted on the Hotel de Ville 27 Nov. last, and payable to him, were purchased with the proper money (24,794 *livres*) of her Majesty the Queen, and that his name was only used therein for her service, with covenant to stand possessed thereof in trust for her Majesty. *Entry Book 4, p. 22.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ROUEN.

1704, Feb. 9.—As she is obliged by the enclosed letter in favour of Mr. Bourke, an Irish priest, Curé of Nauny, and by the good reports she receives of him, to recommend him to him for the living of Chasnay, the resignation of which will be presented to him with this letter, requesting him to present him thereto, if he considers him worthy of it, and it may be done without prejudicing any more suitable person. *French. Letter Book, p. 289.*

WARRANT.

1704, Feb. 17.—For swearing and admitting Capt. John Ryan to be Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 69.*

Statement by QUEEN MARY probably to CARDINAL DE NOAILLES.

[1704, Feb ?]—“Ce qui s'est passé depuis peu entre le Roy d'Angleterre, et son precepteur.—Mr. Betham admire tellement les livres du Port Royal, qu'en parlant au Roy sur ce sujet, il les a préférés à tout autre livre spirituel, et mesme à ceux de St. François de Sales, et de son bon gré le Roy ne liroit jamais d'autres livres de devotion que ceus la. Il a dit au Roy que M. Quenelle estoit injustement persecuté, qu'il estoit bien aise qu'il estoit eschappé des mains de ses persecuteurs, et que les papiers que l'on pretend avoir trouvé chez lui estoient suposés, que Messieurs

Arnauld, Nicole, &c., estoit des grands hommes et des dignes reformateurs du clergé de France, et, parlant de quelque saint qui alloit estre canonisé, il dit que M. Arnauld le meritoit bien autant. Il a dit que le Port Royal, est un des plus reguliers et des plus saints monastere[s] de France. Il a trouvé plusieurs fautes dans l'ordonnance de M. l'Evesque de Chartres, sur tout en ce qui regarde l'autorité et l'infalibilité du Pape.

Il a dit qu'il estoit estonné que le Roy de France fit mettre des gens en prison sans entendre premierement ce qu'ils pourroient dire pour leur justification. Enfin il a fait comprendre au Roy qu'il ne falloit pas dire à la Reyne, sa mere, ni à son confesseur aucune de ses choses, car, dit il, la Reyne est delicate sur ces matieres, et, si elle venoit à me soupçonner d'estre favorable à ces gens là, nous aurions bien du bruit. Cependant il parla un jour à la Reyne sur l'ordonnance de M. de Chartres en sorte qu'il vit bien, qu'elle n'estoit pas contente de lui, et peu de temps apres il dit au Roy qu'il esperoit que la Reyne ne diroit pas à Madame de Maintenon, ni au Pere Ruga ce qu'il lui avoit dit au sujet de la sudite ordonnanse. Il a aussy dit au Roy plus d'une fois qu'il esperoit qu'il n' avoit pas dit a la Reyne ni à son confesseur ce qu'il lui avoit dit sur ces matieres, en parlant desquelles un jour il dit au Roy en riant qu'il esperoit bien qu'il ne le croyoit pas Janseniste.

Entre tous ses discours il dit un jour au Roy que les Jesuites approuvoit (*sic*) et enseignoint (*sic*) les equivoques si bien que pour lui il ne pourroit pas croire un mot de ce que M. Porter et M. Nevill diroit. Ces deus Messieurs sont penitents des Jesuites tres anciens, et fideles serviteurs du Roy et de la Reyne, de bones moeurs, et tres ortodoxes. Il lui dit aussy qu'en general il falloit se mesfier des Reguliers, à cause qu'ils estoit trop attachés au Pape.

Il dit au Roy en parlant de l'ordonnance de M. de Chartres que sa Majesté ne pouvoit l'entendre à moins qu'il ne lui expliqua toutes ces matieres à fond, et que lui, Mr. Betham, estoit la personne la plus propre à l'en instruire parce qu'il n' estoit d'aucun parti, et taschant de lui insinuer, que les Jesuites estoit trop partials à un costé, et par consequent lui devoint estre suspects. Il dit aussy en parlant de l'autorité du Pape, qu'il seroit estrange d'estre obligé a lui croire s'il disoit que 2 et 3 ne font pas 5, et en parlant l'autre jour de la soumission qui est deue aus Evesques, il dit la mesme chose, qu'elle n' alloit pas jusques là." *Holograph. Probably annexed:*—

" Il faut que je vous dise encore un mot sur la triste affaire de Mr. Betham. Il a dit au Roy, mon fils, que M. le Cardinal lui avoit ordoné de l'aller voir, ce qu' il feroit, et lui rendroit comte de la maniere, qu' il tenoit pour les estudes et l'education de mon fils. Cela estant, je serois bien aise que

M. le Cardinal le laissat parler le premier, et se laissa rendre ce comte avant que de lui dire aucune chose. Voudries vous bien encore vous charger de prier de ma part M. le Cardinal de l'escouter, avant que de lui parler. Peut estre il se descouvrira de lui meme, et fera conoistre ses pensees, et ses idées, mais de quelle maniere que cela soit, M. le Cardinal lui dira tousjours ce dont nous sommes convenus."

Holograph.

Note by ——

[1704, Feb?]—The Queen has forgotten to say to the Cardinal that he must require of the person not to make his pupil read in future the books he has always affected. She demands this mark of his submission to his bishop, and of his compliance with the wishes of her Majesty, who does not like these books. She demands that this person should never speak of this business to herself or to the King, her son. The Queen further asks that this memoir, written in her own hand, concerning the speeches made to the King, her son, be not left with Mr. Betham, but that the Cardinal should return it to her at Chaillot, where she hopes to see him the end of this month. *French.*

Further statement concerning MR. BETHAM.

[1704, Feb?]—People worthy of credit have heard him blame the order of the Bishop of Chartres against the *Cas de Conscience*. He said that everything that Prelate had said on that subject had been answered hundreds of times, and that he did not even understand the state of the question, or had not acted in good faith, and many other things of that nature. Further he does not appear to be in the interests of France, and people of merit and very worthy of credit have heard him say, that he would like better to live under the tyranny of the usurper Cromwell, and of the Prince of Orange than under the government of France, and he tried to make these other persons fall in with his sentiments. It is easy to see how dangerous it is to have a person of this character and these opinions with a young Prince every day, and that it is very difficult to efface first impressions inspired in youth, though contrary to the interests of religion and the state.—At the top of the paper are two lines erased viz. Mr. B. has been always suspected of Jansenism and other bad principles. *French.*

CARDINAL DE NOAILLES to QUEEN MARY.

1704, Feb. 20.—This morning I at last saw Mr. Betham, and had a long conversation with him. I have reason to be satisfied, and I hope your Majesty also will be so in the future. I will give you a particular account of it next week. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MANTUA.

1704, Feb. 24.—Condoling with him on the death of the Duchess, his wife. *French.* Letter Book, p. 289.

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1704, Feb. 26.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Anne Nugent to be a Bedchamber Woman to the Princess, his sister. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 69.*

CARDINAL DE NOAILLES to QUEEN MARY.

1704, March 8. Conflans.—I do not venture during the little time your Majesty will be at Chaillot to-day to pay my humble respects, but I believe I ought to write that Mr. Betham explained to me more clearly than he had done the first time, what he had said about Mr. Porter, and the other whose name I have forgotten. He doubts of what they say only when there is question of the Jesuits. For the rest he believes them to be very sincere people, free from equivocation or reservation from bad motives, and testified to me much esteem for them. I told him that then he ought to explain himself so to the King, your son. He made me hope he would do so, and I do not doubt he will do it, and that he will in future behave as your Majesty can desire. I exhorted him afresh to do so, and pray he may do so precisely. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

1704, March 6. St. Germains.—Thanking him for his letters. “As for what relates to the filling up of the vacancy upon the death of the Bishop of Elphin, I am of your opinion that nothing should be done in it at present, whilst the Parliament of Ireland is sitting, nor till the ferment be over of the persecution now raised against the Catholics in that country. When it shall be seasonable to proceed in that matter, I will not fail to take your advice concerning the person most proper for that charge, and in the mean time I shall be glad if you sent me the names and qualifications of such as you think fittest to fill that see.” . . . *Entry Book 1, p. 21.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL PIGNATELLI.

1704, March 8.—Acknowledging his letter which announced his elevation to the Cardinalate and congratulating him thereon, especially on account of the gratitude the writer owes to the memory of his relation, Pope Innocent XII., on account of his affection for the late King and his charities to his poor subjects. *French. Ibid. p. 22.*

QUEEN MARY to the SAME.

1704, March 8.—To the same purport as the last. *French. Letter Book, p. 290.*

QUEEN MARY to URSULA THERESA, an Ursuline Nun at Rome.

1704, March 10.—Acknowledging her letter of 21 Jan. written in the name of her community, which announced the death of her Superioress, and condoling with her thereon. *French. Letter Book, p. 290.*

JAMES III.

1704, March 12. St. Germains.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Malachy O'Laughlin, lieutenant in Dorington's regiment, the eldest son of Denis O'Laughlin, younger son of Anthony O'Laughlin, Lord of the barony of Burren, and head of an old and gentle family in Clare, and of Honora Clancy, daughter of the head of the Clancy family, and descended in the fourth degree from the illustrious family of the Earls of Thomond. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 28.*

JAMES III.

1704, March 18. St. Germains.—Declaration that the family of Cunningham, Earls of Glencairn, is one of the noble and old families among the peers of the kingdom of Scotland. *French. Ibid. p. 68.*

Declaration by LORD CARYLL.

1704, March 29. St. Germains.—That the prefixed is a true copy. *Prefixed,*

Declaration by James II.

That George Waters, eldest son of John Waters of Newcastle, co. Limerick, is descended from a good old family in Ireland.
15 Sept. 1699, St. Germains. *French. Ibid. pp. 23, 24.*

JAMES III.

1704, April 7. St. Germains.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of John Macnamara, residing at Port Louis in Brittany, he being descended from the old and gentle family of Macnamara, who possessed considerable property in Ireland, and have been always attached to the Catholic faith and the service of their lawful sovereigns. *French. Ibid. p. 24.*

QUEEN MARY to Count ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1704, April 27.—I have received your letter, acquainting me that my uncle, the Duke of Modena has informed you that he hoped I shall join my good offices in his favour to those of the ministers of the Holy Father to his Most Christian Majesty. My pity for his sufferings makes me attentive to avail myself of every occasion I may have to work with advantage for his restoration, and, though my present circumstances oblige me to proceed very cautiously, my sincere affection for him, will make

me watch for any favourable conjunctures that may offer to give him new proofs that I always interest myself with the same warmth in everything that concerns him. I beg you to declare to his Holiness my gratitude for his kindness and for his fatherly pity, in kindly intervening in this matter, in which my House is so much concerned. *French. Letter Book, p. 291.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VERDUN.

1704, May 14.—I cannot let Mrs. Bourke leave without repeating my thanks for your charity towards her and her child. I hope you will be kind enough to continue it, as I am less than ever in a condition to assist her. *French. Ibid. p. 292.*

WARRANT.

1704, July 9.—For swearing and admitting Patrick Fitzgerald to be a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 69.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ALBI.

1704, July 21.—Again recommending to his charitable cares Miss Margaret Keef, an Irish lady, who has suffered much by the revolution, and has lost several brothers and relations in the service. *French. Ibid. p 291.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF YPRES.

1704, July 30.—Thanking him again for the charitable care he continues to bestow on the Irish Benedictine nuns, of which she heard from Mr. O'Donel, and likewise for the obligations the latter is under to him. *French. Ibid. p. 292.*

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1704, Aug. 4.—Condoling with him on the death of his nephew, Count Massimo Caprara, of which he has informed her by his letter of 8 July. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1704, Aug. 24.—The bearers, Miss Creagh and Miss Sarsfield, wish to fill the two vacant places on the same footing as their predecessors of their nation, for whose maintenance and education you have kindly provided for so many years, for which I continue to thank you. They are both objects worthy of your compassion, as Mr. Ryan will inform you more particularly. *French. Ibid. p. 293.*

QUEEN MARY to PERE LA CHAISE, the King's Confessor.

1704, Aug. 25.—At Chaillot I received your letter informing me that the King has been pleased to grant a pension to the Archbishop of Armagh. Like you, I should wish him to retire to the abbey, upon which it has been assigned. I am convinced your good offices have much contributed to it, and that you will continue them to us on every occasion, as you have always done in the past. *French. Letter Book*, p. 298.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ANGERS.

1704, Sept. 4.—Thanking him for giving a pension to Miss O'Bryan, who belongs to an old and noble Irish family, which has suffered much for its religion and loyalty. *French. Ibid.* p. 294.

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1704, Sept. 19. St. Germains.—Thanking him for his letter from the camp at Alagoa, and congratulating him on the acknowledgement of his rights by so many princes and peoples, on the loyalty of his subjects and on his success against the allies. *Latin. Entry Book 1*, p. 23.

QUEEN MARY to FATHER TAMBURINI, Vice-General of the Jesuits.

1704, Oct. 15.—When the General thought proper to appoint an Italian Rector in the Scotch College at Rome, the late King, foreseeing that this innovation would be prejudicial to the Scotch mission, had representations made of the inconveniences thereof, on which the General promised it should be for that time only. The consequences have justified the apprehension of the late King. There have been differences in the College, which have made a great noise, and a second Italian Rector has been appointed, so that subjects can no longer be found who are willing to go to Rome to fill the places in the College, and it is on the point of ruin, to the great prejudice of religion. This has been represented to me by the Catholics of that nation generally, both secular priests, regulars and laity, and it obliges me to write you this to beg that according to the promise made to the late King, a Scotch Rector may be appointed as quickly as possible, there being many monks of that nation who are, I am assured, very capable of governing the College. *French. Letter Book*, p. 294.

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1704, Oct. 15. St. Germains.—Congratulating him on the birth of his nephew, the Duc de Bretagne, and acknowledging his letter on the subject, which has been delivered to her by the Comte de St. Estienne de Gormas, Envoy Extraordinary of his Majesty. *French. Ibid.* p. 295.

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1704, Oct. 15. St. Germain.—Similar letter to the last on the same subject. *French. Letter Book*, p. 295.

JAMES III. to the KING and QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1704, Oct. 16. St. Germain.—Two letters on the same subject as the last and similar to it. *French. Entry Book 1*, pp. 24, 25.

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1704, Oct. 23. St. Germain.—Recommending Father Ambrose O'Connor, Provincial of the Irish Dominicans. *French. Ibid. p. 26.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF BORDEAUX.

1704, Oct. 25.—I cannot let Mr. Gorman, canon of your cathedral, leave without writing this to inform you of the esteem I have of his worth, and how sensible I am of his obligations to you. I recommend him for the continuance of your protection, asking him to assist him with your Chapter, that the journey he is about to make may not cause him any prejudice. You will oblige me also by using your good offices with the Intendant of Guienne for the preservation of his interests during his absence. *French. Letter Book*, p. 296.

QUEEN MARY to the EARL OF DUMBARTON.

1704, Oct. 27.—I received your letter, and have also seen the two last you wrote to Mr. Inese, and am very well pleased and edified at your zeal and fervour for serving God in a religious life. But, since I have taken you into my care ever since your father's death, I cannot choose but advise you, without absolutely commanding you, to come first privately to Paris before you take the habit, without coming at all to St. Germain, that I may see you and speak with you at Chaillot, which will be a satisfaction to me and the rest of the world that you have taken your resolution with mature deliberation. When you are at Paris you may be as private as you please, and see none but whom you have a mind to see. For the rest I refer you to Mr. Inese's letter. *Entry Book 1*, p. 26.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL FRANCISCO BARBERINI.

1704, Nov. 10.—Acknowledging his letter, which announced the death of his uncle, Cardinal Carlo Barberini, and condoling with him thereon. *French. Entry Book 1*, p. 27.

QUEEN MARY to the SAME.

1704, Nov. 10.—On the same subject as the last. *French. Letter Book*, p. 296.

WARRANT.

1704, Nov. 25.—For — Delâtre to be equerry of the great stables. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 69.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MANTUA.

1704, Dec. 22.—Congratulating him on his marriage with the Princesse d' Elbeuf. *French. Letter Book, p. 297.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF MONTAUBAN.

1704, Dec. 22.—The bearer, Charles Macarty, belongs to one of the best and oldest families in Ireland, and is heir to a considerable estate there, which his fathers have lost in the revolutions. I have ordered him to be sent you, being informed that you are kindly willing to have a boy of that nation brought up on my presentation. I recommend him as a most worthy object of your charity. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1705, Jan. 14.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Roger O'Conlean, formerly a captain in Ireland and now lieutenant in Lee's regiment, descended on his father's side from a family who lost their considerable property in co. Cork for their attachment to the Catholic religion and their lawful kings, and on the mother's from the old and gentle family of Mulronny O'Carroll in the Queen's County, head of the Carrolls in Ireland. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 25.*

JAMES III.

1705, Jan. 22. St. Germains.—Letters of recommendation to George Colgrave, son of Col. Colgrave who served with much distinction for several years in the army of the Most Christian King, and was killed lately at Hochstedt, and who has served himself ten years as captain in the said army, and who now wishes to visit foreign parts. *Latin. Ibid. p. 70.*

JAMES III.

1705, Jan. St. Germains.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Matthew Dowdall, cornet in Sheldon's regiment, the son of John Dowdall of Athlumney, co. Meath, formerly captain of horse, and Elizabeth Macmahon, who belonged to the illustrious family of the Macmahons of Carrickmacross in Monaghan. *French. Ibid. p. 25.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SACRIPANTI.

1705, Feb. 3.—My consideration for the Chevalier Nugent obliges me to thank you for your good offices in contributing to obtain for him a pension on a benefice dependant on the Dataria.

His sufferings, and the considerable property he has lost for his religion and his loyalty to the late King make him even more deserving of recommendation than his belonging to an old and distinguished family. I shall feel a particular obligation for everything you shall do for him. Monsr. Michel, a priest, who was *vicaire* of the parish of St. Germains at our arrival from England, is an ecclesiastic of good morals and served me in the distribution of my alms to the poor Irish who had fled to France. I have recommended him to his Holiness that he may give him some benefice among those which are in his nomination in France and depend on the Dataria. Your being favourable to him will give me pleasure. I profit by this opportunity to declare my joy that his Holiness has given you the Prefecture of the Propaganda, being convinced that the interests of the Catholics of my son's three kingdoms cannot fall into better hands. We hope they will feel the effects of your zeal, particularly the Irish, who groan under the most violent oppression and persecution that Catholic nation has as yet experienced. *French. Letter Book*, p. 298.

JAMES III. to a CARDINAL.

1705, Feb. 4. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter on the occasion of the feasts of Christmas and New Year. *French. Entry Book* 1, p. 27.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF XAINTES.

1705, Feb. 17.—I learned only a few days ago your charity to young Legate, who was recommended to you by the late Abbé Boisleau. His death was the cause I was not informed sooner of that good work, for which I thank you. *French. Letter Book*, p. 300.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF PERPIGNAN.

[1705, Feb?]—Thanking him for his charity to the subjects of the King, her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. POL DE LEON.

[1705, Feb?]—Agreeing *verbatim* with the last. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE MAZARIN.

1705, March 2.—Recommending to him Mr. Hacquet (Hacket), an Irish gentleman, who has married a French lady, who lives at Aumont on the Duke's estates. He served in Sheldon's cavalry regiment. *French. Ibid. p. 301.*

QUEEN MARY to FATHER FRASSAN, Warden of the Great Convent of the Cordeliers at Paris.

1705, March 14.—Recommending Father Kennedy, to be received in the place of Father Dwyer, whom she recommended two years ago, when the latter leaves the convent. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUKE OF MANTUA.

1705, March 19.—Expressing her pleasure at his kindness to Madame Manery and her children. Her husband, who was killed at the affair of Chiari, was a colonel of foot, and was much valued by the late King for his courage and loyalty. *French. Letter Book*, p. 301.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF SOISSONS.

1705, March 22.—Thanking him for his kindness to Father Dillon, an Irish Dominican, and to other subjects of her son, of which she has been informed by Father Dillon, whom she recommends to him for a continuance of his kindness. *French. Ibid.* p. 302.

QUEEN MARY to the GRAND PRIOR OF FRANCE.

1705, March 29.—Thanking him for his kindness to Lord Forth, and particularly for making him one of his aides-de-camp, and also for the goodwill he shows to the other subjects of her son, who serve under him. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF GORDON.

1705, March. St. Germains.—Warrant for investing James, Marquis of Drummond, with the quality of Knight of St. Andrew, with a dispensation for the time of the usual ceremony of investiture or installation. With note that two similar warrants of the same date were granted for the Earl of Erroll and the Earl Marischal. *Entry Book 4*, p. 70.

JAMES III.

1705, April 6. St. Germains.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of John O'Cahane, an Irish officer, now at Strasburg, the eldest son of Col. Roger O'Cahane, head of the old and gentle family of the O'Cahanes, and of Catherine O'Neil, daughter of the late Phelix O'Neil, who belonged to one of the principal branches of the old and noble family of O'Neil. *French. Ibid.* p. 26.

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1705, April 16. St. Germains.—Letter credential for Sir Toby Bourke, whom he is sending to him as his envoy. *Latin. Entry Book 1*, p. 30.

JAMES III. to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1705, April 16.—Letter credential for Sir Toby Bourke. *French. Ibid.* p. 31.

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1705, April 16.—Taking the opportunity of Sir Toby Bourke's going to him, to renew her assurances of her friendship for him. *French. Ibid.* p. 32.

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

[1705, April ?]—Similar letter to the last on the same occasion.
French. Letter Book, p. 308.

QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

[1705, April ?]—Similar letter to the last on the same occasion.
French. Ibid.

JAMES III. to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

[1705, April ?]—Another letter credential for Sir Toby Bourke.
French. Entry Book 1, p. 32.

QUEEN MARY to COUNT ALESSANDRO CAPRARA.

1705, May 11.—The consideration which the late King had for the Fathers of the Mission, whom he caused to come to England for the service of the Chapel Royal, makes me support their design of soliciting at Rome the beatification of the late Father Vincent de Paul, the founder of their congregation. The odour of his sanctity during his life and since his death, and what I am informed he did to keep up missionaries in Scotland and Ireland in very dangerous times, oblige me the more to interest myself therein as his Most Christian Majesty some time ago ordered Cardinal de Janson to support them with his recommendation to the Holy Father. I therefore beg you to make the same solicitations with his Holiness on the part of my son and myself.
French. Letter Book, p. 304.

QUEEN MARY to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1705, May 30.—Availing herself of the return to Rome of the Nuncio Extraordinary to the Most Christian King to pay him the tribute of her most profound and filial homage and to thank him for the letter by the same Nuncio, with which he has honoured and comforted her, and to entreat his apostolic benediction.
Italian. Ibid. p. 303.

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1705, May 30. St. Germains.—Letter similar to the last and on the same occasion, with a declaration of his intention to follow his father's steps and always render inviolate obedience to the Apostolic See.
Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 29.

JAMES III.

1705, May. St. Germains.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Toby Geraldin who belongs to the old and gentle family of Geraldin of Gurteen co. Kilkenny, a branch of the very noble and old family of the Geraldins of Desmond, and who is a relative of Nicholas Geraldin of St. Malo to whom the late King granted a declaration of *noblesse* in 1700.
French. Entry Book 4, p. 26.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL PAULUCCI.

1705, May.—Taking the opportunity of the return to Rome of the Archbishop of Avignon, now Archbishop of Genoa, Nuncio Extraordinary to France, to thank him for his letter sent by the said Nuncio when he came to France. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 28.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1705, May.—Thanking him for his letter delivered by his nephew, the Abbé Imperiali, on his arrival in France, of whose return he avails himself to send the present letter, and thanking him also for all his kindness to Lord Brittas and his family. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

[1705, May ?]—The declarations your kinsman, the Abbé Imperiali, has so often repeated to me during his stay in France of your continual affectionate zeal for me have corresponded so exactly with the commission you gave him on his departure from Rome, that I hope that he will not less punctually discharge the task he has undertaken of assuring you of my gratitude for the proofs you give me on every occasion of such a constant friendship, and particularly for your liberal charity to the family of Lord Brittas, who are assuredly objects most worthy of your compassion. Though I am persuaded you know best yourself the Abbé's merit, I owe him the justice of declaring to you that he has gained for himself universal esteem in the two Courts, and has won mine entirely. *French. Letter Book, p. 315.*

The EARL OF MIDDLETON.

1705, June 6. St. Germains.—Certificate that Sir Richard Bulstrode served Charles I., Charles II. and James II., in many honourable employments both civil and military, that he was for many years English Envoy at Brussels and continued there after the usurpation till 1694, doing all the services he could to France, by correspondences he carried on with frontier towns in the conquered countries. His giving intelligence being at last discovered, he was obliged to fly precipitately to France, leaving his family at Brussels, where they were insulted and all his furniture and effects confiscated. He has since been employed by Maréchal de Villeroy and other French generals in Flanders to carry on correspondences in Brussels and in the enemy's army for the French service during the campaigns of 1695 and 1696, during which time all his wife's property, which consisted of houses in Brussels, was burnt by the bombardment, and she with all her children was obliged to take refuge at St. Germains with her husband, who after his long and faithful services, being now advanced in years and having a very numerous family, is a fit object of the charity of his Most Christian Majesty. *French.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ROCHELLE.

1705, July 10.—Thanking him for his charity to Catherine Browne, an Irish widow, who has died lately, and recommending at the same time Sir Henry Goold, as an object worthy of his compassion and to share with his family in his charities, having been wounded when a foot captain in the service of the late King in Ireland, and having lost his property in the Irish revolution. *French. Letter Book, p. 308.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF COUTANCES.

1705, July 16.—Declaring her interest in James Phelan, a young Irishman, for whose maintenance and education he provides at Coutances, because his family has suffered much in the Irish revolution, and thanking him for his kindness in continuing the pension of 300 *livres* he formerly gave to Mrs. Mahony, in favour of the Marchioness of Albiville, whose husband rendered important services to the late King. *French. Ibid. p. 305.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1705, Sept. 28.—This letter will be delivered by Mr. Creagh, Canon of Strasburg, nephew of the late Archbishop of Dublin, whose niece, Miss Creagh, is one of the two Irish girls you charitably maintain in the convents of your diocese. As she has the vocation to become a nun in the convent of the Irish Benedictines at Ypres, where her cousin provides her with a dowry, I ask you to let the canon conduct her thither. The continuance of your charities to these poor exiles obliges me to repeat my thanks, and I hope you will permit me to send another girl in place of this one. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1705, Sept.—Condoling with him on the death of the Duc de Bretagne and acknowledging his letter on that subject delivered to her by the Marquis of Jamaica. *French. Ibid. p. 306.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCE DE MOUSBACH, Great Dean of Strasburg.

1705, Oct. 3.—What I learn of your charities to several Irish subjects of the King, my son, and principally to Col. Murphy, to whom you have given a considerable property for the maintenance of himself and his family, obliges me to inform you how much I am edified thereby, and to thank you the more particularly because this gentleman belongs to an old family and has suffered considerably by the Irish revolution, and because for a long time those of that nation who have taken refuge at Strasburg have experienced your assistance and alms. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to MESSIEURS LE MARQUIS RANGONI, SANTI,
GIOVANARDI and TAMBURINI.

1705, Oct. 10.—Being informed by M. de Chamillart of the exemption from extraordinary taxes granted by you to the family of the Marchioness Camponi Molza on my recommendation, I write to thank you for it, and at the same time to repeat what I have already represented to you about the satisfaction given me by the pension you have settled for the children of Count Carlo Molza in consideration of the services which he and the Countess, his wife, have endeavoured to render for the benefit of their country and mine. *French. Letter Book, p. 307.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1705, Nov. 6. St. Germain.—Requesting him to give a favourable consideration to what shall be laid before him by Father Sabran, a chaplain of the King, her son, who is going to Rome as one of the proctors of his province of England to attend the general congregation of his Company, concerning the welfare of their mission and of the Catholic religion in England. *Italian. Entry Book 1, p. 29.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. OMER.

1705, Nov. 14.—The bearer is the young lady I have appointed to fill Miss Creagh's place. Her name is Lætitia Macl[e]ane, and I take the more interest in her because she was converted some time ago, having been a Protestant, and because she is a person of rank, being a daughter of Sir Alexander Macl[e]ane, a Scotchman who is at present serving in the army of Marshal Villars. *French. Letter Book, p. 307.*

QUEEN MARY to VISCOUNT CLARE.

[1705?]—I intended to have laid your pretensions before the Most Christian King and to have recommended you particularly to him, but now I understand no promotion of General officers in France is to be made this year, so it will be needless to propose your being made a Brigadier at this time. But when it is proper to move anything in that matter, you may be sure I will do it most heartily, the King as well as myself knowing that you desire nothing but what your services may very justly pretend to. *Entry Book 1, p. 51.*

JAMES III. to GIOVANNI BATTISTA GUALTERIO, EARL OF DUNDEE.

1706, Jan. 25.—We have such particular obligations to the Nuncio, your brother, that the least we could do for his family and yours was to admit you to the number of the Earls and Peers of our kingdom of Scotland. You ought not to doubt that it was with pleasure we have granted you the title of Earl of Dundee for yourself and your successors. We have received on that occasion your letter of 12 Nov., and also yours of 28 Nov. on the occasion of the New Year, and write to thank you for both. *French. Ibid. p. 38.*

QUEEN MARY to GIOVANNI BATTISTA GUALTERIO, EARL OF DUNDEE.

1706, Jan. 25. St. Germain en Laye.—On the same subject and similar to the last. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 38.*

JAMES III. to FORTY-THREE PERSONS, mostly CARDINALS.

1706, [Jan ?]—Forty-three letters, thanking them respectively for their letters of Christmas and New Year's good wishes. *French. Ibid. pp. 72-79.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF POPOLI.

1706, April 8.—Acknowledging his letter, which announced that the title of Grandee of the first class had been conferred on him by the King of Spain, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Ibid. p. 34.*

WARRANT.

1706, April 19.—For Alexander Knightly to be Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 70.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1706, May 31.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate, of which he had informed him by his letter. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 34.*

Warrants, &c. signed by his Majesty since he came to the age of majority, 21 June, N.S. 1706.

JAMES III.

1706, June 21. St. Germains.—Warrant for the Duke of Perth to be Knight of the Garter, and dispensing with the ceremonies of election and installation. *Entry Book 4, p. 71.*

JAMES III. to ROBERT POWER, King's Counsel.

1706, June 21. St. Germains.—Warrant for a grant to David Nairne of the office of Clerk of the Council. *Ibid.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1706, June 21. St. Germains.—Warrants for swearing and admitting James Murray and David Nagle to be Gentlemen Ushers. *Ibid. p. 72.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1706, June 27. St. Germains.—Having attained the age at which our father directed by his will that we should become *sui juris*, our first duty is to render to your Holiness the homage

and filial obedience due to you. Though driven from both our country and our throne for sake of religion alone, and by the furious hatred of the heretics, we must trust that the greater wrong we suffer from men, the greater help our worldly affairs will receive from the Ruler of all things. But, whatever may happen therein, we are resolved that with God's grace no temptation of this world, and no desire to reign, shall ever make us wander from the right path of the Catholic faith, having been taught how infinitely the kingdom of heaven transcends all the kingdoms of this world. We earnestly desire your apostolic benediction. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 35.*

WARRANTS.

1706, July 20 and 23.—For Calaghan Garvan and Laurence Wood to be physicians in ordinary to his Majesty. Minutes. *Entry Book 4, p. 72.*

WARRANTS.

1706, Aug. 15 and Sept. 13.—For Richard Bourke and Thomas Napier to be Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Minutes. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the DUC DE VENDOSME.

1706, Aug. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—Recommending to him Lord Forth, the son of the Duke of Melfort, who is going to serve as his aide-de-camp. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 37.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1706, Aug. 27.—Recommending Cardinal Gualterio on his return from his nunciature, and asking him to give credence to what he may say concerning both the writer's affairs and those of religion in the British realms. *Latin. Ibid. p. 36.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1706, Aug. 27. St. Germain en Laye.—Requesting on account of the services rendered to himself and his father by Cardinal Caprara that he may enjoy the benefices conferred upon him by the Pope in the kingdom of Naples without let or hindrance. *French. Ibid. p. 39.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1706, Sept. 1.—Requesting him to exert his influence for the beatification of Father Vincent de Paul. *French. Ibid. p. 37.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1706, Sept. 1.—In support of the application of the fathers of the Mission for the beatification of their founder, Father Vincent de Paul, both on account of his having sent missionaries in the

most dangerous times to Scotland and Ireland, and because, when his father established public Roman Catholic worship in his Chapel Royal at London, he summoned from France for the purpose fathers of that order, who continued to serve there till the revolution. *Latin.* *Entry Book 1, p. 38.*

QUEEN MARY to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1706, Sept. 1. St. Germain en Laye.—On the same subject and to the same general purport as the last. *French.* *Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1706, Sept. 4.—Expressing his satisfaction at the news in his letter of 31 Aug., that the Pope has confirmed his choice of him to be Protector of the kingdom of Ireland. *French.* *Ibid. p. 39.*

JAMES III. to the SAME.

1706, Sept. 9.—We have received with pleasure from Richard Bourke your letter to us of 20 May last concerning him. If the merits and the quality and the services of the late Lord Brittas, his father, did not oblige us to regard him, your recommendation would have been sufficient for us to grant him the appointment of Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. *French.* *Ibid. p. 40.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1706, Sept. 9. St. Germains.—Concerning the said Richard Bourke to the same general effect as the last. *Latin.* *Ibid. p. 41.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1706, Sept. 11. St. Germains.—Recommending the bearer, Laurence Mayes, a priest, who is going to Rome as a deputy from the secular clergy of England, to transact the affairs of that mission at Rome. Since he cannot, as he most warmly desires, himself by his authority spread the Roman faith in his kingdoms, he willingly favours those that labour in that vineyard. *Latin.* *Ibid. p. 42.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL DE LA TREMOILLE.

1706, Sept. 13.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate, and on his Most Christian Majesty having charged him with the care of his affairs at Rome, and accepting the offer of his good offices. *French.* *Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL SACRIPANTI.

1706, Oct. 4. St. Germains.—Expressing his satisfaction at his letter, which informed him that his Holiness had confirmed the choice he had made of him to be Protector of Scotland. *French.* *Ibid. p. 43.*

JAMES III. to LORD CARYLL.

1706, Oct. 5.—Promise to pay to him, his heirs or assigns, six months after his return to England, the sum of —— *livres* for salary due to him as Secretary of State, and what further sum shall then be due. With note that Lord Caryll transferred this promise to the Benedictine Nuns of Dunkirk, who are in possession of it, he having sent it to the Abbess, 17 Oct., 1706. *Entry Book 4, p. 78.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GRIMALDI.

1706, Oct. 16.—Acknowledging his letter announcing his appointment to the legation of Bologna, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 44.*

THE EARL OF MIDDLETON to BISHOP ELLIS,

1706, Oct. 25. St. Germain.—Acknowledging his letter with compliments, and explaining that he sends no news, which he does not doubt he receives from his brother, Sir William.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VALENCE.

1706, Nov. 13. St. Germain in Laye.—Thanking him for his willingness to receive into the Convent of the Visitation an English young lady, and adding that the bearer is the daughter of Sir [Charles] Carteret, a servant of the King, her son, who has a numerous family and whose wife was one of her maids of honour. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 44.*

WARRANT.

1706, Nov. 29.—For swearing Roger Strickland into the place of Groom of the Bedchamber. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 76.*

JAMES III. to the VICE-LEGATE OF AVIGNON.

1706, Dec. 14. St. Germain.—Acknowledging his letter announcing his entry upon his Vice-legation, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 44.*

EXTRACT apparently from a CATALOGUE.

1706.—That portraits of the principal potentates, princes, and plenipotentiaries who lived at the time of the treaty of Westphalia are sold by François Vanderplaats in the Gaper Steeg, near the Bourse at Amsterdam. *French. Written on the back of a King of Clubs.*

JAMES III. to [MICHELE ANGELO TAMBURINI], General of the Jesuits.

[1706.]—Congratulating him on his election as General, since besides the general attachment of the Order to his house, he, as a Modenese, takes a particular interest in its welfare, which increases the writer's hope that he will pay still more attention to everything that may contribute more to the welfare and increase of the missions of the Company to his subjects. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 51.*

JAMES III. to [MICHELE ANGELO TAMBURINI], General of the Jesuits.

[1706?]—Acknowledging his letter, regretting that he finds some difficulty in carrying out his promise, and pressing for its fulfilment, and, if Father Eustace is unfit for the post [of Superior of the English College at Rome] suggesting that some other fit person of that nation might be found, especially since almost all the English members of the Company have been obliged to go into exile beyond the seas. *Latin.* *Entry Book 1, p. 52.*

NOTE.

At the foot of *Letter Book, p. 308*, that the year 1706 is wanting, and has not been entered, and that what has been written up to this point is in the hand of the late Mr. Dempster, and what follows is in that of Chauvois, who was his clerk.

LORD CARYLL to BISHOP ELLIS.

1707, Jan. 3.—Apologising for his delay, caused by infirmities which prevented him from writing with his own hand, in answering his letter, of which he represented the contents to their Majesties which were graciously received by them. They never wanted more than at present the prayers of his Lordship and all good men, the storm being so violent that little less than shipwreck can be expected. The arm of flesh seems quite to have forsaken them, and they have nothing to trust to but a just cause and an omnipotent God. Since there has been such a wonderful revolution in these three or four years all Europe over in behalf of a bad cause, hereafter no less wonderful a turn of affairs may be expected in behalf of justice and religion.

JAMES III. to LEWIS INESE, Principal of the Scots College in Paris.

1707, Jan. 12. St. Germains.—Warrant to transport for some months to St. Germains so many of the late King's memoirs and other papers in his own hand deposited in the archives of the Scots College as relate to the year 1678 and downwards, there to be inspected and perused by persons appointed for that purpose, and afterwards to carry them back and repone them in the said archives. *Entry Book 4, p. 28.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1707, Jan. 20.—Expressing his pleasure at the news of his arrival at Ravenna, and thanking him for his letter with good wishes for the New Year. *French.* *Entry Book 1, p. 45.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1707, Jan. 20.—Expressing her pleasure at the news of his arrival at Ravenna, having been very sensible of the dangers he was exposed to on the journey, and thanking him for his two letters. *Postscript in the Queen's own hand.* A trifling indis-

position and my journey to Chaillot prevent me from replying by this ordinary to your other two letters, which have given me much pleasure. I shall do so by the next ordinary. *French. Letter Book, p. 309.*

QUEEN MARY to MONSIGNOR BANCHIERI, Secretary of the Propaganda.

1707, Jan. 25. St. Germains.—I learn with joy by your letter your return to Rome, and that the Pope has rewarded your merit by appointing you to the Secretaryship of the Propaganda. I doubt not that the Catholic subjects of my son's three kingdoms will feel the effects of your zeal for the good of religion, which is so closely connected with his interests. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the SAME.

1707, Jan. 25.—To the same effect as the last. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 45.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1707, Feb. 7. St. Germain en Laye.—I have been much edified by your charity in undertaking the Protectorate of the Kingdom of Ireland, the majority of the people of which being Catholics groan under the tyranny of the heretics, and where the clergy have no means of support but what they derive from their countrymen, who are themselves overwhelmed with miseries, so that your only motive in undertaking it has been God's glory and the benefit of religion. The same motive makes me now represent to you the great need these poor Catholics have of an increase in the number of their bishops now reduced to two, of whom but one is at liberty to exercise his functions, the other being in prison. For this reason, three years ago, being then under the guardianship of the Queen, at the desire and request of his Holiness himself I named Dr. Ambrose Madin for the bishopric of Kilmacduagh, Dr. Denis Moriarty for that of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and Father Thaddeus O'Rourke, a Franciscan, for that of Killala, after consulting the Irish bishops, and several of the best informed Irish clergy who were then in exile in France, and they considered them the worthiest and the fittest to fill those vacant sees. But it troubles me a little that his Holiness has hitherto returned me no answer on that subject, and that these poor Catholics continue without pastors to govern and comfort them when they most need it. If this delay is caused by any legitimate objection to any of the three, I shall be always ready to name another to whom there will be no reasonable objection. I doubt not that you will take this matter to heart and will represent it in an effectual manner to his Holiness. *French. Ibid. p. 46.*

JAMES III. to MONSIGNOR ZONDADARI.

1707, Feb.—Acknowledging his letter on his appointment to the Nunciature to Spain and thanking him for his New Year's good wishes. *French. Ibid. p. 45.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF DUNDEE.

1707, Feb.—Thanking him for his letter of New Year's good wishes. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 45.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1707, March 11.—“Je suis fort surpris d'apprendre que dans la Congregation de Propaganda Fide on pense encore a supprimer le College Ecossais pour en appliquer le revenu a d'autres Colleges sous l'ancien pretexte de multiplier le nombre des missionnaires. Je ne m'étonnerois pas de ce procedé, si je ne vous avois deja fait connoître, il y a environ deux ans, que je desaprouvois entierement une telle nouveauté, etant persuadé qu'elle est prejudiciable a la mission, a ma dignité, aux prerogatives d'un de mes royaumes, et aux Catholiques Ecossais en general, qui ne pourroient etre que fort mecontents qu'on leur ôtât ce College, ancien monument de leur religion, et leur unique azyle dans Rome. Vous sçavez que lorsque je vous en ecrivis, je vous temoignay que j'avois fait examiner la chose avec une discussion exacte des raisons pour et contre, par des personnes judicieuses et integres, qui me representerent et a la Reine . . . que je devois m'opposer en toute maniere a une semblable nouveauté, et les motifs et les raisons vous furent alors envoyées, auxquelles nous nous remettons, vous priant instamment de les faire valoir, et de relire et montrer ou il conviendra ma premiere lettre ou sont expriméz mes veritables sentimens, dans lesquels je ne puis que persister fermement. J'espere que votre premier zèle sur cette affaire se renouvellant et accroissant empêchera non seulement la suppression d'un College que sa Sainteté a honoré de sa presence, et ou ce m'est une consolation d'avoir de continuels suffrages de la pieté de mes anciens sujets Ecossais, mais que vous ferrez supprimer les pensées même et les desseins qu'on en a renouvelé et dont j'ay lieu d'être peu satisfait, puisqu'il est surprenant qu'il puisse entrer dans l'esprit que ce College Ecossais, établi . . . sous le Pontificat de Clement VIII. pour la consolation des Catholiques persecutés et pour le soutien de la religion sous le regne d'un roy d'Ecosse herétique, soit supprimé par le Pape Clement XI. a la vüe d'un roy d'Ecosse Catholique, et malgré ses justes oppositions.” *Ibid. p. 47.*

JAMES III.

1707, March 21. St. Germain.—Promise to pay 2,000*l.* to Dame Conock, formerly maid of honour to the Queen, and lately married to Sir Timon Conock, within one year after his restoration. *Entry Book 4, p. 29.*

QUEEN MARY.

1707, March 21. St. Germain.—Similar promise to pay 1,000*l.* to Dame Conock. *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

[1707?].—The merit of the bearer, the Chevalier Nugent, being known to you, I am convinced you will the more willingly concur in my recommendation in his favour. His sufferings and the property he has lost in Ireland, amounting to six or seven thousand Roman crowns, for his religion and for his loyalty to the late King, oblige me to ask you to use your good offices with the Holy Father, that he may confer on him some suitable benefice of those that are in his nomination in France, for which he is specially qualified by the letters of naturalization granted him by the Most Christian King, in consideration of his belonging to an old family, and of the services of Mr. Nugent, Brigadier-General in his army. *French. Letter Book*, p. 310.

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ARLES.

1707, March 27.—Your marks of kindness to the Abbé Ryan induce me to declare that I interest myself in him on account of his zeal on every occasion for the relief of our poor Irish, his countrymen, exiled for their religion and loyalty. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1707, March 28.—Though I could not learn without some displeasure that my portrait had not been exhibited in the Church of the English College the day of the feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury, as is the custom, I decided to make no complaint on which you had written to Lord Caryll, that Cardinal Paulucci had informed you it was the desire of his Holiness that no portrait should be exhibited at the national feasts in order to avoid the disorders that might result under present circumstances, and on the supposition that this custom had been generally interrupted for some time. But being since informed that the suppression of this ceremony has taken place with regard only to myself, and that everybody considers it a sort of slight done to me, I beg you without loss of time to convey my complaint to his Holiness and to demand of him a reparation both suitable and as speedy as possible. For this purpose I believe the day on which the next feast of St. George, patron of England, is celebrated, might be chosen for exhibiting my portrait in the said church. I further wish you to act in this matter in concert with Cardinal de la Tremoille, who has received orders from the King, his master, to interest himself therein. *French. Entry Book 1*, p. 48.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF AUTUN.

1707, March 29.—Thanking him for the account he had sent her to Chaillot of the death of the late bishop, which has much edified her. She is not surprised at the sentiments he preserved towards her even to his last moments after the proofs he often gave her of his zeal and attachment. *French. Letter Book*, p. 311.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL DE LA TREMOILLE.

1707, April 4. St. Germain.—Thanking him for his zeal in representing the prejudice caused him by the omission to exhibit his portrait in the Church of the English College, and requesting him to continue his good offices therein. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 48.*

LORD CARYLL to LORD ——.

1707, April 4.—Informing him by their Majesties' orders that his letters were acceptable to them, and that they will not look backwards on former disagreeable passages, but will have the regard for him his character and merit justly deserve.

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1707, April. St. Germain.—Nominating Ambrose MacDermot, a Dominican, penitentiary of S. Maria Maggiore, to the vacant see [of Elphin]. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 49.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1707, May 16.—Thanking him for the sentiments expressed in his letter on the birth of the Duc de Bretagne, which has been delivered to her by Don Pedro Antonio de Zuniga, his Envoy Extraordinary. *French. Letter Book, p. 311.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1707, May 16. St. Germain.—On the same subject and to the same general effect as the last. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 53.*

QUEEN MARY to FATHER JOSEPH OF THE NATIVITY, *alias* POWER, a Carmelite.

1707, May 23.—I send you my answer to the letter of the Mother Prioress you have sent me. I am very sensible of the pains you have taken to procure me the prayers of the monasteries of your order that you have visited, and am much satisfied with those which you inform me continue to be made with so much zeal for our Royal House in the territory of Modena. *French. Ibid. p. 312.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNE.

1707, May 24.—I have received your letter in favour of Mrs. Butler. Your recommendation alone would be a sufficient motive for my regard, did she not have besides those of being a young widow and a person of good family. I shall give her all the assistance and good offices that the afflicting circumstances in which I find myself will permit. I hope your improved health will give me the pleasure of seeing you in these parts. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the COMTESSE DE LUSSAN.

1707, June 20. St. Germain en Laye.—“Je prens part a l'affliction que le mariage imprévu de votre fille a causé à M. de Lussan et à vous, mais, comme la chose est faite et sans remede, je suis fort edifié de ce que vous ayés bien voulu chretiennement vous reconcilier avec elle. Mais je suis surprise en même temps de trouver par votre lettre et celle de M. de Lussan que la reponse que j'ay fait à l'Ecclesiastique qui m'est venu trouver de votre part n'a pas été bien entendue, car, bien loin de vous avoir envoyé aucun ordre de vous reconcilier avec la Duchesse d'Albemarle, tout ce que j'ay dit à l'Ecclesiastique la dessus étoit, que quand M. de Lussan et vous seriez reconciliéz à votre fille, et que vous demanderiez au Roy mon fils et à moy de l'etre aussi, alors nous le serions et non autrement, et nous persistons dans la même resolution. A l'egard de ce que vous me proposéz de faire faire un nouveau contract de mariage, c'est une affaire sur la quelle il faut prendre l'avis des avocats. Mais pour ce qui regarde les interests de la fille du Duc d'Albemarle, je ferai de mon coté tout ce que je pourray pour qu'on luy fasse justice.” *Entry Book 1, p. 50.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1707, Aug. 14. St. Germains.—Recommending Father Louis Sabran of the Society of Jesus, who has been delegated not only by his own superiors but by those of the other Regular Orders in England, to lay before his Holiness matters relating to the mission and the spreading of the faith there. *Latin. With copy in Entry Book 1, p. 54.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARQUIS CAP[P]ONI.

1707, Aug. 28.—Having previously recommended the son of Count Molza, and knowing your friendship to him and the Countess, I write to ask you to represent to the Grand Duke [of Tuscany] that he would give me a great pleasure by hereafter conferring on the Count's son, at present one of his pages, the office of *Page de la Valise*. I suppose the Grand Duke is aware of the reason I do not write to him, but I wish to believe that the old feelings of our hearts always continue, notwithstanding appearances to the contrary imposed on us by present circumstances. I cannot conclude without declaring my concern at the loss you have sustained of your uncle, the Marquis Salviati. *French. Letter Book, p. 813.*

JAMES III.

1707, Sept. 13. St. Germains.—Declaration of *noblesse* granted to Edmund Butler, major in Nugent's regiment of horse, he being descended from Lord Cahir's family. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 80.*

JAMES III.

1707, Sept. 13.—Similar declaration granted to John O'Mara, an officer in the same regiment. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 90.*

JAMES III.

1707, Sept. 20. St. Germain.—Warrant for the appointment of John Thomas Woolhouse, one of the Ushers of the Privy Chamber, to be oculist to the King. *French. Ibid. p. 78.*

JAMES III.

1707, Sept. 22.—Certificate to two young Irish gentlewomen, Cecile, and Mary Furlong, residing at Brest, that their father, James Furlong, was a gentleman born. Minute. *Ibid. p. 81.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL VALLEMANI.

1707, Oct. 26.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 55.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL VALLEMANI.

1707, Oct. 26.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Letter Book, p. 318.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF NASSAU.

1707, Oct. 26.—I have received your letter of the 12th. I have no less inclination than the late King had to give you and all your family marks of my esteem towards it, and I would very willingly use my good offices with the King of Spain in the matter you mention, had I not made it a rule for good reasons not to meddle with ecclesiastical affairs, particularly where the subjects of the two crowns are concerned. *French. Ibid. p. 314.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ SALVIATI.

[1707, Oct.]—The choice which you inform me his Holiness has made of you to convey the blessed swaddling clothes to the Duc de Bretagne is a mark of distinction with which I am much pleased you are honoured, as I interest myself in your concerns both on account of the very particular esteem I had for your brother, the Marquis Salviati, whose death I regret, and on account of your own merit. *French. Ibid. p. 315.*

JAMES III. to the ABBÉ SALVIATI.

1707, Oct. 26.—Acknowledging his letter of 5 July, which informed him he had been chosen by his Holiness to convey the blessed swaddling clothes to the Duc de Bretagne, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 55.*

JAMES III.

1707, Nov. 9. St. Germain.—After reciting the promise dated 8 May, 1697, of the late King to settle 100*l.* sterling on the Scots College (calendared *ante*, p. 128), approving, ratifying and confirming the same, in consideration particularly of enabling the College to continue the prayers it actually offers, and has charged itself to offer for all time for himself, the late King, the Queen, and all his lawful predecessors and successors, Kings and Queens of Scotland; being further moved thereto by his own inclination to support this, his ancient college, where not only several charters and papers relating to the honour and piety of his royal predecessors and his ancient kingdom have been carefully preserved, but where likewise the original memoirs and manuscripts of his father are deposited by his especial warrant. *Entry Book 4, p. 74.*

JAMES III. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household.

1707, Nov. 15. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting John Sheridan to be riding purveyor of the stables. *Ibid. p. 75.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF ST. MALO.

1707, Nov. 30.—I am informed that the Estates of Brittany are accustomed to apply particular sums for alms, and am requested at the same time to recommend Mrs. Kelly, the widow of an Irish colonel, as an object worthy to share therein according to the testimonies given of her conduct by M. de Montarant and his son, the Treasurer of the Estates of Brittany, who have been assisting her with much charity for several years. As the Estates meet in your neighbourhood, and you are perhaps one of the prelates deputed to them, I write this in favour of that lady. *French. Letter Book, p. 314.*

JAMES III. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household.

1707, Dec. 9.—Warrant for swearing and admitting John Nugent to be equerry of the stables. *Entry Book 4, p. 75.*

JAMES III.

1707, Dec. 10. St. Germain.—It having been represented by Claude François Girardin, sieur of Mont Gerald, counsellor of the sovereign council of Martinique, that he is descended from the old family of the Giraldins of Ireland, following the genealogical trees certified by Therry, herald for Ireland, and by Chevillard, genealogist of the Most Christian King, and that the branch from which he descends is the same as that from which M. de Vauvray, Intendant at Toulon, and his brother, the late Marquis de Lery, who served in Ireland under our late father, descend, certifying that the said family of Giraldins in Ireland is very old and noble. *French. Ibid. p. 31.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESSE DES URSINS.

[1707 ?]—The consideration which the late King had for the father of Don Francisco de Meneses, who was governor of Valenciennes when he was in the Spanish armies in the Low Countries, and the great attachment he shows for you induce me to add my recommendation to the good will you have towards him, especially as he has promised me his services in favour of the Marquise d'Albiville, whose husband, who was Irish, has suffered much by the revolutions. *French. Letter Book, p. 316.*

QUEEN MARY to the KING OF SPAIN.

1708, Jan. 28.—Acknowledging his letter informing her of the birth of the Prince of the Asturias and the successful *accouchement* of the Queen, and declaring that her joy at the news is so great that it could be equalled only by that of seeing her son restored to the throne of his fathers. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1708, Jan. 28.—On the same subject as the last. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 56.*

QUEEN MARY.

1708, Feb. 18.—After reciting that Teresa Strickland, daughter of Robert Strickland, Treasurer of her Household, lately married to John Stafford, her Vice-Chamberlain, had a promise made to her of having a Maid of Honour's portion, promising to pay to her 1,000*l.* sterling within one year after the restoration of her son. *Entry Book 4, p. 32.*

JAMES III.

1708, Feb. 18. St. Germains.—Similar promise to pay Mrs. Stafford 2,000*l.* sterling within one year after his restoration. *Ibid. p. 38.*

JAMES III. to the SOLICITOR-GENERAL for the time being.

1708, Feb. 19.—Warrant for a grant to N[athaniel] H[ooke] and the heirs male of his body of the dignity of a Baron of Ireland. *Ibid. p. 77.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF TROYES.

1708, Feb. 22.—Being informed by the Warden of the Irish Capuchins of the protection and favours he grants them on every occasion, and also to the other Irish in his diocese, and particularly to Miss Thomas whom he has maintained for so long, thanking him for the same, and requesting him to continue the same acts of kindness. *French. Letter Book p. 317.*

JAMES III.

1708, [Feb?]—Warrant constituting the Earl Marischal a Knight of the Order of St. Andrew. *Entry Book 4, p. 76.*

JAMES VIII. to his good people of his Ancient Kingdom of SCOTLAND.

1708, March 1. St. Germains.—Declaration. After the decease of our father when we considered the condition of our ancient Kingdom of Scotland, we could not without a just resentment see ourselves deprived of that our inheritance, manifestly due to us, by all the laws of God and man, nor could we, with less concern, look upon the present unhappy condition of our subjects there, where injustice triumphs, and so much blood has been spilt to support an usurpation, the whole kingdom plundered and sold and an alien called to perpetuate the usurpation without the least title of pretence, to the manifest prejudice of our undoubted right, we being the only heir and last male of our royal line, by which that country has been so happily governed for so many hundred years. “We have been frequently inform’d and assured of the loyal dispositions of the greatest part of Our Subjects of that Our Ancient Kingdom from most of the principal of them, who have often pressed Us to come, *with a sufficient force, to free Our selves* and them, which, till this time, to Our infinite Grief, We have never been able to compass, notwithstanding Our constant endeavours. And whereas it has now pleased the Divine Providence to *furnish Us with means, and enable Us to enter into the possession of Our Kingdoms*, [interlined for words in italics “give us an opportunity to assert Our Right”], We being desirous of nothing more, then a right Understanding between Us, and Our People, so necessary to both; and that none may be frighten’d by the memory of past miscarriages, from returning to their duty, and being restor’d to the happiness they enjoyd under Our Royal Ancestors, We think fit to make known Our gracious intentions towards them, in the manner following.

We do therefore in the first place by this Our Royal Declaration under the great Seal of Scotland absolutely and effectually for Us Our Heirs and Successors, pardon and remit all treasons, and all other crimes and offences whatsoever committed against Us and Our Ancestors, promising that such persons as had forfeited their Estates before the late rebellion, shall be restor’d to and confirmed in the possession of their said Estates, Provided that they give their personal atendance, and repair to Our Royal Standard, or that they give some other publick proof in their respective Stations of their affection to Us and Our Service, and not otherwise, Excepting allways all such persons who at, or after Our Landing in *Scotland*, [alternative “any part of Our dominions”] shall willingly advisedly and maliciously, by Land or by Sea, oppose Us, and those forces that accompany Our person in the present Undertaking for the asserting Our Just Rights, and entering into possession of Our Kingdoms; Or who after notice given of Our being landed, shall resist and oppose those loyal

persons, who according to their duty shall endeavour to resort to Us, or shall in any part of Our dominions assert and maintain the Justice of Our Cause: *Excepting* also such person or persons, who residing any time in France under pretence of attending Our Royal Father, or Us in Our Exile, or to be employ'd in Our Service when occasion should offer, have contrary to their allegiance held any criminal correspondence with Our Enemys or with any of Our Subjects then in rebellion against Us: Provided nevertheless that whoever is not prosecuted at law for the crime last mention'd within the space of two years from the time of Our Landing, shall be reputed innocent, and shall enjoy the full benefit of this Our Pardon.

And for the further quieting the minds of Our Subjects, and for the making these Our intentions more satisfactory and effectual, We declare and promise that in Our first Parliament, We will pass a general Act of Oblivion, without any exception of persons, otherwise then as above excepted. And We beseech God to incline the hearts of Our People that without the effusion of blood, Righteousness and Mercy may take place. And for that end We further promise that all such as shall appear instrumental in the recovery of Our Right, we will reward according to their respective degrees and merits.

We further declare that We will, with all convenient speed, call a free Parliament, that by their advice and assistance, We may be enabled to repair the breaches caused by the late Usurpations, to redress all grievances and to free Our People from the unsupportable burden of Taxes and Impositions they now groan under, that so Our Ancient Kingdom of Scotland may be restored to its former honour, Liberty, and Independency, of which it has been so treacherously deprived. What they suffer'd under the Tyranny of Cromwell, as also the usage they met with in the affaire of Darien, and the Massacre of Glenco under the Usurpation of the Prince of Orange, and the present Union or rather Subjection, demonstrate that Usurpations have always been fatal and ruinous to the Liberty of Scotland.

We likewise promise upon Our Royal Word to protect, secure, and maintain all Our Protestant Subjects, in the free exercise of their Religion, and in the full enjoyment of all their Rights, Privileges, and Immunitys, and in the secure possession of all Churches, Universitys, Colleges and Schools, conform to the Laws of the Land. And as to the Diferences about Church Government, and all matters relating therunto, We are resolved to do nothing but by the advice and consent of Our first Parliament, valuing no title so much as that of Common Father of Our Country by Our constant endeavours to procure the quiet and happiness of all Our good Subjects.

We likewise declare that We will give Our Royal Assent to any Act that shall be tender'd to Us for the Confirmation of Judicial Proceedings during the time of the late Usurpation: Such proceedings in matters criminal only excepted, that have been prosecuted or adjudged against any person or persons for anything

done by them, in obedience to any Commission or Command given by the King Our Father of blessed memory, or by Us, or otherwise for Our service, as by their duty and allegiance they were bound to do; And to all such other Acts as shall be judged necessary to establish the tranquility and welfare of the Nation, and particularly to such Acts for Personal Liberty, the Advancement of Trade, and the Releif of the Poor, as shall be tender'd to Us by Our first Parliament:

And tho' We have an entire confidence in the fidelity of Our good Subjects, yet their Request, and the necessity of Our affaires obliging Us to bring along with Us a sufficient Body of Foreign Troops, as a Guard to Our Person, and a Protection to Our said good Subjects who resort to Us; We promise that as soon as it shall please God to establish Us in the quiet possession of Our Kingdoms, We will immediately dismiss them from Our service, and send them home.

Moreover Our dearest Brother the Most Christian King for a further Encouragment to Our Subjects, of Our Ancient Kingdom of Scotland, to return to their duty to Us, promiseth in that case, to restore them to all the advantages and priviledges that their Ancestors have any time enjoy'd in France.

We likewise promise and declare that all Officers, and Soldiers, Sailers and others engaged in Our Enemy's Service, who after notice of Our landing, at any time before they engage in any fight or battle against Our Forces, shall quitt the said unjust and unwarrantable Service, and return to their duty, shall not only have their pardon as aforesaid, but shall likewise be satisfyd and payd all their Arrears due to them from the Usurper. And all Officers shall have from Us the same Commissions they had from Our Enemies at the time they repair'd to Us.

And for a further encouragement to Our good Subjects to declare for Us, We do hereby promise that the Vassals of such who obstinately persist in their rebellion, shall be deliver'd from all servitudes they were formerly bound to, and shall have Grants of their Lands to be held immediatly of the Crown; Provided that upon Our Landing they declare for Us and come in to Our Service.

And We do further promise and declare that We are resolved to preserve inviolably Our good Subjects in the free and full enjoyment of their Religion, Liberties, and Property, and to make the Law of the Land the Rule of Our Government.

And having thus declared Our gracious intentions to Our loving Subjects, We do hereby require and command them to be assisting to Us in the recovery of our Right and their own Libertys. And that all Our Subjects from the age of sixteen to sixty do immediatly upon Our landing repair to Our Standard, or joyn themselves to such as shall first appear for Our service in their respective Shires: And also to seize the horses and Arms of all suspected persons, and all Ammunition, and whatever else may be necessary for the use of Our Army.

And to conclude, We promise faithfully to observe the King Our Father of blessed memory his Directions given to Us in his last Will and Testament, exprest in these following words—

Upon my decease my Son the Prince of Wales will have an undoubted right to my Kingdoms. And if it shall please the Divine Providence to over-rule the Injustice of evil men who would deprive him of his Right, and to place him on the throne of his Ancestors, We recommend to him most especialy to forgive all the injuries that have been done to Ourselv and to him.—We also recommend to him to provide as far as he is able for all those Our servants, without distinction of Religion, who upon the motive of Loyalty, have follow'd and serv'd Us in the time of Our distress, And when it shall please God to put him in possession of the Kingdoms which rightfully belong to him, We as a Father advise and require him never to molest his subjects in the enjoyment of their Religion, Rights, Liberty and Property, And let him know that a King can never be happy, unless his Subjects be easy. Furthermore We will have him reward according to their respective degrees and merits all such as shall appear instrumental in the recovery of his Right.

And We do hereby require all Sheriffs or their Deputys, and all the Magistrates and others to whom it may belong, to publish imediatly this Our Declaration at the Market Cross of their respective Towns and Boroughs, and there to proclaim Us, under penalty of being proceeded against according to Law for the said offence."

WARRANT.

1708, March 5.—To Walter Strickland to be Groom of the Bedchamber, conform to, and of the same date with, the former warrant granted him jointly with five other grooms dated 15 Feb., 1702. Minute. Noted as signed 5 March, 1708, and delivered to Lady Strickland two days before the King parted for Dunkirk. *Entry Book 4, p. 76.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF LANGRES.

1708, March 24.—Availing herself of Miss Maghauyl's departure to thank him for all the kindness he has shown her for so long. *French. Letter Book, p. 317.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ARLES.

1708, April 24.—“J'ay receu avec autant de plaisir que d'edification la lettre que vous m'avez ecritte sur le voyage du Roy, mon fils, pour l'Ecosse. Si le dessein n'a pas reussi comme nous l'esperions, nous ne devons pas laisser de remercier Dieu de l'avoir delivré des dangers auxquels il s'est trouvé exposé, et ce m'est une grande consolation que parmy tant de traverses differentes, il s'est comporté de maniere qu'il s'est acquis dans l'esprit de tous ceux qui l'ont accompagné l'estime et la reputation qui doivent est[re] les principaux fondement[s] de nos esperances,

Je ne puis assez vous remercier de vos bonnes prières pour luy et de celles qui vous avez ordonné dans vostre diocese, et je profite de cette occasion pour vous temoigner la part que je prens a la perte que vous avez faite du Marquis de Mailly, vostre pere. . . ." *Letter Book*, p. 318.

JAMES III. to M. . . A. . . . [the MARQUIS OF ATHOLL?]

1708, April 25. St. Germains.—Commission to be Lieut.-General and commander in chief in Scotland till the King's arrival. *Entry Book* 4, p. 78.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1708, April 28.—The Mother Prioress of the Nuns of the Annunciation of the Nunnery at Rome has written to ask me to recommend to you the affair of the beatification of the venerable mother Vittoria Stratta, the foundress of that institution, which is to be examined in the Congregation of Rites. Besides the general motive of joining in such a holy work, the affection and esteem which my mother had for the Nuns of that Convent induce me still more particularly. It is for this reason I ask you on the part of my son and myself to make the solicitations which are proper and usual in such cases, both to the Holy Father and to the Cardinals, who like yourself belong to the Congregation of Rites. *French. Letter Book*, p. 318.

QUEEN MARY to the MOTHER PRIORRESS OF THE NUNS OF THE ANNUNCIATION AT ROME.

1708, April 28.—Informing her that she had received her letter concerning the proceedings for the beatification of the venerable mother, Vittoria Stratta, and had recommended the matter to Cardinal Caprara, and requesting the continuance of their prayers for herself and her son. *French. Ibid. p. 319.*

JAMES III. to —————

1708, May 1. St. Germains.—Commission in blank to be colonel of horse. Noted as cancelled and not given. *Entry Book* 4, p. 79.

JAMES III.

1708, May. St. Germains.—Warrant appointing Jean Pyraube his gunmaker in ordinary. *Ibid. p. 80.*

JAMES III.

1708, May 4. St. Germains.—Declaration of *noblesse* granted to Thomas O'Leyne, now living in Paris, who is descended on both sides from Catholic families, which were always loyal, and enjoyed considerable estates in Kerry and Limerick. *French. Ibid. p. 82.*

JAMES III. to NORBERT ROETTIERS, Engraver-General of the Mint for England.

1708, May 4. St. Germains.—Warrant directing him to make punchions and dies for coining five pound pieces, forty shilling pieces, guineas and half guineas, of gold, according to the annexed design, and also punchions and dies for coining crowns, half crowns, shillings and sixpences, of silver, according to the annexed designs. *Entry Book 4, p. 81.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1708, May 7.—Acceding to his request to be sponsor to the daughter born to his brother, the Earl of Dundee, and requesting that the Countess, his mother, will act as her proxy. *French. Letter Book, p. 319.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1708, May 7.—Acceding to his request to be sponsor to the above-mentioned child, and requesting him to act as his proxy. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 59.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1708, May 10.—“J'ay receu avec beaucoup de plaisir et de satisfaction la lettre par laquelle vous me donnez un detail de tout ce qui est fait a Rome pour implorer l'assistance du Ciel sur l'entreprise du Roy, mon fils, et des dispositions favorables du Saint Pere pour y concourir. Comme je suis persuadée que vous avez contribué fortement a l'un et a l'autre, je vous en fais mes remercimens, et j'espere que vous continuerez vos bons offices auprez de sa Sainteté a maniere que les secours spirituels et temporels ne manquent pas a la premiere occasion pour la poursuite d'un dessein ou la Religion et la justice sont egalement interessez et dont nous esperons avec le temps un heureux succez malgré les obstacles qui s'y sont rencontrez. Nous avons retire au moins cet avantage que le Roy, mon fils, s'est acquis dans l'esprit de tous ceux qui l'ont accompagné, l'estime et la reputation qui doivent estre les principaux fondemens de nos esperances.” *Letter Book, p. 320.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL BARBERINI.

1708, May 10.—Thanking him for the zeal, which, following the footsteps of his late uncles, Cardinals Francesco and Carlo Barberini, he has shown in his letter on the enterprise of the King, her son. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ ALBANI.

1708, May 10.—Thanking him for his letter on the enterprise of the King, her son, and, though the fatherly affection of his

Holiness does not need to be stimulated on their behalf, they are very sensible of the good offices they are informed he has done them on that occasion, and build much on their continuance. *French. Letter Book, p. 321.*

JAMES III. to the ABBE' ALBANI.

1708, May [10].—Similar letter to the last. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 58.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL SACRIPANTI.

1708, May 10.—“ Je ne puis assez vous remercier du zèle avec lequel vous me temoignez vous intéresser du succès de l’entreprise du Roy, mon fils. Quoy qu’elle n’ait point réussi comme nous avions lieu de l’espérer de la bonne disposition de ses fidèles sujets d’Ecosse, et des mesures qu’on avoit prises, nous avons cette confiance en Dieu que comme il l’a visiblement protégé dans les grands perils auxquels il a été exposé, sa Divine Providence fera naître de plus favorables conjonctures, et que nous en verrons, avant qu’il soit longtemps, d’heureux effets. Je ne doutte point que, comme Protecteur de cet ancien royaume, vous ne continuiez vos bons offices pour procurer au Roy, mon fils, les secours spirituels et temporels que sa Sainteté paroît disposé à luy accorder.” *Letter Book, p. 321.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1708, May [10]. St. Germain en Laye.—I could not on my return from my voyage to Scotland see your letters to the Queen and Lord Caryll without admiring your zeal and prudence in your applications to the Holy Father for procuring me spiritual and temporal assistance. As I ought to attribute to the first the visible protection of Heaven in the dangers from which I have so happily escaped, I cannot thank you enough for procuring them, and for the favourable disposition of his Holiness in consequence of your exertions to grant me the second, if the enterprise had had the results I expected. I hope that Providence will cause more favourable opportunities to arise, and I shall seize them with the more confidence, from the interest his Holiness has declared he takes in them, for which I thank him most humbly by the enclosed letter, which I beg you to present to him from me. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 57.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1708, May [10].—Thanking him for his paternal tenderness shown in his letter to the Queen, and for the generous assistance his Holiness had intended for him, had the enterprise taken effect, especially as it was intended not in a time of abundance, but when the resources of the Holy See were almost exhausted by the calamities of the war. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to JOHN BAPTISTE GUALTERIO, EARL OF DUNDEE.

1708, May 10. St. Germains.—Since it is impossible to observe the usual ceremonies in the election and installation of the knights of St. Andrew, having appointed him a knight of that order, dispensing in his favour with his being elected and installed in due form, and empowering him to take the title of knight, and to wear the ensigns of that order. *Entry Book 4, p. 82.*

JAMES III. to JAMES PORTER, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1708, May 10. St. Germains.—Warrant for swearing and admitting George Joyce to be clockmaker and watchmaker in ordinary. *Ibid. p. 84.*

JAMES III.

1708, May 17. St. Germains.—Warrant constituting Francis Plowden, Comptroller of the Household, William Dickonson, Sir William Ellis, Thomas Sheridan, and Sir Richard Bulstrode, to be Commissioners of the Household. *Ibid. p. 83.*

JAMES III. to HENRY CONQUEST.

1708, May 17. St. Germains.—Warrant for payment of all the King's servants' salaries and pensions quarterly or monthly as they stand in the establishment, and the monthly creditor and all other bills which shall become payable from time to time, and be directed to him by the Commissioners of the Household. *Ibid. p. 84.*

JAMES III.

1708, May 17. St. Germains.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Valentine Fitzgerald, and of the loyalty and attachment of his family to the King's service, his father having been killed in Ireland in the service of the late King, and his uncle and two brothers having been killed in Italy in the service of the Most Christian King. *French. Ibid. p. 83.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF ARLES.

1708, June 9.—This letter will be delivered by Miss O'Bryan, whom you have had the charity of placing in a convent, for which I send you my thanks as also for the kindness you continue to Mr. Ryan. *French. Letter Book, p. 824.*

QUEEN MARY to the SUPERIORESS OF THE VISITATION AT MELUN.

1708, June 14.—Acknowledging her letter to inform her of her election, condoling with her on the death of her predecessor, and

thanking her for the share given to herself and her son in her prayers and those of her community and desiring the continuance thereof. *Postscript* in the Queen's own hand. "Je vous prie, ma chere mere, de bien faire des amitiez de ma part a ma chere mere de St. Anges, et a nostre chere sœur de Harley. Je crois qu'elles ont oublié de m'écrire, mais je leur pardonne, pourvù qu'elles ne m'oublient pas devant Dieu. C'est de quoy je ne puis les soupçonner puisque moy même je ne les oublie pas, ny vostre Sainte Communauté, qui aura toujours selon ma promesse la premiere place dans mon cœur aprez Chaillot." *Letter Book*, p. 328.

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VIENNE (*sic*).

1708, June 30.—I am convinced your vows and prayers have contributed much to deliver the King, my son, from the dangers he ran in his voyage for Scotland. The constancy with which he sustained them has been a great consolation to me, as has also been your kind letter of the 11th. Like you I hope the time will come when our sorrow will be turned into joy. *French. Ibid.* p. 322.

QUEEN MARY to the GENERAL OF THE CAPUCHINS.

1708, June 30.—"Les intérêts de la custodie des Religieux Irlandois de vostre ordre estant recommandables d'eux mêmes par les bons services qu'ils rendent dans la mission d'Irlande, je suis persuadée que vous vous porterez volontiers à favoriser le Père Nugent, leur custode, en tout ce qui pourra contribuer à la faire fleurir." *Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to MADAME ALBERTI.

1708, June 30.—The proofs you have given so often of your zeal and attachment to our family make me avail myself of the journey of Father Nugent, Warden of the Irish Capuchins, to write you this, and to entrust him with the portrait of the King, my son, and with that of my daughter, which I beg you to receive as a mark of our goodwill and consideration towards you. *French. Ibid.* p. 328.

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1708, June 30.—Recommending the bearer, Father Nugent, who is going to Rome for the General Chapter of his order, and requesting him to do him all suitable good offices, should there be need of them, touching the interests of the Capuchins of his nation, who deserve to be recommended for their good services in the Irish mission. *French. Ibid. p. 324.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL DE LA TREMOILLE.

1708, July.—"Je n'ay receu que depuis fort peu de jours la ettre que vous m'avez ecrritte du 4 Avril dernier. J'avois déjà

appris du Cardinal Caprara avec quelle ardeur vous vous esties employé auprez du Saint Pere, et de tous ceux qui ont du pouvoir sur son esprit pour l'engager a prendre a cœur comme il l'a fait l'entreprise du Roy mon fils sur l' Ecosse. Je ne puis assez vous en remercier, ainsi que de tout ce que vous me temoignez vous même sur ce sujet d'une maniere si zeleé et si obligeante. Quoy qu'il n'ait pas plu a Dieu de donner a cette entreprise le succez que nous avions lieu d'en esperer, nous n'avons pas laissé de reconnoître une Providence toute visible dans le bonheur avec lequel le Roy mon fils a echapé aux plus grands dangers que luy a fait la grace de soutenir avec une fermeté tellement que la reputation qui en est le fruit nous est un gage d'une meilleure fortune que nous attendons de sa Divine liberalité au temps qu'il luy plaira de nous la donner. Le Roy, mon fils, au retour de sa campagne, vous fera ses remercimens particuliers"
Letter Book, p. 825.

QUEEN MARY to the GENERAL OF ST. MAUR.

1708, Aug. 12.—Recommending the bearer, Nicholas Ryan, a young Irish gentleman, who belongs to an old family distinguished by its services and loyalty, whom he has kindly undertaken to place in a college, thanking him for his charities to the subjects of the King, her son, and desiring the prayers of himself and the monks of his order. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF VERDUN.

1708, Aug 13.—Availing herself of the departure of Miss Bourke for Verdun to thank him for the continuance of his charity for many years to her. *French. Ibid. p. 326.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1708, Aug. 16.—You may let the 300 *louis* go on as you intended, but send no more, till you hear from Mr. Plowden. *Prefixed,*

Extract from a letter of James III.

"As for money for me 10,000 livres will do. If the campagne should be extrem long 18 would not do, no mor then 10, and so I must still want mor in that case, but for now all I desire is, that you would out of hand gett 10,000 livres in ready money in silver, and lett it lie in whos hands you please, till Mr. Plowden wriths to Mr. Diconson how to send it. Wee shall enquire here the way it may com with least or no loss."
Holograph.

QUEEN MARY to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

1708, Aug. 28.—Condoling with her on the death of her husband, the Duke of Mantua. *French. Letter Book, p. 326.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1708, Sept. 14.—Your letter in favour of Count Giuliani has given me a high opinion of his ability and merit. He could not have chosen a more efficacious intercessor, but as my son's affairs do not at present require the service of an agent or minister at the Court of Rome, it is not in my power to concur, as I would wish, in your goodwill towards him. *French. Letter Book*, p. 327.

JAMES III. to the DUCHESS OF MANTUA.

1708, Sept. 18. Camp of Saulsoy.—Condoling with her on the death of her husband, the Duke of Mantua, of which she had informed him by her letter of 2 Aug. *French. Entry Book 1*, p. 59.

QUEEN MARY to the EARL OF DUNDEE.

1708, Oct. 22.—Acknowledging his letter which informed her that the King, her son, had made him a knight of the order of St. Andrew, and expressing her pleasure at the news. *French. Letter Book*, p. 327.

QUEEN MARY to the COMTESSE GUALTERIO.

1708, Oct. 22.—Acknowledging her thanks for the Queen's having asked her to act as her proxy at the baptism of the daughter of her son, the Earl of Dundee, condoling with her on the death of that child, and adding that what the King, her son, has done for her family is a just expression of his gratitude for the proofs her son, Cardinal Gualterio, has always given of the warmest zeal for their interests. *French. Ibid. p. 328.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1708, All Saints' Day [Nov. 1]. Chaillot.—“Instead of the pardon you aske me for your letter, I send you a thousand thanks for letting me see plainly the sad account of our poor affaires as to money, and your thoughts upon them, which tho' good, I cannot make my owne to the King, having already approved his not sending away his equipage upon a notion he has, which I think is well grounded, that his doing so, befor the Princes do it, would look as if he were weary to stay ther, and impatient to com back, which I think would be a great prejudice to him, if it were so thought. This I have writt to him two days ago, and I realy think it was reasonable he should make no step homewards, till the Princes do. Therefor I shall not mention what you say, but I will send him to-morow the account of the money you have sent me, and press him to save all he can, tho' I must own I don't see how anything can be saved without he lessens his equipage, so that I believe I shall be forced to sell the rest of the jewel, but I will not tell him so. I had ordered Lady Strickland to write to you befor I received your letter, on the receipt of the

King's letter in which he presst extremly to have 500 *louis d'ors* imediately, which I believe will end all the sume that is in Cantillon's hands. I hope to be at St. Germains on Munday night, and then I shall consult with you and Lord Caryll what's fit to be don, and follow your advice." *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1708, Nov. 7.—Recommending the bearer, Sir Francis Andrew, who is going to Rome with the intention of serving in the troops of his Holiness. *French. Letter Book, p. 328.*

JAMES III. to the ABBÉ DE POLIGNAC.

1708, Nov. 23. Camp of Saulsoy.—Acknowledging his zeal and gratitude as shown in his two letters of 29 Sept. and 20 Oct. for his nomination by him to the Cardinalate, assuring him at the same time, that, in selecting him, he complied with the intentions of the Most Christian King with all the satisfaction in the world. *Postscript.* "Ne voulant pas me contenter du seul ceremonial pour vous temoigner combien je suis sensible au zèle que vous montréz pour mes interests à l'occasion de la nomination que j'ay fait de vous au Cardinalat, j'ajoute cet apostille de ma propre main pour vous assurer que dans cette nomination je n'ay pas seulement eu en vue de me conformer avec plaisir aux intentions du Roy T. Ch. mais j'ay envisagé aussi votre propre merite, et j'ay été persuadé en même temps que personne ne pouvoit menager mes interests à la Cour de Rome avec plus de zèle et de capacité que vous." *Entry Book 1, p. 59.*

QUEEN MARY to the ABBÉ DE POLIGNAC.

1708, Nov. 30.—"J'ay receu les deux lettres que vous m'avez ecrisses sur ce que le Roy, mon fils, vous a nommé au Cardinalat. Lorsque son intention de faire valoir sur ce point ses justes pretentions fut communiquée au Roy tres Chretien, et que sur le choix que nous luy laissions du sujet pour remplir cette dignité, sa Majesté se determina en vostre faveur, ce nous fut un veritable plaisir, et elle ne pouvoit jeter les yeux sur une personne qui nous fut plus agreable, et pour qui nous eussions plus d'estime" . . . *Letter Book, p. 329.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL PAULUCCI.

1708, Nov. 30.—Recommending to him Mr. Bourke, who is returning to Rome, whom she would have wished to have placed in the household of the King, her son, or her own, if any suitable post for him could have been found. *French. Ibid.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1708, Nov. 30.—Similar letter in favour of Mr. Bourke. *French. Ibid. p. 330.*

QUEEN MARY to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1708, Dec. 2.—Similar letter in favour of Mr. Bourke, by whom she is sending him a box, the contents of which he knows. *French. Letter Book*, p. 830.

CERTIFICATE.

1708.—Note of certificate to Col. Fountaine. *Entry Book* 4, p. 83.

JAMES III.

1709, Jan. 10. St. Germain.—Warrant appointing Mr. Macghie, M.D., a Scotchman, who served the late King and suffered in Scotland for his zeal and loyalty, to be his physician. *French. Ibid. p. 85.*

CERTIFICATE.

1709, Jan.—Of the *noblesse* of Mr. O'Roerk, an Irish officer. Minute. *Ibid. p. 34.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF VIENNE.

1709, March 2.—Thanking him for the new proofs in his letter of 27 Jan. of the zeal with which he interests himself in all that concerns her, and principally for always giving her a share in his prayers, of which she begs the continuance. *French. Letter Book*, p. 381.

JAMES III. to —————

1709, March 2.—Thanking him for his New Year's good wishes. *French. Entry Book* 1, p. 61.

JAMES III. to the EARL OF DUNDEE.

1709, March 2.—To the same purport as the last. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1709, March 5.—Thanking him for his good wishes “*a l'occasion des bonnes festes.*” *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1709, March 7.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Charles Macarty, an Irish priest settled in Normandy in the diocese of Seéz, who has rendered good services to the late King, and belongs to one of the noblest and oldest families in Ireland. *French. Entry Book* 4, p. 84.

JAMES III.

1709, March 11.—Power to Mr. Plowden and Mr. Dicconson to receive the money of their Britannic Majesties at the Royal Treasury. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 86.*

QUEEN MARY.

1709, March 11. St. Germain.—Warrant for William Dicconson to be Treasurer and Receiver General of all her rents and revenues. *Ibid. p. 85.*

QUEEN MARY to the BISHOP OF MEAUX.

1709, March 21.—Thanking him for his recommending the Abbé Ryan to Father Le Tellier, and praying the continuance of his good offices to him, as she hopes to see him rewarded for all the benefits his zeal has procured for his countrymen, of which she will bear witness herself to Father Le Tellier when she sees him. *French. Letter Book, p. 381.*

CERTIFICATE.

1709, April.—Of the *noblesse* of Mr. Gough of Dunkirk. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 34.*

QUEEN MARY to the PRINCESS OF CARIGNANO.

1709, May 21.—Condoling with her on the death of her husband, of which she has informed her by her letter of 24 April. *French. Letter Book, p. 382.*

QUEEN MARY to the MARÉCHAL DUC DE VILLARS.

1709, June 2. St. Germain.—“Je suis bien persuadée comme vous me le temoignez d'une maniere tres obligeante dans la lettre que vous m'avez ecrrite, que le Roy, mon fils, sera comblé de vos honestetez. Je puis aussi vous assurer qu'il y corespondra en Prince de bonne volonté, qui ne souhaite rien avec plus de passion que de signaler sa reconnoissance des obligations infinies que nous a sa Majesté tres Chretienne (*sic*), et les occasions de faire connoittre à toute la terre, qu'il est le digne heritier de la valeur du Roy son Pere, aussi bien de ses couronnes. Accoutumé comme vous l'estes à vaincre nos ennemis, il ne peut suivre un meilleur guide dans le chemin de la gloire, et je suis pleine de confiance que de nouveaux succez, qui seront deus à vostre prudence et à vostre courage, vont reprimer la presomption de nos ennemis. . . .” *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1709, June 15.—Certificate that in consideration of the services of the old and gentle family of Sarsfield, and particularly of those

rendered to the late King by Patrick, Earl of Lucan, captain of the second company of his Guards, and *Maréchal des camps* of the Most Christian King, and Dominick, Viscount Kilmallock, colonel of a foot regiment in France, who, after distinguishing themselves by many deeds of bravery in Ireland, followed the late King into France, where they were killed, after distinguishing themselves in the service of the Most Christian King, and also in consideration of his personal merit, he had conferred the honour of Knighthood on James Sarsfield, a native of Nantes, son of Paul and grandson of James Sarsfield, natives of Limerick, who belongs to the same house, being descended from the branch of the Viscounts Kilmallock. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 85.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1709, June 16. St. Germain.—Nominating John Verdun, D.D., Vicar-General of the Diocese of Armagh, to the bishopric of Ferns, in Leinster, in which province the only bishop is that of Dublin. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 62.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1709, June 16. St. Germain.—Nominating Ambrose O'Conor, Master of Theology, Provincial of the Irish Dominicans, to the bishoprics of Ardagh and Clonmacnois (previously canonically united), who is of the age of about 55, but is in good health, and is returning immediately to the mission. *Latin. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1709, June 16.—Requesting his good offices to procure the speedy dispatch of the bulls of the two bishops mentioned in the last two letters. *French. Ibid. p. 63.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1709, July 8. The Camp, near Lens.—Expressing his joy at the news in his letter of 14 May of the birth of his nephew and his sorrow at the death of his sister-in-law, consenting to be sponsor of the child, and asking him to act as his proxy. *French. Ibid. p. 64.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF DUNDEE.

1709, July 31. The Camp de Denain.—To the same general effect as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 63.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1709, Sept. 4. Chaillot.—“I have sent the King your opinion concerning the conference and have kept to myself and taken into serious consideration all you say to me in your letter concerning myself, and the deplorable state of my affairs relating to money

and debts, which I am sensible grows a heavy burthen, and tho' what you say to me is not agreeable nor according to my inclination, yet I find it so just and reasonable, that I am forced to own, you are in the right, and that I have been hitherto very much in the wrong. I am so farr from taking ill your honest plain way of speaking, that on the contrary I take it kyndly of you, and heartily thank you for it, resolving at the same time to stop my hand, and follow your advice in these matters, in which I am sure you dont want ability and I hope you never will want good will to help me; but now to com to particulars I think you might putt off the payments of Mrs. Dillon, Halfpenny and Gold till next month, and then lett me pay them with the Duchess of Tyrconnell's money, which I am resolved shall be the only money hearafter that I will give for extraordinary charitys, but for cloaths and anniversaries, I beleive you see yourself they cannot be retrenched. As for Mrs. Sackville, I appeal to the Duchess of Perth to know, if my order was not for 100 *livres* only, but if she mistook me or Milord mistook her, I cannot help it. In fine I am resolved to order no extraordinarys for the time to com, without extraordinary occasions, of which you shall be the judge yourself. I hope God will give me grace to keep this resolution, and you and me patience to bear all importunitys. *Postscript.* Molza is extremely pressed and begs of me to pay her 100 *livres* for 3^{mo}onths, I leave you to judge of this, I beleive Lord Caryll would lend me that sume and take it when we receive the June money. I must say a word mor, as to Strickland's pension, that it was ~~never~~ my intention she should be cutt off mor than the 10th part." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to DON ANNIBAL ALBANI.

1709, Sept. 14. The Camp at Ruesne.—Acknowledging his letter of 27 July, by which he has learned with much pleasure that his Holiness has sent him to the Catholic Princes to watch over the interests of religion and the welfare of Christendom in the present conjuncture of an approaching general peace, and, as his own interests are closely bound up with those of religion, not doubting that he will use all the credit with which he has been invested by the Holy See to endeavour to make those Princes return to the sentiments they ought to have with regard to the justice of his cause. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 64.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL SAN VITALE.

1709, Sept. 22. The Camp at Ruesne.—Acknowledging his letter, which announced his elevation to the Cardinalate, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Ibid. p. 65.*

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1709, Oct. 11. The Camp of Ruesne.—"Although I reckon to be soon with you, yet I cannot differ till then telling you how sensible I am of all the pains you take for the Queen's and my

service, and particularly for the help and care you are to her amidst all the misery of St. Germains, which amongst all the obligations I have to you for so many years past I shall not look upon as the least. I find you are in no hopes of any money at all, but, our army begining to be paid more regularly, the rest will, I hope, come in time. If, as I believe, I return this month, I shall not want more than the 4,000 *livres* for October, and upon the whole I think my expence this campagne has not been extravagant for me. Before I went none of you thought I could make it without retrenching or selling, but, thank God, wee have rubbed it out without either, by the Queen's help and your care, for which, tho' I can now only thank you by words, I hope the time will come, in which I may do it by effects." *Holograph.*

JAMES III.

1709, Nov. 23.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Lord Edward Drummond to be a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. *Entry Book 4, p. 86.*

JAMES III.

1709, Dec. 2. St. Germains.—Discharge to the heirs, executors and administrators of Henry Conquest, deceased, late Paymaster of the Household, for all sums of money that passed through his hands during the reigns of the late and present Kings. *Ibid. p. 87.*

JAMES III.

1709, Dec. 3.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Donough Macnamara, who followed the late King into France, and who has served a long time and is now a reformed captain in Lee's regiment, who is head of the very old and gentle family of Macnamara, and is descended on the mother's side from the very old and gentle family of Odueri (? O'Dwyer), which families owned considerable properties, and are strongly attached to the Catholic faith and the service of their lawful sovereigns. *French. Ibid. p. 85.*

JAMES III.

1709, Dec. 3.—Similar declaration in favour of Neal Mackean, who followed the late King into France, where he served several years at sea, and is now settled at Rochefort. *French. Ibid. p. 86.*

The BOARD [OF GREENCLOTH].

1709, Dec. 20.—Orders for the regulation of the stable, kitchen, and servants, the prices of liveries, the oats, hay and straw to be allowed for different horses, &c.

QUEEN MARY to WILLIAM DICCONSON, Treasurer of her Household.

1710, March 81. St. Germain.—Empowering him to receive on behalf of James Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, a minor, all sums due or to become due to him at the *Hôtel de Ville* at Paris, or by virtue of his pension of 3,000 *livres* a year from the Court of France, and, after reciting that Edward Lutton, priest and confessor to the English Augustinian Nuns in Paris, has usually received the said *rentes* at the *Hôtel de Ville*, and that other persons might be employed in soliciting the said pension, declaring that Dicconson's receipts should be a sufficient discharge for all moneys by him or them received. *Entry Book 4, p. 86.*

WARRANT.

1710, April 7.—For Edmond Fitzgerald to be Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Minute. *Ibid. p. 87.*

JAMES III.

1710, April 25. St. Germain.—Testimonial that he had seen a certificate from several persons of understanding and credit that Col. O'Donnell of Ramalton is nearest kinsman to the Earl of Tyrconnel of that name, forfeited in the reign of James I., that his father and eldest brother had one after the other the command of the Tyrconnel regiment by commission of the Earl, afterwards Duke, of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant, for the service of Kings Charles I. and II., wherein one of them lost his life, fighting against Cromwell, and that he himself was very faithful and zealous in his own country against the late usurper for the interest of the late king, and, when disabled from doing more at home, he brought his regiment into France to serve him abroad, and that he has on all occasions behaved with honour and distinction. *Ibid. p. 88.*

JAMES III.

1710, May 8.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of David Trant, formerly a major in Ireland, and at present ex-captain of foot in Bourke's regiment. *Ibid. p. 87.*

QUEEN MARY.

1710, June 14. Chaillot.—Whereas a marriage is soon to be solemnized with her consent between Joseph Beyerly (Byerly) of Bellgrave (Belgrave) co. Leicester, and Mary Turini, who is a minor, whom she has taken under her royal protection, appointing Count Charles Molza, her gentleman usher, to execute such deed as shall be agreed between him and the said Byerly concerning the said marriage, and concerning such marriage portion and such other promises as shall be made for the said Mary and her intended husband, and their issue, and promising that on application made hereafter for the performance of the said articles on the part of the said Count, she will order the same to be perfected according to the true meaning thereof. *Ibid.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1710, [June ?] The Camp of _____.—Availing himself of the return to Rome of Monsignor Salviati, Nuncio Extraordinary, to thank him for his letter sent by the Nuncio, and to assure him of his veneration for him. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 70.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

[1710], Sunday, [Aug. 17].—“I do consent to what you propose for Abbé Ryan, since you think it reasonable. I am very well pleased to find that you and Mr. Plowden are of opinion Parry's place is not necessary to be filled. I desire no better than to let it fall, and I am sure the King will be of the same mind. I have heard already of three or four pretenders, but it is much better to take care of the wife and children. You will see by the enclosed what Dr. Ingleton wrt to Lady Middleton. You may show it to Mr. Plowden, and, if the advance of som months could be procured, I wish it were soon done, that she might go into a convent.

I wonder Nihill has not been hear yett ; I am afraid tis an ill signe for our payments, and the mor that you say nothing of them. Pray never make excuses for writing to me, for you would be to blame, if you did not upon the least occasion, and I can assure you without any compliment, that it is a satisfaction to me to have your opinion in all my concerns, great and small.” *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CAPRARA.

1710, Aug. St. Germains.—Recommending the bearer, the Abbé Butler, Doctor of the Sorbonne, who belongs to the family of the Dukes of Ormonde. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 71.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1710, Sept. 28.—To the same effect as the last. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1710, Nov. 12. St. Germains.—Testimonial that the late Mr. Colgrave served 15 years in France as Lieut.-Colonel of Lee's regiment, and was killed at the battle of Hochstadt, and that his son, Sir George, has been for fifteen years and now is serving in the said regiment as reformed captain, and that he has always done the duty of a good officer and loyal subject. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 89.*

JAMES III.

1710, Nov. 29. St. Germains.—Certificate that Bryan Dermot, an Irish merchant at Rouen, had served the late king during the Irish wars as a foot captain, and that after the capitulation of Limerick, he left his property and country to follow his said

Majesty to France, and served there as an officer the whole of the last war, only quitting the service when the troops were reformed at the peace of Ryswick, after which he was obliged to take to trade in order to endeavour to maintain himself, while his four brothers who crossed to France with him continued to serve as officers and have all died during the present war. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 89.*

JAMES III.

1711, Feb. 27. St. Germains.—Warrant appointing Jean Faure, dancing-master, who has taught the King dancing for 17 years, to be the King's dancing-master, whenever he shall require his services. *French. Ibid. p. 90.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1711, March 2. St. Germains.—The late changes in England seem to promise a relaxation of the persecution, which had been carried to the utmost excesses in Ireland. As we consider this conjuncture favourable to procure for the Catholics of that distressed kingdom some pastors, of whom the number is smaller, and the need greater than ever, we write to beg you not only to solicit earnestly the carrying out of our last nomination of Dr. John Verdun to the bishopric of Ferns, and that of Father Ambrose O'Conor to the united bishoprics of Ardagh and Clonmacnois, but also to present to his Holiness the enclosed letter nominating the Abbé Christopher Butler, Doctor of the Sorbonne, to the archbishopric of Cashel. As he is nearly related to the Duke of Ormonde, at present the Viceroy of that kingdom, he will have more facility and freedom to exercise his ministry there. We doubt not that his Holiness, following the example of his predecessors, will concur in that nomination as well as in the preceding. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 80. Enclosed,*

James III. to Pope Clement XI.

1711, March 2. St. Germains.—Nominating the said Christopher Butler, now at Rome, to the archbishopric of Cashel, for whose appointment the clergy of the diocese have petitioned. *Latin. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the EARL OF MONMOUTH AND MIDDLETON, Principal Secretary of State.

1711, May 7.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Dominick Sheldon to be Vice-Chamberlain of the Household. *Entry Book 4, p. 90. Annexed,*

*Certificate by the Earl of Middleton that he had sworn and admitted Lieut.-General Sheldon accordingly, 2 June following.
16 Nov., 1711. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1711, May 8. St. Germains.—Declarations of the *noblesse* of Joseph Fitzgerald, captain in O'Donnell's regiment, and of Richard Barry, residing at Bayonne. *French.* With note that a duplicate of the last was signed by the King in June, 1759, and sent to Mr. Marjoribanks at Montpellier. *Ibid. p. 89.*

COMMISSION.

1711, May 19. St. Germain.—To Charles B. to be colonel of a foot regiment to be raised in England, and captain of a company therein. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 92.*

JAMES III.

1711, May 20.—Declarations of the *noblesse* of Lawrence Macmahon, who is of Irish descent and was born and is settled at St. Malo, who is descended from the very old and gentle family of the Macmahons of Rosdington, co. Galway, and of Catherine Duvoye, at present residing in the district of Montferrat in Italy, under the protection and charitable cares of the Comte and Comtesse de Pro. *French. Ibid. pp. 39, 40.*

JAMES III. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of
the Household.

1711, June 12. St. Germain.—After reciting that he had been employed to make the necessary provisions and to defray the charges of the three campaigns the King has been in Flanders, and to make other expenses and discharges by his particular orders, of which he has given well vouched accounts of his receipts and payments, by three accounts, the first beginning 27 April, 1708, the second in June 1709, and the third for the campaign of 1710 continued up to the first instant, granting him an acquittance and discharge from all demands on any of the said accounts. *Ibid. p. 91.*

JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain of the
Household.

1711, June 15. St. Germain.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Capt. James Goolde to be a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. *Ibid. p. 92.*

QUEEN MARY to the ARCHBISHOP OF SENS.

1711, June 21. Chaillot.—Thanking him for his letter of the 18th, which gave her the first news of her son when on his journey, and expressing her gratitude for his civilities to him, of which her son also is very sensible. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 81.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1711, Aug. 24. Lyons.—Nominating Cardinal Gualterio as Protector of England, the office being vacant by the death of the late Cardinal Caprara, by whose prudence and care the dissensions arising in the Church there had been partly checked. *Latin. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1711, Sept. 20. Grenoble.—We were glad to learn by your letter of 18 Aug. that his Holiness has approved of our nomination of the Abbé Butler to the archbishopric of Cashel, but are sorry at the same time to learn the difficulty the Abbé makes in undertaking that office. We beg you to continue your efforts to induce him to comply with the intentions of his Holiness. *French Entry Book 1, p. 82.*

JAMES III. to FRANCIS PLOWDEN, Comptroller of the Household

1711, Nov. 7.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Randal Macdonnel to be equerry of the Stables. *Entry Book 4, p. 92.*

**JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain
of the Household.**

1711, Nov. 13.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Lady Mary Carteret to be Bedchamber woman to the Princess. *Entry Book 4, p. 93.*

LIKE WARRANT.

1711, Nov. 14.—For Lady Murray to be Bedchamber woman to the Princess. Minute. *Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL DE LA TREMOILLE.

1711, Nov. 15. St. Germains.—Thanking him for his good offices about the appointment to the Protectorate of England. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 82.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1711, Nov. 15. St. Germains.—We received on our return from our journey your letter of 17 Sept. with the accompanying memoir and the copy of the letter which a trusted friend has written to you on the subject of the Protectorate. All the information you give about that business shows such an ardent zeal for our interests that we find therein new motives for persevering in our nomination, notwithstanding the opposition it has met with. We regret to see that his Holiness has not on this occasion had the regard that might be desired for our just claims, but we hope with the aid of your firmness and good advice to overcome all these difficulties. The weakness of the pretexts employed to deprive us of our right is so thoroughly demonstrated in your memoir, that we have had one drawn up in French, which we shall give to the Nuncio ourselves, to be sent through him to his Holiness, that it may not appear to come from you. We shall see what effect it will have. However we are determined not to depart from the choice we have made, being convinced we can never make a better one, and we demand of you to show the same firmness in continuing to maintain our right and your own. We

should have also some intention of asking for a new Vicar Apostolic for England, where there are only two, one of whom is very old. We ask you to try to discover, if the nomination we should make of a worthy subject to fill that post would be acceptable and effectual with his Holiness, and shall guide ourselves in writing to him by your advice. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 83.*

JAMES III. to MONSIGNOR BENTIVOGLIO.

1711, Dec. 15. St. Germain en Laye.—Complimenting him on his nomination as Nuncio to France. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1711, Dec. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—Appointing him to take charge of all his affairs at the Court of Rome. *French. Ibid. p. 87.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1711, Dec. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—Letter of credence in favour of Cardinal Gualterio, of whose appointment he informs him. *Latin. Ibid. p. 84.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL PAULUCCI.

1711, Dec. 26. St. Germain en Laye.—Letter of credence in favour of the same, whom he has also already nominated for the Protectorate of England, to which he expects impatiently the assent of his Holiness. *French. Ibid.*

MEMORANDUM.

1712.—The King has replied every year to all the letters of Christmas and New Year's good wishes received from Cardinals and others, but as they are merely formal and ceremonious letters, the minutes of them have not been kept regularly. Only those of 1706 (*ante p. 205*) have all been entered above to serve as models. Then follows a list of 32 Cardinals with the Dukes of Rospigliosi and Paganica and Dons Emilio Altieri and Filippo Colonna to whom such letters were written in 1712, and copies of twelve letters written that year to the above persons as precedents. *French. Ibid. pp. 88-90.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1712, Feb. 4. St. Germain en Laye.—On the occasion of the return to Rome of Augustine, Archbishop of Pavia, Nuncio to France, expressing how satisfied he was with his conduct towards him throughout his nunciature. *Latin. Ibid. p. 91.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL PAULUCCI.

1712, Feb. 4.—Thanking him for his letter of 29 May by the Archbishop of Pavia, and taking advantage of the return of the latter to Rome to thank him for his attachment. *French. Ibid. p. 94.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1712, Feb. 22.—We learn with much surprise and vexation by your letter of the 23rd the new difficulty met with in our nomination to the Protectorate of England in your favour. It is true that on the promotion of Cardinal Caprara we wrote to him that we would have wished with all our heart that his Holiness had then done the justice he has just done to his nephew, and in that case, though we made no promise, no doubt we should then have been inclined to give the preference to the nephew of his Holiness, not only over Cardinal Caprara, but over all the rest of the Sacred College, but we are at present much mortified to learn that his Holiness has thought of this Protectorate for Cardinal Albani, only when we are no longer in a condition to answer his wishes or to satisfy our own inclination without prejudicing our rights, and not keeping a solemn engagement, from which we know not how to recede with honour, which we hope his Holiness will not demand of us, especially after consenting to the nomination we had made already of a very worthy subject, and one with whom we have reason to be content. Wherefore we beg you to take the first favourable opportunity to entreat his Holiness to find it good that we adhere to our first nomination, since we cannot recall it with either dignity or justice, and that we expect of his fatherly affection no longer to delay the satisfaction we desire of seeing you clothed publicly with the character of your office. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 92.*

JAMES III.

1712, Feb. 27. St. Germain.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of William, Francis and Xavier Sarsfield, natives of the city of Limerick, the sons of Ignatius Sarsfield, Major of foot, who, having followed the late King into France after distinguishing himself by his services in Ireland, died in Savoy in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, and who was the son of Patrick Sarsfield, gentleman, of the same city, who was descended in a direct line from the branch of the Viscounts Sarsfield of Killmallock. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 93.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1712, March 13. St. Germain.—Condoling with him on the death of his brother, Don Orazio Albani. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 93.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL ALBANI.

1712, March 13.—Condoling with him on the death of his father, Don Orazio Albani. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III.

1712, March 17. St. Germains.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of John O'Callaghan, late captain in O'Brien's regiment, who died lately in the service of the Most Christian King, granted to his widow. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 95.*

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1712, May 8. St. Germain en Laye.—Informing him of the death of his sister, the Princess Louisa. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 94.*

JAMES III. to the QUEEN OF SPAIN.

1712, May 8. St. Germain en Laye.—To the same purport as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 95.*

JAMES III.

1712, May 11. St. Germains.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Robert Sempill, captain in Lord Galmoy's regiment, who is grandson of the late Hugh, Lord Sempill, peer of Scotland, and sole heir male of the property and the ancient title of the said lord, whose fourth son, Archibald, father of the said Robert, is the only one who left any living male child. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 95.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL DE LA TREMOILLE.

1712, May 14. St. Germain en Laye.—Thanking him for his letter of New Year's good wishes, which he had only just received, it having been sent to Spain by mistake, and informing him of death of the Princess, his sister. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 96.*

JAMES III. to MARECHAL DE VILLARS.

1712, May 14.—Thanking him for his letter of the 22nd ult., on the death of the Princess, his sister, which his illness had prevented him from answering sooner. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the DUC DE NOAILLES and the ARCHBISHOP OF DAMASCUS.

1712, May 14.—Two letters similar to the last. *French. Ibid. pp. 96, 97.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1712, May 14. St. Germains.—“*Inter innumera infortunia, quæ in totius fere vitæ decursu, Deo adjuvante, perpessi sumus, nihil luctuosius nobis contigit quam quod serenissima Princeps Ludovica Maria . . . tristi admodum fato nobis erupta sit . . . Nostrum inter tantas fortunæ angustias præcipuum decus periit et gaudium.*” *Ibid. p. 97.*

JAMES III.

1712, May 20. St. Germain.—Warrant appointing Daniel Huoluhan, M.D., an Irishman, to be his physician. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 94.*

JAMES III. to the PRINCESSE DES URINS.

1712, May 26.—Thanking her for her condolences on the death of the Princess. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 98.*

JAMES III. to the DUC DE VENDOSME.

1712, May 27.—On the same subject as the last. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the DUC DE POPOLI.

1712, May 29.—On the same subject as the last. *French. Ibid. p. 99.*

JAMES III.

1712, June 1.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Edmond Cotte, captain of a free company of 100 fusiliers in the service of the Most Christian King in Languedoc. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 96.*

JAMES III.

1712, June. St. Germain.—Certificate that all the brothers of the late Sir Ignatius White, an Irishman, a Baronet of England, and Marquis d'Albeville of the Holy Roman Empire, formerly Envoy Extraordinary to Holland of the late King, and his Secretary of State for Ireland, have died, and that the sole heirs of all these brothers are the daughters of the said Marquis d'Albeville, who are at present with their mother in the service of the Queen of Spain and the Prince of the Asturias at Madrid. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the PRINCESSE DES URINS.

1712, June 12. St. Germain en Laye.—Having much at heart the preservation of the Irish troops in the service of his Catholic Majesty we have directed Sir Toby Bourke, our envoy, to beg him in our name to have regard to the good services these troops have rendered him and to those he may expect from them in future, and in consideration of their faithful attachment to his person and interests to continue to keep them on foot after the peace. As you have been their protectress on many occasions, we ask in this the continuance of your good offices with their Catholic Majesties in their favour. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 99.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1712, June 12.—In reply to his letter of condolence on the death of his sister. *French. Ibid. p. 100.*

JAMES III.

1712, June 15. St. Germain.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Miles MacSwiney, captain of dragoons in Mahony's regiment in Spain, who is the eldest son and heir of — MacSwiney, of Ballymacriss, co. Limerick, and of Jane O'Brien, daughter of Demetrius O'Brien, of Derry, in the said county, and who is descended on his father's side from the old and illustrious family of MacSwiney, and on his mother's from the old and noble family of O'Brien, Earls of Thomond. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 96.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL DAVIA.

1712, July 2.—Acknowledging his letter of 29 May, informing him of his promotion, and congratulating him thereon. *Entry Book 1, p. 100.*

JAMES III.

1712, July 18.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Richard Butler, residing at St. Malo, who is descended from the old and gentle house of Paulstown, co. Kilkenny. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 97.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1712, Aug. St. Germain.—Acknowledging with thanks his letter sent by Monsignor Francesco Blanchini, his chamberlain. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 100.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1712, Sept. 8. Chaillot.—“I am told that you have an order from Monsr. Desmarests for the payment of two months only. If it is so, my opinion is (tho' not my order, for when I have told you my thoughts I will leave you the liberty to follow your own) that you should not receive this money, but writt again to Monsr. Desmarests that the King told you befor he parted, that M. de Torcy had assured him that the King of France had ordered for him three months' payment, which he sayd was ready, whenever he sent for it, that the King had told him he could not go away till this sume was payd, but however upon the assurance of it, he made an effort to go without it, beleeving it would be imediately paid, that therefor you beleieve ther has been som mistake, and beg it may be redressed, for two months alon do not answer by a great deal the King's wants, and that you had rather stay three or four days more and receive the whol. I will acquaint the King to-morrow how this matter stands, upon which I beleieve he will writt to M. de Torcy, and after that, if not upon your letter, I am confident you will gett the *ordonance* for three months.” *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICONSON.

[1712.] Thursday, noon, [Sept. 22].—"The King being so near us, I intend to consult him upon the letter, that you propose for Mr. Prior, which otherways I like very well, all but a few lines that I shall marke. Besides, I am in doubt whether your letter should be sent without first acquainting M. de Torcy with it, for you know how necessary it is to keep measures with them. As soon as I have the King's answer I will lett you know it, and send you back your letter. Pray let me know how the affaire of the money stands. I fear the third month is not so near beeing payd, as it is beleived, becaus you say nothing to me of it." *Holograph.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1712, Oct. 1. Chaillot.—"At last I send you back your letter to Mr. Prior, with the King's small alterations, which he sent me two days ago, but he advising me at the same time to speak of it to M. de Torcy or to Madame de Maintenon befor it was sent, I could not do that till iesterday that I spoke of it to the lady, and she bid me tell it the King, as I did, who sayd there was no inconveniency in sending such a memoire, provided ther was nothing in it, that could shock Prior, or hurt others, which I assured him wee had taken great care to avoyd, so that you may send your letter as soon as you have time to copy it out fair, and, if you can find a free day next week to com hither, I shall be very glad to see you, and speak to you of several things." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to MARECHAL DE VILLARS.

1712, Oct. 14. Chalons.—Thanking him for his letter of the 6th, giving an account of his military operations and the disposition he had found in some of his Scotch prisoners. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 101.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Oct. 23. St. Germain.—"I received 'ere last night the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 19 instant with the enclosed copy of yours to M. de Torcy, which is home and full of reason. I was yesterday at Versailles but could not discourse with M. de Torcy for he was gone a hunting with M. de Talard, so till Tuesday next I shall not be able to give your Majesty any account of your affaires : I do realy believe that they meane well for your interest, and that they intend to act with all speed immaginable, but they are so afraid of it's being known before the conclusion of the peace, that they are unwilling of trusting any body with their secret, though at the same time it's certain that both your Majesty's affaires and their safety would runn great hasard if the Pss. of Denmark should unfortunately tripp of, before your restauration were secured.

I am mightily surprised at what your Majesty writes me of your having parted from hence without the summe agreed being delivered you, for when once you left St. Germains you were supposed on your journey out of France, and consequently the payments to beginn.

Your Majesty may be sure that what you are pleased to write to me will goe no further and that without exposing your Majesty I shall only endeavour to insinuate to the ministre what may be for your satisfaction: I can say no more till I discourse with M. de Torcy and shall then settle with him the time of my going to make my court to your Majesty: if there be nothing that presses, I would willingly stay till the D^{ss}. of Berwick be brought a bed which I reckon will be in the beginning of November.

I will take occasion to write to Abbé Gau[l]tier from whome I can learne sometimes what the ministres say but in obscure termes.

I found the Queen in good health and your Majesty may be sure that I shall never be wanting in doing all that lyes in my power to obey her commands as also to give your Majesty proofs of my dutifull respects."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Oct. 26. St. Germains.—“I was yesterday at Versailles where I dined with M. de Torcy with whome I had no long conversation by reason that there was *conseil de dépêche* immediately after dinner, and the publick ministers had had their audiences in the morning. However by the short discourse I found he was of opinion the English ministry would not open itself more clearly at present, but that he had writt to Abbé Gaultier to lett him know your Majesty's just apprehensions in order to see what effect it would have: he also told me that S. John had opend himself to the abbé and desired to know what whiggs had been in correspondance with your Majesty, that matters mought be concerted accordingly. Your Majesty's answer to M. de Torcy upon that point was very generous and just, and ought to have a good effect with the present ministry, who by that will see they runn no risk in trusting your Majesty. I asked M. de Torcy if there was no inconvenience in my going to Chalons, he tould me to the contrary, for that the English ministry being willing to trust me, they would like my being often neare your Majesty. I shall go againe to Versailles on Saturday, to see if I can have a longer conversation with M. de Torcy, but the court coming next week to Marly I shall there be able to putt myself into the current of the affaires, and your Majesty may be sure that I will not miss the least occasion to promote your satisfaction.

I do not reckon to part for Chalons before the 16 or 18 next month both because of the D^{ss}. of Berwick's lying in, as also by reason of Marly where I may be of more use to your Majesty than elsewhere. I find peace is growing very neare, and I

believe all is a[ll] most agreed, which is so much the better for your Majesty whom I make no doubt, but God will bless, ere it be long. There is no publick news stiring, the Abbé d'Armagnac is dead at Monaco where he was a visiting his sister." (The first part is printed in Mahon, *Vol. I. Appendix, p. v.*)

JAMES III. to CARDINAL CORRADINI.

1712, Oct. 28. Chalons.—Thanking him for his letter of the 26th of last month, announcing his elevation to the Cardinalate, and congratulating him thereon. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 101.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Oct. 30. St. Germains.—"The King of France has been a little out of order these three dayes past, but I hope the Phisick he has taken this day will sett him right againe.

Priour is gone for England, and I believe carry's this court's consent to what England proposed for the satisfaction of the Hollanders, so in all likelywood, peace will now goe on pritty fast. I have spoken againe with M. de Torcy about what your Majesty wrift to him, and he expects soon the abbe's answer, which I hope will be more cleare then for the past: he assured me, and so did severall of the other ministers that the King of France was mighty pleased with your letters, and thought your questions very reasonable, but for all that, till peace be quite settled and even published, I hardly believe Harley will open himself entirely. 'Tis said Hanmer is expected at Paris: the Duke d'Aumont will part in a very short time.

The Court goes still to Marly on Wensday.

I forgott to tell your Majesty that in discourse with M. de Torcy I told him that your Majesty rely'd much on his friendshipp, and he assurd me that he would lett slipp no occasion of doing what he could for your service, and I realy believe him sincere: you may be sure I will entertain him in those good sentiments, for if they be of no use, they can be of no harm.

I found the Queen in good health last Thursday and Madame de Maintenon who hapened to be that same day at Chaillot gave her the same advice as I did about her coming to St. Germains, and she seemd to resolve to come back heare after our Lady's feast of November: I believe a word of your Majesty's upon that subject will determine the Queen to make a longer stay in this towne, which will certainly be the better for her health than the cold cloyster of Chaillot, besides that it will be the better for your Majesty's interest and for the comfort of your subjects heare.

The D^{ee} of Berwick, her brother, and my son are most sensible of the honour your Majesty has been pleased to doe them in remembiring them in your letter to me."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Nov. 4. St. Germain.—“M. de Torcy told me two dayes agoe at Versailles that M. Harley had writt him word that your Majesty had sent lately into England some puckles whose behaviour very much embarassed the government. I told him that I believed it was a mistake, but that you were not master of all the Jacobites’ actions and discourses which very often were indiscreet: he told me he would write to your Majesty of it.

I asked him if he had yet an answer from the Abbé about what your Majesty writt, he told me not, for that [he] had writt only by Priour, who parted Saturday or Sunday last, and is to be back in less then a fortnight, so till then, there is nothing to be said more on that subject.

Hanmer is at Paris, but has not yet seen the King nor I believe will not till after Marly.

The D^{ss}. of Berwick was brought to bed this morning of a son, and I reckon to part for Chalons the day after the court leaves Marly, which will be about the 20th.

The King of France is quite recovered his last vapours.” (The beginning is printed in Mahon, *Vol. I. Appendix, p. v.*)

JAMES III. to CARDINALS PICO and ORIGO.

1712, Nov. 5. Chalons.—Two letters congratulating them on their elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 102.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Nov. 8. St. Germain.—“I have receiv’d the honour of your Majesty’s letters of the 4th and 6th and shall not fayle to repeat to M. de Torcy what you say about your not having made any new correspondance in England since you have been flater’d with the good intentions of the present ministry. I shall also satisfy him about your not having sent anybody of late into England. I send your Majesty back M. Inese’s letter, and as I goe to-morrow to Paris in hopes of seeing Sir Thomas Hanmer, whome M. Philipps has assured M. Bulkeley has a great mind to meet me, I shall have the honour of giving your Majesty an account of what he will say to me, though may be at first he will be a little reserved, for I am told he is so naturally.

I am sensibly obliged to your Majesty for the compliments you are pleased to make me on the birth of my son, and the death of my brother Godefroy: the D^{ss}. of Berwick desires me to return you her most humble thankes for the honour you are pleased to doe her and assures also your Majesty of her dutifull respects. The King of France is in perfait health and the Duke of Berry never had any accident that I heard on.

I shall part on the 20th instant, but I believe the bad wayes will hinder me from arriving at Chalons till the 21st.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Nov. 11. St. Germains.—“I went on Wensday last at Paris, and made a visit to Sir Th. Hanmer, but it was in publick so that we could have no private conversation ; neither had it been fitting at first to seem to earnest in speaking with him, who is naturally very shie. I discoursed a good while with M. Philipps who is his intimate friend, and a well wisher to your Majesty. He advised me to seek all occasions of becoming familiar with the Knight and by that means I could more effectually try him upon your Majesty's interest : on Tuesday I shall give him a diner at the Hotel de Luxembourg, and shall give your Majesty an account of what will pass. There is no newse, but Priour is dayly expected and by him the conclusion of the peace.

Postscript. The King of France is thank God in perfait good health. Your Majesty will have heard already of the sad misfortune befallen my son, at which both him and I are very much troubled.”

AGREEMENT.

1712, Nov. 13. St. Germains.—Agreement before a notary between George Magauly, an Irishman, captain of the regiment of Bourke, and Matthew Kennedy, LL.D., Judge of the Admiralty in Ireland, as procurator for Thomas Sheridan for himself and his wards, his sisters Helen and Mary, concerning 1,500 *livres* due from Thomas Sheridan deceased, the father of the said Thomas Sheridan, to the said Magauly or his wife, of which 500 *livres* were then repaid by Kennedy to Magauly. *French.* *At the end,*

Notarial Act by Thomas Sheridan appointing Kennedy his procurator for the above purpose. 10 Nov., 1712. French.
Probably annexed,

Account dated 27 Jan., 1711, signed by Thomas Sheridan, showing how the 1,500 livres are due to Magauly and his lady, with receipt on the back by Magauly for 500 livres, part of the 1,500, received from Dr. Kennedy, 9 Nov., 1712.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Nov. 20. St. Germains.—“En revenant de FitzJames ou j'avois été pour deux nuits regler les travaux de cet hyver J'ay reçû la lettre que V. M. m'a fait l'honneur de m'ecrire du 18^e. de ce mois. J'ay déjà eû celuy de vous rendre compte que je dois partir incessamment pour le Roussillon ou le Roy m'envoye pour me mettre a la tête de l'armée qui s'y assemble, et tache de secourir Girone le quel est fort pressé et ne peut tenir que jusqu'au premier de Janvier au plus. Je suis presentement fort occupé a regler avec M. Voysin tous les preparatifs necessaires pour cette expedition, chose qui ne sera facile, vu que les magasins sont nuls, et le tems fort court : quoy qu'il en

soit, il faudra faire de son mieux, pour cet effet Je partiray le 28, et me rendray le 4^e Dec. à Montpelier, et de la ensuite à Perpignan ou les troupes arriveront toutes vers le 15. et Je compte qu'au premier de Janvier notre affaire sera faite ou manqué. Je m'attends de trouver M. de Staremberg au debouché du Roussillon avec toute son armée, et par consequence aussy fort que moy: J'auray environ quarante bataillons et autant d'escadrons.

J'ay montré à M. de Torcy la lettre que V. M. m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire, il ne croit pas que vous puissiez faire autre chose que de continuer à faire mander à tous vos amys en Angleterre d'être tranquilles, et ne rien faire que par votre ordre. Je le prieray même d'envoyer par le premier courier à l'Abbé Gau [I] tier copie de l'article qui regarde M. d'Oxford, cela ne peut faire qu'un bon effet.

J'ay donné Mardy dernier à diner à M. Hanmer. Je l'ay trouvé très réservé dans ses discours, évitant avec soin tout ce qui pouvoit regarder V. M. de maniere que je n'ay pu luy rien dire, et même je crois qu'il ne convient pas de commencer avec luy au moins qu'il ne donne jour à cela, d'autant que Philipps dit qu'il ne luy en a jamais parlé directement. J'eus le même soir longue conversation avec le susdit Philipps, lequel est un homme d'esprit [II] me paroît fort zélé pour V. M., mais parle comme tous les autres de sa sorte et de sa cotterie, les Leslé, les Floyds, &c. de maniere que je ne trouve pas qu'il y aye grand fond à faire sur luy plus que sur les autres, à la vérité il est bon de luy marquer de la bonté et de la reconnaissance pour son zèle, mais je doute qu'il faille luy fier de secret, car il m'a la mine de tout dire à ces autres messieurs ses amys, y compris le Chevalier Ellis: voicy un papier qu'il m'a envoyé qui est le résultat de sa conversation avec moy, je m'aquitte de ce qu'il m'a prié, mais V. M. n'y trouvera rien de nouveau, et ce n'est que ce qu'on vous a déjà mandé. Mais vous ne pouvez vous dispenser de vous laisser gouverner par les conseils de M. d'Oxford jusqu'à ce que vous decouvries que ses intentions ne sont pas droittes, ce que je ne puis croire, vu que ses intérêts semblent inseparables de ceux de V. M.

Je vous supplie de m'écrire une lettre à part pour montrer à M. Philipps, Je crois que des termes généraux sont ce qui convient à de pareilles propositions, avec des assurances de votre satisfaction pour son zèle et son attachement.

Je suis au desespoir de ne pouvoir avoir l'honneur d'aller présentement à Chalons faire ma cour à V. M. J'ay des affaires qui demandent formellement ma présence à Marly et de Chalons les chemins de traverse pour gagner Lyons sont si horribles que j'aurois de la peine à m'en tirer: mais des que je seray de retour du Roussillon ce que je compte sera vers le dix de Janvier, Je ne perdray pas un instant à me rendre auprès de V. M. et je ne puis vous exprimer la mortification que je ressens de ce contremes. Je ne mande pas à V. M. des nouvelles de la santé de la Reyne, car elle en a en droiture de Chaillot, J'espere qu'elle pourra venir icy vers la fin de la semaine."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Nov. 25. St. Germains.—“I have nothing new to give your Majesty an account of. I had yesterday the honour of seeing the Queen whome I found without feavor, but still a great cold : she shewed me a letter concerning Sir Will. Ellis, I do believe his residence in these parts may rather be prejudicial to your Majesty's service then advantageous, for he is alwayse full of politick and will be meddling in affaires he ought not. Your Majesty has one way to putt a stopp to it, by ordring of him to attend you at Chalons now, or at least when M. Sheldon goes.

I have warned M. de Torcy about Abbé Butler, and he was so satisfy'd with what I told him, that he spoke of it to the Duke d'Aumont in my presence. There is no newse out of England but M. de Torcy told me to-day that he expected dayly a courier and soon after Priour, till whose arrival we shall be in the dark, though in all likelywood peace will soon be concluded.

I part on Munday and am to be the 4th instant at Montpellier, I shall address my letters for your Majesty under a cover to M. Pajot, and I believe that will be also the best way for the letters you will be pleased to honour me withall.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1712, Nov. 27. St. Germains.—“J'ay reçû hyer au soir la lettre que V. M. m'a fait l'honneur de m'ecrire du 23^e et commenceray par vous demander pardon de n'avoir pas été exact a vous accuser la reception et la datte de vos lettres : J'aurois souhaitté que celle du 23 fut arrivé icy avant hyer, car j'aurois pu parler hyer a M. de Torcy a Marly ou je pris congé du Roy ; Je ne laisse pas que de luy envoyer la lettre de V. M. le priant de vous mander son avis; il y a plusieurs choses qu'on ne peut luy bien expliquer que de bouche, mais il ne laissera pas que de voir parla la confiance que V. M. a en luy, et dans M. d'Oxford.

J'ecris a M. Philipps pour luy dire que V. M. a reçû son memoire, et qu'il me paroit que vous êtes fort satisfait des protestations de son zèle ; qu'il continue a faire ce qui dependra de luy pour gagner les cœurs de vos sujets en votre faveur, mais en même tems je luy repeteray ce que je luy ay deja dit, a savoir qu'il faut etre bien sur ses gardes a ne se point decouvrir a tout le monde, par la raison que bien des gens, quoique zélés, sont indiscrets. Comme il parle souvent avec M. Inese il sera bon que celuy cy par voye de conversation luy fasse entendre que V. M. est dans tous les sentiments raisonnables que les Anglois peuvent souhaitter, mais qu'il y a un point qu'il ne convient jamais de toucher, et que V. M. ne peut meme recevoir qu'avec quelque chagrin. Quant a ce qu'il propose au sujet d'une lettre de V. M. a M. Hanmer, Je doute que cela puisse convenir, d'autant que vous n'etes pas sur qu'elle soit reçue et que même M. d'Oxford pourroit en etre jalous, mais il n'y peut avoir d'inconveniant que V. M. parle du susdit M. Hanmer dans une lettre a M. Inese et que celuy cy tache de la

faire voir, ou par luy meme, ou par Philipps, mais il seroit a souhaitter que l'on n'eust pas besoin de se servir de ces petits Messieurs qui font d'ordinaire plus de mal que de bien par leur indiscretion, et voila en partie qui me fait regretter de n'etre pas toujours icy, car peutetre que les gros Messieurs pourroient s'ouvrir a moy pour rendre compte a V. M. de leurs bonnes intentions ; et certainement pour votre interest le moins de personnes dans les secrets, c'est le mieux.

Quant au Chevalier Ellis J'ay deja eu l'honneur de mander a V. M. ce que j'en pensois : J'en parlay hyer avec M. de Torcy qui fut de meme sentiment que moy, a savoir qu'il aille joindre V. M. pour l'oter de Paris, ou tous les jours il arrivera une plus grande affluence d'Anglois.

On attend dans peu le retour de Priour, et jusqu' alors on ne saura rien de positif ny sur V. M. ny sur la paix, il y a apparence que ce dernier point est en bon train, et, quant a l'autre, V. M. a grande raison d'etre un peu impatient d'en etre eclaircy, mais il est certain aussy que cela ne peut aller aussy vite qu'on le souhaiteroit, et qu'il faut un peu de tems pour applanir toutes les difficultes : le premier pas, selon moy, c'est de culbutter Hanovre, le reste se fera ensuite avec facilite sans meme vous nommer jusqu' au dernier instant.

Le depart de M. de Marlborough selon les apparences est fait de concert avec le ministere present, qui l'aura menace de produire quelques pieces contre luy de dangereuses consequences s'il ne prenoit le party d'aller ou on luy marque, du moins M. Hanmer m'a dit qu' il croyoit que c'etoit la le motif, mais M. de Torcy dit que c'est un pur effet du mouvement de M. de Marlborough qui est ennuye de la mauvaise figure qu' il fait en Angleterre.

Le Parlement est differé et ne commencera ses seances que lorsque l'affaire de la paix sera toute reglée. Je part demain pour etre le 4^e à Montpellier et le sept ou le huit a Perpignan : la besogne devient de jour au jour plus epineuse, tant par rapport au peu de tems que Girone peut tenir, que par rapport aux oppositions que je trouveray de la part de M. de Staremburg qui viendra audevant de moy avec toute son armée, et au manque de subsistance assurée pour notre armée. J'auray l'honneur de rendre compte a V. M. de tous nos mouvements, et j'espere que dans le mois de Janvier Je seray de retour, et qu'alors Je seray assez heureux pour avoir l'honneur de vous faire ma cour."

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1712, Dec. 3.—“Pray don't be angry if I desire you to send me to-morrow by Mr. Nugent 30 *louis d'or*, which makes the 1,000 *livres* that are due to this house from the first of November.”
Holograph.

JAMES III. to CARDINALS DE ROHAN and ZONDADARI.

1712, Dec. 30.—Two letters thanking them respectively for their letters of Christmas good wishes. French. *Entry Book 1*, p. 102.

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

[1712?] Wednesday morning. Chaillot.—“I hope this will com to your hands befor the post parts for England, and give you time to writt to Mr. Johnston what has passed here of late in the same terms you writt to Abram (Menzies) and Berry. Lett him understand that you do it by my order, and that I expect to hear from him. I beleieve Sir Rich. Cantillon has his adresse.” *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

[1712?]—“I desire you will send your own man to Mr. Inese, to putt in his hands a packett that I shall send you before three o'clock, and, that nobody may know I send him, he must go upon a post horse. I am heartily glad you have missed your fitt. I hope I shall soon have the satisfaction of seeing of you.” *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1713, Jan. 4.—In reply to his letter of Christmas good wishes. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 108.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL JANSON and MONSIGNOR SALVIATI, Vice Legate of Avignon.

1713, Jan. 9.—Two letters similar to the last. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS PAULUCCI and ALBANI.

1713, Jan. 26.—Two letters similar to the last. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1713, Jan. 26. Chalons.—At the request of the Jesuits earnestly supporting their petition for the beatification of Cardinal Bellarmin. *Latin. Ibid. p. 104.*

JAMES III. to CARDINALS SACRIPANTI, CORRADINI and PICO.

1713, Feb. 8.—Replying to their letters of Christmas and New Year's good wishes. *French. Ibid. pp. 104, 105.*

JAMES III. to DON ALESSANDRO ALBANI and the EARL OF DUNDEE.

1713, Feb. 10.—Two letters, similar to the last. *French. Ibid. p. 105.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1713, Feb. 17. Chalons.—Thanking him for raising the Abbé de Polignac to the Cardinalate upon his nomination. *Latin. Ibid. p. 106.*

JAMES III. to PRINCE VAINI.

1718, Feb. 17.—Thanking him for the part he has taken in the elevation of the Abbé de Polignac to the Cardinalate. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 106.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL DE LA TREMOILLE.

1713, Feb. 17.—Expressing his pleasure at the news he has sent of the promotion of the Abbé of Polignac, and thanking him for the part he has taken therein. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1713, Feb. 17.—Similar letter to the last. *French. Ibid. p. 107.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Feb. 24. St. Germain.—“I arrived here on Tuesday night and found the Queen in parfait health: I went the next morning to Marly and by M. de Torcy's consent gave your Majesty's letter to the King who was extreamly well pleased with it, as so have been all those that have read the copy.

I could not speak with M. de Torcy till this day. I explained unto him the reasons you had for dismissing M. Hamilton, he seem'd to be of opinion that what was write in his favour, was only the effect of the mislike they have to the other, and that he was persuaded there was no cabal; however he writes to-morrow to the A[bbé] to tell him that the departure of M. Hamilton must not lessen the forwarding of your affaires, but that he must address himself straight to him, M. de Torcy, in all that may regard your service.

I also ask'd him againe what he thought of M. Ennis going downe, for some people heare seem'd to find fault with it, as indeed did M. Ennis himself for the same reasons that he alledged last spring, but M. de Torcy was entirely of opinion that those reasons were not sufficient, and that your Majesty could not doe better than have him with you. I told him that you had already sent your orders about it, but that this was only a question of my own.

As to other matters he said nothing could be spoken of till the first business was done. I shall discourse with him further upon all the matters contained in your Majesty's memorandum.

The Queen will need no procuracy nor sollicitors in England, the Treasurer having resolved to return the jointure directly to M. de Torcy.

I also desired M. de Torcy to tell P. (Prior) not to speak with any body, and he has assured me he would, and that he was sure P. would willingly comply with your commands, for he is very shy: so for the future I think you may depend upon it all will pass through M. de Torcy's hands. I assured him your Majesty had an entire confidence in him, and reckon'd upon him as your true friend.

M. de Torcy has writt to Utrecht to press for the general security you desire, and the French Plenipotentiarys have orders to sollicit it.

Cardinal Polignac was heare this day, and would goe to waite on your Majesty, but I believe it would make to great a noise; however, if you please, I will speak to M. de Torcy about it. M. de Lausun will in spight of us all goe down to Barr, as soon as this Marly journey is over.

I hope your Majesty has spoken to Orürke (O'Rourke) about being informed of any partys come in your neighborhood, as also that he has putt a detachment of thirty men to gard the Castel of Barr.

Peace is certainly just on the point of being signed with England and Holland, after which I believe the Emperour will not be long without following their example."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, March 2. St. Germain.—“There is no newse at Marly, only the Duke of Orleans has had two fitts of a feaver. The King is very well, and goes back to Versailles on Saturday. I believe we shall on Sunday or Monday have the newse of what passed at the meeting of the Parliament. The Duchess of Albermarle spoke to me t'other day about her husband's going to Barr. I told her that I thought he had better differ it, for that your Majesty had only sent for part of your family, so you need but write me word the same thing, and I hope to deliver your Majesty of that visit. I am glad to hear P[rince de] Vaudemont has been with your Majesty. It may be an amusement to you to go make him a visit at his house, he is a man of the world, very civil and very good company.”

JOSEPH BRUCE to his AUNT.

1713, March 5. Cortryck.—I have received only your letter of the 24th Feb. otherwise I should not have failed to answer yours. It will be doubtless a great joy for my mother, when she receives your letter and when she shall know that you and her husband and her brother are still alive. As soon as I shall have answered I will not fail to send the letter from you. Present my service to my uncle, your husband, and to uncle Connocke and to your children. My mother is living at Grave. I had a letter from her three weeks ago. She was then well. Dutch.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, March 5. St. Germain.—“I received ère (here) yesterday the honour of your Majesty's of the 28 Febr., and I shewed it unto M. Tallon (de Torcy) with whome I had not time to have much discourse he being just going back to Versailles, he only said to me that he was of opinion it was much better for you that the new Cardinal (Polignac) should not goe to Barr, but

I shall see him again on Tuesday, and shall give your Majesty a more full account of what he says upon that matter, as well as of what newse will be come from England.

M. Janson (Mr. Inese) has been to take his leave of M. Tallon upon this last's desire, and it was fitting he should, for he is naturalized, and consequently cannot stirr out of France without leave.

M. de Lausun assured me he would carry with him a good provision of snuff, without which I told him he must not goe."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, March 10. St. Germain.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 4th instant, and I sent it to M. de Torcy that I might be able to tell you his sentiment upon the passeports of Traerback and of the Elector of Brandenbourg: he writt me word that there could be no harm in asking them, nor that the Emperour could not take it ill, your Majesty should take them, by reason that actually the French Plenipotentiarys at Utrecht are solliciting for them: so your Majesty cannot doe better than to write for those said passeports of the governour of Traerback and Brandenbourg.

All the articles of peace are certainly agreed on betwixt France, England, Holland, Savoy and Portugal, and will be published this very month, so the Emperour and Empire must come in. I hope in a short time M. Raucourt's (James') business will come on, and M. Walters (Abbé Gaultier) is to much concerned by the tyes of interest not to forward it as much as he can: as to Mr. R. H. [amilton] give me leave to repeat to your Majesty what I have taken the liberty to tell you before; I cannot suspect without certain proofs a man who for these sixty years past has always had the caractour of an honest man; 'tis the same principle has also made one on all occasions take my Ld. M[iddleton]'s (?) part. I dayly find out proofs of the truth of the matter which even clearnes in some measure M. Walters' behaviour, but of this I hope in a short time to give your Majesty a more ample account.

The D^{ss} of Berwick returns your Majesty her most humble and dutifull thanks for the honour you have been pleased to doe her, as also my son. I am overjoyed your Majesty's cold is quite gone, I have one that still hangs on me, but it not being troublesome I may expect patiently the fair weather which will carry it quite of.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, March 14. St. Germain.—“To-morrow the Duke of Berry and the Duke of Orleans goe to the Parliament where we are also order'd to be, 'tis to enregistre the King of Spaine's renonciation, and to make theirs at the same time to the Crown of Spaine. My Lord Shrewsbury and Duke d' Ossone are to be there, in the lobby.

The peace is just upon declaring, and we make no dout but the Parliament of England meets this day, so on Monday we shall know what has passed there, and on Wensday I intend to goe for three dayes to FitzJames.

M. de Torcy told me to-day that A. G. (Gaultier) would write to him or M. Raucourt (James) as usually, according to your commands : there is as yet nothing else new.

I forgott to tell your Majesty that the Electors [Elector's envoys ?] are at Paris."

JAMES III.

1713, March 16. Bar-le-Duc.—Forty-five letters to thirty-nine Cardinals, the Constable Colonna, the Princes Vaini and de Monterano, and the Dukes of Zagarola, Paganica and Fiano, in reply to their letters of Christmas and New Year's good wishes. French. *Entry Book 1, pp. 107-116.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, March 19. St. Germain.—“I received ère (here) yesterday the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 14th, and yesterday I shewed it to M. de T.; he thinks my Lord Edward [Drummond] may make your compliments to the King, so it be not on the dayes of Embassadours and without affectation as he is going to Mass, so accordingly he is gone to-day to Versailles. M. de Torcy approves your Majesty's having employed the Duke of Lorraine's officers to ask for the passeports of Traerback, as well as your not shewing any feare of being in danger. The Peace in all probability is just upon the point of being sign'd, the treaty for the evacuation of Catalonia and neutrality of Italy arrived Friday, so I am now reformed, but I believe my Flanders brother will in a few days be in the same case, and the Mar^l. d' Harcourt will not be long without being so also.

I spoke to M. de Torcy about your Majesty's pension and the Queen's jointure, he told me that as to the latter, it could not be done other wayse than under hand for that the English Ministry would not heare of any other way, and France will not at this time contradict what the other says. As to your pension I shall speake further of it to him on Tuesday next.

He told me that My Lord Middleton's sons were entirely at liberty, but only were advised or desir'd to remain in England till peace was sign'd. il m'a paru fort ayse de la confiance que V. M. temoigne avoir en M. E.

Quant a M. d'Hamilton, toute la vüe que j'ay ou que j'auray sera de vous decouvrir la verité, sans jamais parler a votre Majesté ny de son retour auprés de vous ny de son eloignement, et j'ose vous assurer qu'il ignore totallement qu'il soit fait mention de luy ny dans vos lettres ny dans celles que j'ay l'honneur de vous ecrire. Je n'agis que par principe d'honnéte homme, et uniquement par rapport a votre Majesté et a ses interests que je dois preferer a toute autre consideration, mais

aussy je me crois obligé en honneur et en conscience de luy decouvrir la verité. Je prendray donc la liberté de dire a votre Majesté que ma sœur m'a écrit une lettre pour savoir de moy s'il étoit vray que M. d' Hamilton ne fut plus avec vous, et pour en savoir les raisons, car, dit elle, les Jacobites protestants en sont fort fachés, par la raison qu'ils ne peuvent souffrir My Lord Middleton, cette lettre jointe a ce que M. de T. est persuadé que l'unique motif que l'on avoit pour se servir de M. d' Hamilton étoit la méfiance que l'on avoit de My L^a. Middleton, me fait juger que Walters (Gaultier) n'a pas immaginé ny forgé tout ce qu'il a mandé. Je crois bien qu'etant des amys de M. d'Hamilton il a été bien ayse de le vanter et de confirmer les autres dans la resolution de se servir de luy. J'espere d'en trouver encore d'autres preuves avec le tems.

I beg your Majesty's pardon for having writt part of this letter in french, but I did not perceive it till half was writt, and reading your letter which is in french made me mistake."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, March 21. St. Germains.—“I was this day at Versailles, all the newse there is that the Parliament was put off till this day because of the P^{ss}. of Denmark's indisposition, or rather gout. However the peace goes on, so the prorogation is no delay to it, and I am still persuaded it will be signed with England and Holland in this month.

I spoke to M. de Torcy about the Queen's jointure and your Majesty's pension, he told me that as soon as the peace was signed it would certainly be remitted and that he would write again to the Abbé for to mind it and sollicit it.

I go to-morrow to FitzJames for four days and shall be back on Sunday.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, March 28. St. Germains.—“On Sunday at my return from FitzJames I received the honour of your Majesty's two letters of the 21 and 23. I saw to-day at Versailles M. de T. who told me that he had had a letter from Walters.(Gaultier) the contents whereof he has sent you: this is the first time any thing has been said plainly in behalf of M. Raucourt (James), but I hope soon matters will be yet more satisfactory: Walters seems to work hartily and M. Tallon (de Torcy) will I am sure forward it as much as he can.

I have given M. Tallon the paper your Majesty sent me, and he has kept it, in order to send it into England, that measures may be taken with or rather against A [bbé] B[utler].

Lesley is an honest man, at least I have always heard him well spoken of: his coming will please the Protestants.

There is nothing new, the peace is just upon the brink of conclusion.”

JAMES III. to MARECHAL DE VILLARS.

1718, March 28.—“Vous ne devez point douter que je n'aye receu vôtre lettre du 22 de ce mois avec beaucoup de satisfaction puisque le souvenir de mon General me fait toujours plaisir, et que je fais grand cas d' une amitié si estimable. Ce que vous avéz dit de moy dans la compagnie à qui vous avéz donné à diner est fort obligeant à votre ordinaire, et je vous prie de croire que je suis tres sensible à toutes ces marques de vostre zele et de vostre affection, et que j'y correspond de mon costé avec une parfaite estime. Si vous passéz le Rhin cette campagne, j'espere que ce sera pour y porter la confirmation du coup decisive de la paix que vous donnates la campagne derniere en Flandre.”
Entry Book 1, p. 114.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1718, April 2. St. Germains.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 28 March. I spoke yesterday about the letter you were told was going to be printed at Paris. I hardly believe there is any such thing thought on, but, however, M. de T. has sent to M. d' Argenson to hinder it. M. Tallon (de Torcy) expects soon an answer about Mrs. Raucourt's (Queen Mary's) money, and will immediately give your Majesty an account of it.

I shall write to Walters (Gaultier) to know how much the tea and salt costs.

I spoke long ago to M. Voysin about the officers that are along with your Majesty, he seem'd to make some difficulty, but there will be no need of saying any more to him, only to be careful in asking reliefs in the proper time. As for Mr. Sheldon, there can be no apprehension of his pension, for these sort of things are pay'd whatever part of the world one is in, so it be by the King's leave.

The Parliament is prorogued till the sixth instant french stile, and I am apt now to believe it will not sitt till the general peace be signed at Utrecht. I am positively assured that the Emperor is come in and has given orders to finish matters. The Abbé St. Aignan is made Bishop of Beauvais, the Abbaye of Corbie given to Cardinal Polignac, and that of Marchiennes to Cardinal Ottoboni.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1718, April 9. St. Germains.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's two letters of the 4th and 5th instant.

M. Tallon (de Torcy) sees no inconveniency in your going to the waters of Plombières.

He desierd me yesterday to tell Mrs. Raucourt (Queen Mary) of M. Raucourt's (James) being advised to travell or at least giving out to the world that he intends to travell; and I have already begunn to tell several of my friends of this his resolution.

I spoke to M. de Torcy about the Queen's jointure and gave him a copy in french of the letter come from Berry,

he told me he would speak of it heare to M. Priour and write of it to Abbé Gaultier, to see what the Ministers will say of it.

At last the Duke of Ossuna is parting for Utrecht where there is all likelywood of the peace being immedately to be sign'd with all the allies."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, April 11. St. Germains.—“I was this morning at Versailles where I found every body convinced that the peace would be signed at Utrecht as soon as the Duke of Ossuna would arrive there, which I reckon will be at the end of this week, for he parted this morning in post. M. Tallon (de Torcy) told me he would write to Walters (Gaultier) about M. Raucourt's (James') affaires to press them; though one must not expect they can goe on as yet so fast as friends could wish, but however 'tis a great point that Walters has leave to spake plaine: this latter will be heare in a very short time.

The Duke of Alençon was very ill when I left Versailles.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, April 18. St. Germains.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 14th instant, by which I find you intend to goe to Lunéville on the 2nd May, and from thence to the waters of Plombières: I hope your Majesty will soon have your passeports, but I dout they will not come time enough for the next journey.

I found this day at Versailles the King and Court in great joy for the signature of the peace, and every body is persuaded the Emperour will come in also before the first of June.

The Duke of Berry is out of order, and has taken this day a vomitt, but there is no danger as yet in his illness.

I have seen M. Tallon (de Torcy) who told me he had a letter from his chief correspondent wherein he sayes that he has open'd himself to M. Walters (Gaultier) about what concerns M. Raucourt (James), so we must wayte for M. Walters' arrival to know further particulars, but still it is a great point gained that the shyness does not continue, and that now M. Tallon's friend beginns to speake plain.

I dout very much that M. Walters will visit M. Raucourt for M. Tallon seem'd not to think it proper at this time and distance: I will speake to him of it againe the next time I see him.

The ratifications of the peace are expected this week from England and Holland, the rest in the space of four weeks.

The Dutchesse of Berwick desires me to return your Majesty her most humble thanks for the honour you are pleased to doe her, and we both beg leave to assure your Majesty of our most dutifull respects.

Till A[bbé] G[aultier] comes the business of the jointure will not [be] settled or rather at his arrival we shall know how it is to be, and which way the money will be pay'd.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, April 23. St. Germains.—“There was nothing new yesterday at Versailles. The ratifications from England are dayly expected. Abbé Gautier has gott an Abaye of ten thousand *livres* a yeare in France, and a pension from the King of Spaine of twelve thousand *livres* a yeare on the Archbischoprick of Sarragossa. The Mareschals of Harcourt and Besons (Bezons) are preparing for Germany and the Moselle whether great part of the flandres troops are marching, but I believe the Emperour will sign before the first of June.

I long to see M. Walters (Gaultier) for he can tell M. Oleron's (Harley's) mind and what measures he intends to take in M. Robinson's (James') business.

I saw yesterday M. de Lausun he would faine have enter'd with me on politicks but I gott ridd of him by good luck.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, April 30. St. Germains.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 22nd instant. There is no newse now stirring, only great preparations are making for a campagne on the Rhine, but most people believe the Emperour and empire will not stand out beyond the first of June.

I can give your Majesty no account of M. Robison's (James') affaires, for we must waite till M. Walters' (Gaultier's) return from the country before we can know how M. Oleron (Harley) does intend to dispose of M. Raucourt (James), but I am apt to believe this latter will be satisfyed. M. Walters would have been at Paris ere now, but that M. Rocheguyon's (Queen Mary's) private concerns required his presence some few dayes longer. M. Tallon (de Torcy) assured me that at his return from Alençon (England), he would be able to give a good [account] of M. Rance's (Queen Mary's) affaire as also as what relates to M. Romain (the restoration): in short I must stay till we see M. Walters before I can say any thing positively as to the concerns of these persons for whome your Majesty is so good as to interest yourself for.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, May 9. St. Germains.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 4th instant by which I find the Duke and Dutchess of Lorrain doe all that depends on them to doe your Majesty the honours of their court. I am overjoy'd you like so well the P. of Vaudemont, his conversation is very agreeable and easy, and the more he has the honour of being known to your Majesty, the more you will be pleas'd with him. I told M. de Torcy how sorry you are for your letter to the King being putt in the *Dutch Gazette*, he guesses how it came about, and does not at all attribute it to St. Germains.

I doe not believe the gouvernour of Toul will be found fault with, for having escorted your Majesty on your journey to Lunéville.

I find that most people are of opinion that the Emperour will sign the peace, by reason it only stuck at some concerns of the Electour of Bavaria, about making him good what was stipulated in the treaty made after Hochstet betwixt the late Emperour and the Electress: I believe the Elector will wave that article, and so all will be agreed.

The Mar. d' Harcourt has sent to acquaint the King that he is not in a condition to serve any more, but I fancy if there is likelywood of no campagne, that no other generall will be named. As to M. Robinson (James') and M. Rocheguyon's (Queen Mary's) business, M. Talon (de Torcy) can say nothing till he sees Mr. Walters (Gaultier), which will be very soon."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, May 12. St. Germains.—“The ratification of the treaty with Savoy is arrived, and the rest are expected within two or three dayes at furthest. 'Tis believed that the Emperour will come also into the peace, the Electour of Bavaria having yielded some points, however the Mar^l. de Villars is named to goe to Germany in the room of Mar^l. d' Harcourt, who is better, but not in a condition to serve.

Abbé Gautier is arrived and M. de Torcy told me that the Queen's jointure is to be pay'd out of hand, the Lord Treasurer having given orders about it. M. de Torcy will ask the Queen's procuration for the receiving it. This is all the publick newse. As to what your Majesty was pleased to write to me in behalf of M. Robinson (James), I can only this post give you a very short account of his affaire, having had but little time to discourse with M. Walters (Gaultier). This latter assures me that M. Oleron (Harley) has a great mind to serve M. Robison (James), as also his relation, M. Raucourt (James), and will do it effectually, as soon as Mr. Porray (the peace) has had a little time to settle his concerns with Mrs. Alençon (England) and that there may be no mistakes on either side, he does intend to send an atourney to M. Raucourt (James) to stay with him till this affaire be settled; but he still desires that it may [be] imparted to nobody alive by reason of M. Walker (the Whigs) and M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover).

He also says that the ablest phisicians advise M. Robison to take the air this fine season, for it will both divert him, and hinder the ill humours gathering which would quite ruin his health, M. Allain's country house (Germany) is very pleasantly situated and the air is good, but he had better take into his company before he parts Mrs. Soulegre (security) whome 'tis hoped will soon arrive from Valmont (Utrecht). This is all I could gett out of M. Waters in a short conversation I had with him, but to-morrow I shall have more time and shall be better able to give your Majesty an account of what relates to M. Raucourt and M. Robison.” (Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. v.*)

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, May 14. St. Germains.—“M. Talon (de Torcy) and M. Walters (Gaultier) writes (*sic*) to your Majesty this day to give you an account of what you were pleased to recommend unto them in behalfe of M. Robinson (James), so I shall not say any more upon that subject : only that M. Talon approves mightily your friendshipp with 13, 96, 13, 12, 55, 99, 52, 28, 37 (Vaudemont), but advises you to order M. Raucourt (James) not to open with him upon 25, 52, 21, 46, 37, 46, 87, 29, 69 (politicks).

I spoke againe yesterday to M. de Torcy about your Majesty's *sav[er] conduits*, that you might be able to travel in Germany and elsewhere you please, according as you were pleas'd to tell me was your intention, he assures me that he has writt again about it to Utrech[t].

The ratifications of the peace with England are arrived this morning, the rest are expected within a day or two.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, May 16. St. Germains.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 11th instant, and have nothing to add unto what M. Tallon (de Torcy) writh to you last post, for he tells me that he has explain'd to you fully all what M. Walters (Gaultier) said to him about M. Robison (James). I must only add that I doe realy believe M. Oleron is very cautious as to the persons he cares to deale withall, a proof of which is that he designes to putt one of his owne friends neare M. Raucourt (James): but whatever may be, either of cabale or no cabale, I think that is nothing to the purpose at this time, for M. Raucourt must manage every one and especially M. Oleron, whome we are sure trusts M. Walters: this latter may doe great good and great harm and therefore cannot be too much caressed, besides that what M. Robinson (James) thinks of him, and what M. Belley (Duke of Berwick) did also suspect, is very uncertaine: I could never advise M. Raucourt (James) to doe any thing beneath him, but I doe not see how it can be so, in trusting entirely a person whom M. Oleron assur'd M. Tallon he does trust entirely in what regards M. Robinson. If M. Raucourt does not, I am afear'd it may doe him a disservice, by lessening M. Walters' inclination to serve him, and may be put jealousies and suspicion into M. Oleron. I told M. Walters that your Majesty was very desirous of seeing him, but M. Oleron having charg'd him with some affairs that regard M. Robison he dares not goe so farr.

I am overjoy'd your Majesty is so well pleas'd with your reception at the Court of Lorraine, no body knows better what it is to be out of his countrey then the Duke of Lorraine. I showed your Majesty's letter to M. de Torcy.

The ratifications from Holland, England, Savoy and Prussia are arriv'd, so the peace will be proclaimed at Paris on Munday next, and on Thursday sennet the *Te Deum* sung at Notre Dame. Every body believes the Emperour will at last come in, though the Court of Vienna still talks very high.”

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

1713, May 17. Chaillot.—“I aproove all the papers you have sent me, but as to the Abbot, I shall be ashamed to employe him, and allow him no sallery for it. However I will in this, as I have don in the maine point, follow the Duke of Berwick’s advice, which I shall aske to-morrow.” *Holograph.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, May 23. St. Germains.—“I have receiv’d the honor of your Majesty’s of the 17th instant and have shewn it to M. Talon (de Torey). He still thinks it necessary that M. André (Sir W. Ellis) should be warned by M. Raucourt (James) not to write at all to M. Alençon (England) about his concerns, by reason that M. Robinson (James) is advis’d by all his chief friends not to stirr in the least at present, but to lett all matters sleep.

M. Walters (Gaultier) à qui j’ay demandé s’il avoit écrit a M. Robinson (James) m’a dit qu’il differoit a le faire jusqu’a ce que son cousin repartit, et qu’il avoit dessein de le faire fort en detail afin que M. Raucourt et M. Robinson pussent entiere-ment au fait de ce qui regarde M. Romain (the restoration). Je l’ay fort pressé de savoir ce que M. Oleron (Harley), conseilleroit a ces Messieurs de faire en cas que M. Albert (Queen Anne) vient a faire banqueroute avant que d’avoir réglé ses comptes avec M. Romain, il m’a assuré qu’il étoit dans les meilleurs dispositions du monde de leur rendre service, et que M. de Sably (St. John) étoit aussy de concert avec luy pour seconder l’intention ou est Albert de payer ses debtes, mais que véritablement on ne luy avoit point donné d’instruc-tions en ce cas la, qu’il luy paroissoit si raisonnable de decider quelque chose sur cela, qu’il presseroit Messieurs Oleron et Sably de le faire, des qu’il auroit été rendre visite a M. Alençon (England), auprés de qui il se doit rendre incessament: que jusqu’a ce que M. Porray (the peace) fut arrivé chez luy, il n’étoit pas possible que l’on peut traiter a fonds, mais que présentement M. Porray étant arrivé on alloit travailler sérieusement sur les affaires de M. Romain a quoy M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover), contribuoit beaucoup par la conduite qu’il a tenu, et qu’on s’en servira principallement pour faire gouter a M. Puisieux (the Parliament) le projet medité contre Messieurs Semple (the suc-cession) et Horne.

M. Talon m’a dit qu’il avoit écrit a M. Valmont (Utrecht), pour engager M. Soulegrave (security) a faire un tour auprés de vous, M. Pequin (pension) l’accompagnera aussy des que M. Duval (Queen Mary’s jointure) sera venu.

A l’égard du petit voyage qu’on propose a M. Raucourt, cela ne se peut faire tant que M. Errington (the Emperor), ne sera pas venu chez M. Porray, et alors on fera savoir a M. Robinson les endroits par ou il pourra passer, car tous les chemins ne sont ny bons ny sur. Je crois a vüe de pays qu’en partant on luy conseillera d’aller par la maison de 99, 13, 28, 46, 87, 29 (Munich),

et puis revenir par chez M. Coventry (Cologne) ou il pourra même passer l'hyver. Before I was aware I fell into French, but the answering your Majesty's letter was the occasion of it.

I wonder M. Antony Hamilton will still be rambling, his age and infirmitys should induce him to be quiet some where with his friends. There is no newse stirring at Marly.

The King has given my regiment unto my son Tinmouth, who will goe to Germany as soon as the regiment arrives there, which cannot be till the middle of July." (Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. vi.*)

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, May 28. St. Germain.—"I forgott in the letter I had the honour to write to your Majesty this afternoon to tell you that M. Tallon (de Torey) is of opinion that M. Raucourt (James) must lett his friends know that he intends to travel, it having been already desired by M. Oleron (Harley)."

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1713, May 24. Chaillot.—"L'Abbé Gaultier has not been here, nor, I hope, will not com to-day, for it is now past 6, and I have other business. When I see him, I shall offer him such a pro-curation, as you have from the King, which is certainly the best, all things considered. I like this enclosed very well, and I hope Berry will like it to. Pray never make excuses for writing to me upon the least businesse, for it is what I would have you do, and the way I like best to be informed of anything that you think I should know. I can not yett resolve to lett the Abbot serve me for nothing, but, if a present be thought beter, I will consent to that, provided his services don't last long. However it is not proper for me to speak to him of this matter, and I will say no mor of it, till I know what M. de Torey has sayd upon it to the Duke of Berwick." *Holograph. Enclosed,*

I like Parker's petition very well. Here is lady Elisabeth's letter to me, and another to be given back to her. What she askes now is very reasonable, and you may lett her have it when she calls for it. M. R. Endorsed "The enclosed paper her Majesty is desired to read and return, if approved of."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, May 28. St. Germain.—"I have receiv'd your Majesty's letter of the 20th. M. Tallon (de Torcy) has also received yours of the 23 or 24th which he will answer you about the middle of this week, after that he has spoken with M. Walters (Gaultier) who about a month hence designes a visit to M. Alençon (England): next post I hope to write more amply to your Majesty.

There is no newse, all seems for warr on the Rhine which will be a hindrance to your Majesty's securitys."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, June 1. St. Germain.—“I have receiv’d the honour of your Majesty’s letter of the 25th May, by which I see you were to be back yesterday at Barr.

M. Walters (Gaultier) writes to you this day by his cousin, and begins to wish he went soon to M. Alençon’s howse (England), for the two points most essencial ask’d with reason by M. Raucourt (James) cannot till then be answer’d, especially the last, which regards M. Robinson’s (James’) behaviour in case M. Albert (Queen Anne) should break. I have discours’d M. Walters often upon these two points, and his answer was, that, till he had done M. Porray’s (the peace’s) affaires, he could not press M. Robinson’s, but that now he would solely apply himself to the finishing M. Robinson’s business, which he does averr M. Oleron (Harley) and M. Sably (St. John) are resolv’d hartily to forward.

The Court returns this day to Versailles and I shall goe on the 8th to FitzJames; the D^o. of Berwick begs leave to assure your Majesty of her most dutifull respects.”

JAMES III. to CARDINAL ODESCALCHI.

1713, June 1.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 116.*

JAMES III. to MARECHAL DE VILLARS.

1713, June 11. Commercy.—Congratulating him on the successful beginning of his campaign and hoping he will continue to send him accounts of his operations. *French. Ibid.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, June 26. Versailles.—“I came hither the day before yesterday and had the honour of seeing the Queen at Chaillot. She order’d me to ask M. de Torcy about Coll. Parker which I did, and M. de Torcy was entirely against his going to England and has even writt to the commandant of Calais not to lett him stir from thence. Tis certain it would be in the Coll. Parker’s power to doe great mischief, especially at the present time when the Whiggs desire no better than a plott, besides the old ones are not proper to be renewed.

I have no newse of M. Walters (Gaultier), but I reckon he will be back from Normandy this week, and will in a few days after part for Alençon (England): till then it will be hard to give your Majesty an account of M. Raucourt’s (James’) affaires.

I find by the letter your Majesty honour’d me of the 17th instant that you are now back at Barr. The Cardinal Gualterio intends to waite upon you before he parts for Italy. I am just going back to FitzJames. There is heare no newse of Germany.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, July 10. Versailles.—“I received six dayes agoe the honour of your Majesty’s letter of the first instant which I did not answer then, being coming hither where I could be better able to give your Majesty an account of all matters. I shew’d M. Tallon (de Torcy) the letter, and he was mighty pleas’d of what you were pleas’d to say about your having writt to M. Alençon (England), and M. Walters (Gaultier) has orders to write it immediately to M. Oleron (Harley) that they may see how frankly M. Raucourt (James) behaves himself, and that of himself without being desir’d he does what he can to render them service: which should be a motif to them for doing the same.

Mr. Walters (Gaultier) writes to M. Robinson (James) and proposes him to write two letters, which I believe there is no difficulty in doing, they being only of compliments and assurances of kindness. M. Walters parts in a fortnight for M. Alençon’s howse (England), and will carry M. Robinson’s two letters: he is also to speake unto M. Albert (Queen Anne) to assure him that M. Raucourt covets above all things his friendshipp, of which he would assure him againe by letter, if he would allow it; if M. Albert consents to it then M. Tallon thinks M. Robinson should write a very obliging letter full of assurances of gratitude, &c. This letter must be answer’d by M. Albert which if he does in the manner M. Raucourt wishes then M. Robinson may return an answer promising whatever M. Albert can desire and even specifying everything. M. Walters will write more fully to your Majesty of all this, which is M. Tallon’s opinion, for one must not go to work neither too fast nor to slow.

Abbé Gaultier has orders to write by a courier to England about the Queen’s jointure, the first term being due, and he presses the Treasurer to return him that somme due, he, Abbé Gaultier, staying for it before he parts for England. I make no dout but that he will soon have a bill, which will be welcome to the Queen, and consequently will to your Majesty. M. de Torcy told me that he would speake to M. Desmarais that the 25,000 *livres* a month for your Majesty are to beginn this month, the Queen’s jointure being suppos’d to be payd and consequently the 50,000 *livres* ceasing. I have spoken to M. de Torcy about My Lord Middleton’s sons and Abbé Gaultier has done it also several times.

I found the Queen extreamly fallen away and Doctor Garvan, whome I spoke unto about it, told me that he was convinced the air of Chaillot was very bad for her Majesty. I think Doctor Wood say’d the same thing, but I believe there will be no way to persuade her to return to St. Germains unless your Majesty be pleased to write to her of it very earnestly: I realy apprehend for her if she does [not] speedily amend, so your Majesty sees the consequence of it. I am just going to Chaillot and from thence to FitzJames. I shall come to Marly about a fortnight hence. The King goes there on Thursday.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, July 15. FitzJames.—“I hoped to have had an answer from M. de Torcy about the letter your Majesty did me the honour to write to me last, but not having yet had his answer, I will not differ sending your Majesty back the two inclosed letters, which I think very strange: all in my humble opinion your Majesty can doe in such cases is to forbid people meddling in your affaires though she is of that sort which will alwayse be doing whether you will or no.

I expect heare in a few dayes M. Walters (Gaultier) in his journey to M. Alençon (England).

I forgott in my last to give your Majesty an account of what has been determined about Coll. Parker, whose behaviour has been very extravagant, for he kept from the Queen his having a licence of the P^{rs}. of Denmark; that with other reasons known to your Majesty and My Lord Middleton have occasion'd his being secur'd.

I am not heare in parts to send your Majesty any newse, only we have very cold and reany weather.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, July 19. FitzJames.—“I have received this morning your Majesty's letter of the 15th instant and I hope on Sunday to see M. Tallon (de Torcy) whome I will press about M. Raucourt's (James') concern with M. Agincour (money). 'Tis the more reasonable that M. Duval (Queen Mary's jointure) is not yet come nor no newse of it. I had an answer from M. Tallon about the person that propos'd making a visit to M. Horn (Elector of Hanover), and I find he likes it so well that I have reason to believe he will engage M. Rose (King of France) to pay him his journey at least: of all which I will have the honour of giving your Majesty an account as soon as I have seen M. Tallon.

I reckon also to see M. Walters (Gaultier) whome will now I suppose immediately visit M. Alençon (England). My Lord Newcastle came heare last night and tells me he finds the Queen look ill, I wish she would ask advice about her staying at Chaillot.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, July 24. St. Germain.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letters of the 15 and 16, and have shew'd them to M. de Torcy, who takes care to shew them to the King of France when it is necessary, the money matter is one of those necessary things, and I shall sollicit that they may remember of the promise made your Majesty about paying six months' advance, though I dout very much their being at present in a condition of giving a great summe of money.

M. Walters (Gaultier) is mighty pleas'd with M. Raucourt's (James') kind expressions to him, so I hope he will act hartily,

and 'tis necessary he should, for considering what disorders there are in M. Alençon's (England) family at present, and that M. Albert (Queen Anne) may break of a sudden, there is no time to be lost in agreeing and settling all matters that may relate to M. Robinson (James). M. Walters will speake plaine to M. Oleron (Harley), and M. Raucourt's kind letters will I hope doe the effect.

Your Majesty has heard of the adresses presented in England about your not being allow'd to remain in any country that is in amity with England, all that was a trick to play the court party, but it can have no bad effect as to your Majesty, for you cannot remove from Lorraine, till one letts you know where you may goe, nor can you almost goe any where without passing upon French ground. M. de Torcy has spoken of this to My Lord Shrewsbury, and gives Gaultier instructions about it, for to speak to the English Ministry.

I believe M. Tallon will employ M. Sellinger (St. Leger) in Mr. Horne's (Elector of Hanover's) country, he is to speak with him on Thursday. I shall give your Majesty an account of it.

There is no newse heare, for as to Landau your Majesty knows sooner what passes then we heare. I found the Queen a little better but yet she looks not as she used, and seems weak.

I shall not return to FitzJames till Wensday, and I hope to have the honour of waiting on your Majesty after you return from the watters."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, July 31. FitzJames.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 25 instant. M. Walters (Gaultier) is to come heare towards the end of this week, and I will press him againe to know M. Oleron's (Harley's) determination about M. Raucourt's (James') removal, though I believe it will fall, for Albert (Queen Anne) in all likelywood will say nothing against him: the chief point is to gett Oleron to speak plain, and goe now hartily and quickly to work, for feare of M. Albert's breaking before he can pay his debts: M. Porray's being come to town (the peace being concluded) ought to facilitate the matter, and I am convinced he will find M. Puisieux (the Parliament) very well disposed to contribute towards it. M. Walters seems convinced of the necessity and reasonableness of all this, so he will be better able to sollicite. I heare M. Sably (St. John) and M. Oleron have been of late a little cold but I hope their common interest will make up all againe.

When Abbé Gaultier comes heare I will not faile to tell him that what your Majesty consents to about M. Nihill is only in favor and kindness to him.” (Extracts printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. vi.*)

QUEEN MARY to [Mr. Dicconson].

1713, Aug 9. Chaillot.—“I received yesterday with the King's letter this enclosed for you, which is now out of doors, since

Cantillon has been so quick in doing even mor, then I could expect from him, for which he deserves my thanks. I can say nothing to you about Coll. Parker, till I can see the Duke of Berwick, whom, I hear, will not be here till next week. L'Abbé Gaultier took his leave of me yesterday, and all he asked of me for Nihil was that he might bring me word when M. de Torcy had the bills for my joyntur, which I told him I liked very well, for it would spare M. de Torcy the trouble of writing it to me, and, as soon as I was advertised, I would send you to receive the bills from M. de Torcy, to which he agreed intirely, and seemed to think it could not be otherways, so that I am very glad to be thus com off with pleasing him and myself." *Holograph.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1718, Aug. 10. FitzJames.—"I differ'd answering your Majesty's letter of the 1st instant, thinking to see every day M. Walters (Gaultier), but he has differ'd coming hither till Saturday next: though I putt of my journey to Marly on purpose not to miss him, for I think it very necessary to repeat to him all he is to say to M. Oleron (Harley) and Sably (St. John), lest that M. Albert (Queen Anne) should breake before M. Raucourt (James) can have settled his accounts with him, in short, if those two gentlemen doe not fixe out of hand M. Robinson's (James) accounts I am afraid your Majesty will suffer by it, for both M. Robinson and M. Raucourt will fall on your hands, if they get not their owne. M. Belley (Berwick) has assured me also that he will use all means and arguments immaginable with M. Walters to make him press hard in those gentlemen's favour. Young M. Puisieux (the new Parliament) must settle the whole matter as soon as he comes to town, or else M. Albert must desire M. Raucourt and Robinson to meet him at M. Alençon (England), where in an hour's time they may settle easily all their concerns.

I reckon to see M. Tallon (de Torcy) towards the beginning of next week and shall give your Majesty an account of what he says, for you must not be [at] an uncertainty as to the resolution to be taken in case any change should happen in England.

The weather heare is very bad, and I am afear'd 'tis so where your Majesty is."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1718, Aug. 18. St. Germains.—"I differ'd answering the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 8th instant till I had been at Marly. I have spoken to M. Tallon (de Torcy) about what was reported concerning M. Hamel's (Hamilton) having given strange advice to M. Raucourt (James); he is not of opinion that any thing can be done publicuely to prove the falsehood of that report, the more that reports are not to be avoided, and can only be a caution in some cases. M. Robinson (James) knows

very well that there is not a word of all this true, nor can M. Hamel be suspected of ever having given occasion to such a report.

I long to heare from M. Walters (Gaultier) for 'tis high time some thing should [be] settled in M. Raucourt's affaire for which your Majesty has been so good as to interest yourself in. M. Belley (Berwick) told me not long agoe, that he had put M. Walters in a way of bringing M. Romain (the restoration) to his point, and that he would have it proposed to M. Oleron (Harley). M. Tallon whome I have also told it unto, ownes that it woud be the easiest way, or at least the quickest, but the chief point will be to persuade M. Albert (Queen Anne), though realy if those gentlemen meane honestly they ought in my opinion to take hold of the overture made, or find out some other. It is long and hard to putt in a letter the whole proposition, but this is the substance. That M. Raucourt should appear with M. Albert the very day of M. Puisieux' (the Parliament's) arrival and that then M. Albert should give M. Cassel (the House of Lords) and Canaple (the House of Commons) juncly an account of his agreements with M. Raucourt, and desire both their concurrence in the matter: I believe it would be such a surprise that neither of those two gentlemen would dare say no, and I make no dout but M. Arthur (the English) who is naturally very fickle would immediately give into it with as much joy as he has formerly shewn on the like occasions, besides that M. Raucourt being seen with M. Albert will quite determine the matter. M. Belley told me a great many reasons to long for a letter, but this seems to me much an easier way of bringing the matter about then going to law with M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover) or cringing to gaine M. Puisieux, who is often out of humour and hard to be brought to a right temper.

I shall goe back to-morrow to FitzJames till Sunday seaven-night. There is no newse at Marly for as to Landau your Majesty knows sooner what passes then we doe." (Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. rii.*)

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Aug. 22. FitzJames.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 15 instant, in answer to which I realy think M. Tallon's (de Torcy) not having answer'd M. Raucourt's (James') letters proceeds only from his being at present very busy, and that often he putteth off writing till he has spoken with Walters (Gaultier) or with Belley (Berwick), and then either forgetts writing or thinks that one of the other two does it: however M. Belley with whome I have spoken of the matter thinks that M. Raucourt would doe well not to forbear writing sometimes to M. Tallon, for that correspondence may be of use.

I am sorry M. Lesley has begunn with speaking to your Majesty about relligion, but I hope that after the first attempt he will give it over, though it had been better, he had never open'd his mouth on that chapter..

I shall not goe to Fontainebleau, unless there happens business unforeseen, but I intend to goe back to Marly on Sunday till the King partes." (Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix*, p. rii.)

JAMES III. to MARÉCHAL DE VILLARS.

1713, Aug. 25. Lunéville.—Congratulating him on the taking of Landau. French. *Entry Book 1, p. 117.*

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

1713, Aug. 31. Chaillot.—"I saw the Duke of Berwick iesterday, and shewed him this strange letter from Parker ; I do realy beleeve he can not sturre from Abbeville without som money, which I shall be forced to give since others wont, but what he mentiones in the enclosed is extravagant, you must judge what will be absolutely necessary for him, and lett him have that, and no mor, and then stint him to live upon the 150 *livres* a month, and not give one farthing mor ; I forgot when I saw you to speak to you of Mr. Tunstal's journey, tho I could then have sayd little of it, not having the King's answer which I have now ; He says he aproves entirely of it, provided he dos not name the King, that is, not speake from him, not even the least civility, for (says he) in that case it can do no harme, and it is fit, and even necessary to hear every body, to which he adds, that he desires the D[uke] of B[erwick] may know nothing of it, I hope you have not mentioned it to him ; I shall tell you the reason when I see you, in the meantime you may send the answer to Mr. Tunstal, the King adds thus, I have burnt Mr. Dicconson's letter, for I thought it safer not to send it back, and think myself very sure of the secret in his brother's hands, to whom pray tell it, and from me, that I saw iesterday Card. Gualterio, who told me he had presst Mr. Desmarests upon the businesse of the Colledge, but could not gett a positive answer from him, tho he is not out of hopes of having a good one at last ; Nihill told me the other day that he was promised wee should be payd 3 months befor the middle of Sep., but in these matters seeing is beleiving. Pray lett me know, if you received iesterday one, or two months. I long to be out of Sir Richard's [Cantillon's] debt, but I beleeve you desire it, as much as I, and that therfor you will pay him, as soon as t'is possible, in which, and in all my concerns I rely upon you intirely, and shall sleep in quiett as long as they are in your hands, that is as long, as I live, if you will but have patience and charity enough to go on with it." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Aug. 31. Paris.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 25th instant, and am glad you approve of M. Belley's (Berwick) thought as to what regards M. Romain (the restoration). He assures me that he will in his letters press M. Walters (Gaultier) about it.

The person that is design'd to pass some time at our friend's M. Horne's (the Elector of Hanover's) house parts within these four or five dayes ; M. Tallon (de Torcy) has equipp'd [him] with all that is necessary.

M. 25, 21, 18, 28, 29, 55, 87 (Plunket), is arrived from M. Alençon's (England) howse and sayes that he waites for orders to visit M. Raucourt (James) ; he is gone to see M. Tallon. I find by several that M. Robinson's (James') affaires goes on well, and that he is in a faire way of getting the better of M. Horne at the tryall, of which you will not be pleas'd.

When I see next M. Voysin I will speake to him about putting no troops in Barr this winter, and I reckon to have the honour of waiting on your Majesty when you return from Plombières. I am just a going to FitzJames.

What Leslé has given in writing to your Majesty may keep cool and I suppose he desires no answer. I forgott to tell your Majesty that M. de Lausun, who is going to his estate in Guyenne, has desir'd to make his excuses to your Majesty for not writing regularly to your Majesty, for that he forbears, not doubting but that I have the honour to give you an account of what passes."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1718, Sept. 7. FitzJames.—"I have not had the honour of writing to your Majesty since my last return from Marly by reason of an indisposition I have had which is now over.

When I was at Chaillot I found there a man who was lately come from M. Alençon's house (England),^{*} of which I gave your Majesty an account of already ; he had left heare a sort of a book writen by himself of many transactions relating to M. Horne's (the Elector of Hanover), Edeling's (Prince Eugene's), Malbranche's (Marlborough's), and Walker's (the Whigs') proceedings of late. I have read it and sent it him back to-day, 'tis curious enough and he designes sending it to your Majesty. I know not yet what he has said to M. Tallon (de Torcy) nor when he is to visit M. Laumarie (Lorraine). I find that he is but a second hand gamster, or rather a tool made use of by others who impart all he discovers unto M. Olleron (Harley). M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) sent me another man who is born at M. Alain's (Germany) howse, but has alwayse almost lived at M. Alençon's. He is come with a message from M. Orbec (Ormonde), or rather to give an account of this gentleman's good intentions, of which he has been informed of by Mrs. 43, 96, 20, 28, 52, 21 (Bagnol). Mrs. Rose (Louis XIV.) ordered M. Parker to speake to me of it, and M. Tallon knows nothing of the matter, so you will be pleased not to mention anything of it to him, for I am under an obligation of keeping the secret. I read also his paper relating all he knew of M. Orbec, but after much discourse he agreed with me that

* Plunket, and the book is probably "Jack Rogers' Dream," being his account of the secret intrigues in England, a copy of which is printed in Macpherson's *State Papers*, Vol. II., p. 451.

it was necessary he should return and endeavour that his friend should engage M. Orbec to speak to himself, that he may then come with a true message from the first hand. I told M. Parker of this, and so I have left the business, when this man goes back to M. Alençon's, he will call upon M. Belley (Berwick). I find the man has very good sence and knows pritty [well] M. Alençon's family, he has been for these many yeare employ'd there by M. Parker. I will give your Majesty [an account] of what will ensue. I have not yet heard from M. Walters (Gaultier), but I hope he will loose no time in solliciting M. Raucourt's affaire.

As soon as I know the time of your Majesty's return to Barr, I will determine my journey thither, being very impatient of making my court to your Majesty."

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

1713, Sept. 13. Chaillot.—"I should be glad to see you, befor you answer this enclosed from Berry but if you don't com to-morow, send it me back, for to send to the King on Saturday morning. Pray send this to Mr. Arbuthnot a safe way, for I find Sir Thomas [Higgons] thinks he has received not one of the three letters he has writh to him. I suppos Nihill has writh you word that wee shall soon receive two months mor. He showed me M. Desmarests' letter. I beleeve wee owe it to Madame de Maintenon. If Mr. Hook be at St. Germain, I wish you would speak to him (without telling anybody . . .) about our retrenchements, for I know that he thinks he can propose a way of making considerable ones, which I am sure wee want." *Holograph.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Sept. 16. FitzJames.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 7th instant by which I find that you doe not intend to leave Plombières before the 25, so that your Majesty will not be back at Barr before the 5th October, about which time I reckon to have the honour of waiting on you.

I can write your Majesty no newse, for we are heare quite remote, especially during the court's being at Fontainebleau.

I am glad your Majesty finds benefit of the watters."

JAMES III. to MARECHAL DE VILLARS.

1713, Sept. 29. Lunéville.—Thanking him for his letter, which informed him of the forcing of the lines of Freiburg, and congratulating him on his success. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 117.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Oct. 2. FitzJames.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 22d of Sep., but could not have the honour of answering it sooner, having had five fitts of an ague which has weakened me extreamly. I am now, thanke God, much better, but I must take the quinquina for all this month.

I have writt to M. Walters (Gaultier) to tell him that I had differ'd going to visit M. Raucourt (James) till I knew further of M. Oleron's (Harley's) thoughts on what regards M. Romain (the restoration).

M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) has sent me two copies of letters his friend has received from a relation of M. Orbec (Ormonde), which are full of great assurances of the said M. Orbec having a great friendshipp for M. Robinson (James,) but with all that he will not trust anybody of M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) family : 'tis also propos'd that M. Robinson should write a note to M. Parker. I answered that I would aquaint M. Robinson with it, but that it was to be considered whether it was fitting. M. Raucourt will I hope lett me know his thoughts on the matter, for I think the matter ticklesome by reason that M. Tallon (de Torey) knows nothing of it, and that I also should feare that M. Oleron (Harley) mought take it ill that one should adress one self to any other body: however if M. Robinson thinks it fitt I can consult M. Tallon on the matter, without letting him know that M. Parker is the person by whose canal this business has pass'd: for when all is done I am [of] opinion M. Orbec is not to be neglected, the more that hitherto M. Oleron has only given fair words.

This is a very long letter for one who is still a little weak, but [it] is necessary to explain what is fitting your Majesty should know. I intend to goe to Versailles the 12, I shall stay there till the 16th and then return to FitzJames. I am glad the waters have agreed so well with your Majesty."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Oct. 7. FitzJames.—“I have receiv'd a letter from M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) who sends me copy of one he has receiv'd from M. Alençon (England), the substance of it is, that M. Orbec (Ormonde) supped the 22 with the correspondant and severall other persons of quality, and after supper being alone with the correspondant, this ask'd the other if he would receive a letter from M. Robinson (James), to which he answered affirmatively, and that he would open his mind freely to the person lately come to M. Fredeling's howse (France). I find the correspondant is very pressing to have the man heare carry back with him a letter. I can see no harm in it, nor cannot apprehend that M. Oleron (Harley) will know of it, nor even then take it ill: however if M. Raucourt (James) pleases to send me a kind letter, I will not deliver it without first knowing of M. Talon (de Torey) if he approves it, if he does not, I will send it back to M. Robinson but I propose this that there be no time lost, for the person at Paris waytes only for that to return to M. Alençon's howse.

I am, thank God, growing better, but I have not had of late a letter from M. Walters (Gaultier), which I wonder at, however I suppose he will soon return me an answer to mine.”

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1713, Oct. 8. Chaillot.—“I am intirely of your mind upon Mr. Tunstal’s letter, which being decipherd, I am afraid of sending it to the King by the post, and besides I think it better to know the Duke of Berwick’s mind upon it, befor I send it to the King. I shall therefore writt to-morow to the Duke, and send him Mr. Tunstal’s letter, that he may tell me his thoughts upon it on Thursday, and advise with him whether I shall send it by the post to Bar. In the meantime I will writt to the King to tell him of it and acquaint him in short of what it contains. I beleeve when Mr. Tunstal coms to Paris it will be better for you both and mor privat to meet him ther then elswher, without you meet him in this place, when he coms to see me. It is certainly to no purpos to writt any mor to him.” *Holograph.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Oct. 10. FitzJames.—“I hope your Majesty is arrived in good health at Barr. I shall goe on Thursday to Versailles to make my court for three or four dayes, and then return hither. I do not reckon to be able to goe wayte on your Majesty till next month, or even the latter end, for I would faine be able to give you some account of what regards the affaire you were pleas’d to recommend to me in behalf of M. Romain (the restoration).

M. Rancé (Queen Mary) has lately received an account that M. Malbranche (Marlborough) is to send him and M. Belley (Berwick) letters desiring them to sollicit in his favour M. Oleron (Harley) and M. Protho (Princess of Denmark *i.e.* Queen Anne) by the meanes of Mrs. Rose (Louis XIV.), for he apprehends that young Puisieux (the new Parliament) will sue him for an old debt, which would quite beggar him: besides that in his own defence he would be forced to continue and even augment his friendshipp with M. Walker (the Whigs) in opposition to all mankind. This is a very grave matter, though M. Malbranche does not deserve much from M. Raucourt (James) yet I think it would not look well that M. Raucourt should expose him, besides that, may be, one may reap some good of this gentleman’s feares: however I will discourse with M. Tallon (de Torcy) about it, but first with a promise from him that he shall not impart it to M. Oleron, for I remember M. Robinson (James) not long agoe was desir’d to tell what correspondants he had with M. Walker’s family, and he with great equity positively refus’d it.

I am glad to find that M. Mirau (Mar) is now in a good thriving way.”

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS DE CRAON DE BEAUVÉAU.

1713, Oct. 17. Bar-le-duc.—Having seen a letter of the Most Christian King, by which, following the example of his father Louis XIII., the brother of the Queen, our grandmother, he recognized the Marquis de Beauveau, your grandfather, as his

relation, and as he was consequently ours, we wish to declare it to you, to mark the consideration we have for your house, and our esteem for your personal merit. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 118.*

The DUKES OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Oct. 17. FitzJames.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letters of the 7th and 12th instant.

I receiv'd last night a letter of the 15th Sep., New Stile, from M. Walters (Gaultier), he sais he was hitherto putt of by M. Oleron (Harley), but was given hopes, that in two or three dayes he would have a satisfactory account both as to M. Raucourt's (James') and M. Rancé's (Queen Mary's) affaires. M. Tallon (de Torcy) and M. Belley (Berwick) have both wrt very strong to him, wondering very much at the long silence, which would looke like a putt off, were it not that M. Oleron's interest is certainly tyed with M. Raucourt's (James').

M. Belley has receiv'd a letter from M. Malbranche (Marlborough) but it is only a credential in behalfe of the person that brought it. M. Tallon (de Torcy) thinks that M. Malbranche is not to be entirely rejected, but to the contrary endeavours made to make use of him, without exposing any body, so it has been resolv'd that M. Rocheguyon (Queen Mary) should answer that he is very sorry that he cannot undertake any thing in his favour, for that he is in a manner retir'd from the world, and that if he had any credit he would have enough to employ it in M. Robinson's (James') behalfe, that M. Raucourt has got less credit than him, and has no reason to demand any favours from M. Rose (Louis XIV.) who has so lately dismiss'd him from his howse, but that M. Belley (Berwick) is the person who may sollicit.

M. Belley's answer is that he cannot speake in M. Malbranche's behalf, unless he be sure of three things, videlicet, that on all occasions he will befriend M. Raucourt, even openly to M. Alençon (England) and Puysieux (the Parliament), if it was required: that he will no more blow the coals against M. Rethel (Louis XIV.) as it is suspected he does, and that he will forsake his friend M. Walker (the Whigs) and join hartily with M. Protho (Queen Anne) in all he shall desire. M. Belley has sent him word that without he gives him these assurances in writing, he dares not open his mouth to M. Rose, nor this sollicite M. Albert (Queen Anne). I reckon his answer will come in less then a fortnight, for the person was to return this day post from whence he came.

As to M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) affaire, I had already the honour of giving your Majesty an account that the person who is now at Paris is one employ'd at M. Alençon's (England) howse by M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) for these many years: he has been sent about this very business by a relation and a friend of M. Orbec, and M. Parker, having given an account of it to M. Rose he bid him speake of it to M. Belley: you see by this

that I cannot name the persons unto M. Tallon, for it would create jealousies betwix him and M. Parker, which mought be prejudicial to M. Raucourt, and make also M. Belley have a hard game to play amongst those sort of people. The person come to these parts having been employed for these 18 years at M. Alençon's by M. Fredeling (the French), and being himself of the family of Framton's (French), I see no reason to suspect him. I spoke three days agoe with M. Tallon about M. Robinson's writing to M. Orbec, and told him it was propos'd and desir'd by persons of M. Alençon's howse, who know his good intentions for M. Robinson. He approv'd it, and said that M. Oleron (Harley) could never take it ill, if he came to know it. However I will send M. Tallon the letter, and if he approves it, I will send it to the person, who only waites for that to return.

I made your Majesty's compliments to the King, who order'd me to return you his, he is in mighty good health and looks I think better than ever.

I spoke to M. Voysin that there mought be no troops at Barr, and he has assured me there shall be none.

I forgott to tell your Majesty that M. Tallon does not think it proper for 25, 21, 18, 28, 29, 55, 37 (Plunket), to goe see M. Robinson, till he has some think of more moment to say: his paper will be sent to M. Raucourt out of hand, but I like not his being in commerce of letters with moustachio prohibito.

I found the Queen weak, but she was without feavour, so I hope she will be soon in a condition to return to St. Germains."

JAMES III. to MARÉCHAL DE VILLARS.

1713, Oct. 24. Bar.—Congratulating him on the success of his attack of the covered way of Freiburg, and hoping that that advantage will soon be followed by the capture of the place. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 117.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Oct. 25. FitzJames.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 21 instant. The Queen continues still somewhat out of order, but I hope, in a few dayes, she will be able to goe to St. Germains. I shall have to-morrow the honour of waiting on her at Chaillet, and from thence I shall goe lye at Versailles, till Munday that I will come back hither, where I will stay, till about the 15 of Nov. I hope by that time that we shall heare from M. Walters (Gaultier) as to what M. Oleron (Harley) intends to doe; however, I intend to differ no longer my journey to M. Raucourt's (James') howse.

I saw about a week agoe a letter from M. Alençon (England) that mentions the continuation of M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) good intentions for M. Raucourt. M. Tallon (de Torcy) to whome I had sent M. Robinson's (James') letter to Orbec, has return'd it me and thinks there can be no harm in sending of it; so I have accordingly forwarded it to the person who waytes only for that to return unto M. Alençon's.

The D^{ss}. of Berwick is very sensible of the honour of your Majesty's remembrance, and desires leave to assure you of her dutifull respects."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1718, Oct. 31. FitzJames.—“I have nothing worth giving your Majesty an account of, so this [is] only to congratulate your Majesty upon the Queen's recovery. I left her yesterday well, and I hope, by the end of next week, she will be able to return to St. Germains.

I expect in a few dayes an answer from M. Malbranche (Marlborough), according to what M. Trevers (Tunstall) writes.

I shall write againe very pressingly to M. Walters (Gaultier) about M. Oleron's (Harley's) giving his advice to M. Raucourt (James) of what he is to doe in case M. Albert (Queen Anne) should breake before he has pay'd his debt or at least secur'd the payment. 'Tis also very strange that M. Duval (the Queen's jointure) is not yet come to towne, having been promis'd above three months agoe. I reckon towards the end of the month of November to have the honour of waiting on your Majesty.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1718, Nov. 6. FitzJames.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 31 Oct., and shall wayte for the newse of your return to Barr, before I leave St. Germains, where we shall be for good and all on the 17th instant. I have had no newse of M. Walters (Gaultier) and know not if he has writt to M. Tallon (de Torcy), but I own his silence is very troublesome, though I will still hope that M. Oleron (Harley) is preparing matters in favour of M. Raucourt (James).

I believe the pacquet-boat betwixt Dover and Calais will now be establish'd, for M. Froud, who is the director of the English post, is gone back two dayes agoe to England.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1718, Nov. 11. FitzJames.—“I have receiv'd this morning the honour of your Majesty's of the 7th instant. I wonder very much that M. Walters (Gaultier) has not yet finish'd M. Duval's (the Queen's jointure) affaire, and it seems very odd in M. Oleron (Harley), but we must see a little further, before one can give a positive judgment. I have writt over and over to M. Walters that he would sollicite M. Raucourt's (James') concerns and that M. Belley (Berwick) differ'd going to M. Laumarie's (Lorraine's) howse till he could carry some hopes, but hitherto I have had nothing from him, on that subject, only in general terms which I can never look upon as satisfactory.

I am sensibly oblig'd to your Majesty for the goodness you are pleas'd to shew for my Lord Waldegrave, but my sister and I would be very sorry after what has already passed to expose your

Majesty's recommendation. M. Walters out of officiousness to my neveu writt to your Majesty about it without telling my sister of it, till after his letter was gone, upon which she has writt to me that she was very sorry for his having done it, and I was just going to write to your Majesty to desier you would not doe what M. Walters proposes. I do not find my sister thinks at present of that match, and, if she did, she would not be so unwise as to ask what mought be unfitting for your Majesty, so we both beg you will be please to reserve your favour for my neveu, till some more proper occasion.

We return on Wensday next to St. Germain and I shall wayte for your Majesty's orders to part for Barr."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Nov. 19. St. Germain.—“I arrived heare on the 17th and shall not say anything to your Majesty of what discourse M. Ennis has had with M. Talon (de Torcy), for he will part on Tuesday, and will be better able to tell you by word of mouth all the other sayd then I can by letter.

I have had a letter this day from the Ab. Gautier who tells me that the Treasurer had assured him that he would pay the Queen all is due to her out of the very first money come into the Treasury. I hope the effects will soon follow the promise, for till then one is not sure that he will fullfill them better now than for these three months past.

M. Talon has enquired of M. Oleron (Harley) about Pierre (Plunket) and M. Oleron says he does not trust him in any thing, only formerly he employ'd him in finding out some projects of M. Edeling (Prince Eugene). He advises M. Talon not to trust him but to be upon his gard, so, though one must not quite break of with him, yet he must not be encouraged, the more that he is heare upon his own account and sent by his friend M. N.*

M. Waters (Gaultier) has given M. Beley (Berwick) advise of his having had some discourse with Oleron about M. Raucourt (James) of which he sayes he had not then time to give an account. I shall write to him also about M. Robinson (James) and press him to explain the first point of M. Janson's (Inese's) instructions.

I expect dayly an account of M. Orbec (Ormonde), and I hope that it may [be] satisfactory to M. Raucourt.

I wayte for your Majesty's orders to part for Barr.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Nov. 21. St. Germain.—“M. Inese has not yet gott M. Talon's (de Torcy) dispaches, which hinders him from parting. M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) has orders to putt M. Varenne (ship) in a condition to goe along with M. Raucourt

* Probably Netterville, who is frequently mentioned in Macpherson's *Original Papers*, who, it appears from Mr. Allen's article in the *Edinburgh Review*, No. cxxv., was a confidential agent of Harley's.

(James), in case he thinks it fitt to visit M. Alençon (England). M. Talon will give M. Robinson (James) an account of it by his first letter.

M. Belley (Berwick) has writt againe very home to M. Walters (Gaultier) about the 1st question made of late by M. Janson (Inese), and besides he will endeavour to try M. Orbec (Ormonde) who may be of great use, in case of M. Albert's (Queen Anne's) quitting the countrey, for securing M. Raucourt's debt, and especially for getting him a convenient lodging neare la Mothe's (London) countrey howse; but of all this I will differ speaking till I have the honour of waiting on your Majesty."

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1713, Nov. 22. Bar.—Thanking him for his letter lately delivered to him by Richard Howard, his Chamberlain and Canon of St. Peter's, whom he commends, hoping that he will show himself worthy of still more brilliant marks of the favour of his Holiness, adding that the promotion of the Abbé de Polignac to the Cardinalate, at the request of the writer, which he made according to his rights, will be a perpetual monument of the Pope's kindness to the writer, and of the latter's gratitude. Countersigned "Middleton." *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 118.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1713, Nov. 22.—Thanking him for his letter of 20 Feb. delivered by the Abbé Howard, and also for the zeal with which he has laboured for the preservation of the writer's rights in the business which was the occasion of the Abbé's journey, and asking him to do the Abbé all the good offices in his power, whenever there is an opportunity. *French. Ibid. p. 119.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL PAULUCCI.

1713, Nov. 22.—Thanking him for the zeal for his interests, expressed in his letter of 18 March, delivered by the Abbé Howard. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to MONSIEUR CAMILLO CYBO.

1713, Nov. 22.—Thanking him for his present of relics sent by the Abbé Howard, and acknowledging his letter of 25 March, delivered by the same. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to MARÉCHAL DE VILLARS.

1713, Nov. 25. Bar.—Congratulating him on the reduction of the castle and forts of Freiburg, of which he has been informed by his letter of the 17th. *French. Ibid. p. 120.*

JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain of
the Household.

1718, Nov. 29. Bar-le-Duc.—Warrant for swearing and admitting David Nairne, Clerk of the Council, to the place of Secretary of the Closet for the King's private letters and dispatches. *Entry Book 4, p. 97.*

JAMES III. to the SAME.

1718, Nov. 30. Bar-le-Duc.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Lewis Inese into the place of Almoner. (N.B. This is the last warrant countersigned by Lord Middleton.) *Ibid. p. 98.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1718, Dec. 10. St. Germains.—“I came hither yesterday at half an hour past twelve and found the Queen in parfait good health.

I have seen M. Tallon (de Torey) with whome I have discoursed on several points, but especially on M. Moreau's (the Highlander's) proposal, he has taken a little time to answer, on Tuesday I hope to know his thoughts on that matter. I find he inclines to what M. Raucourt (James) discoursed M. Belley (Berwick) about his writing to M. Oleron (Harley) to know his thoughts, and what he would advise, and would doe in case of M. Albert's (Queen Anne's) breaking, or M. Horne's (the Elector of Hanover's) coming to town, that M. Robison may accordingly take his measures: but of all that I shall give your Majesty a fuller account on Tuesday.

There is no newse yet of the Queen's money, and the Treasurer has lost his daughter Lady Carmarthen, which has hindered him from doing business for some dayes.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1718, Dec. 12. St. Germains.—“I was to-day with M. Tallon (de Torey) who told me that he had writt yesterday to your Majesty at large in answer to what I spoke to him of last Sunday so I shall not repeat it, but I believe you will be satisfy'd for his zeale in taking so much to hart the affaire of M. Robinson that you were pleas'd to recommend to him: I shall long extreamly for the answer. I have also writt in his packet to M. Walters, (Gaultier) and prest the business very home to him. As to the other points I was charged to speake to him about, I shall in brief give your Majesty an account of, for they are not so pressing as the other. He will take care to inform M. Raucourt, (James) if he has any bad account of M. Albert (Queen Anne), and at the same time M. Varennes (ships) shall be sent to to be ready, but he does not think it possible without giving some suspicion to place M. Jesper (the Irish) neare M. Varenne: so in case M. Robinson should want M. Jesper, M. Belley (Berwick) must give notice to his relations heare of it, and he may find wherewithal to make it up, in a few dayes warning. As to M. Moreau (the Highlander) no answer can be given till the answer comes from M. Walters.

M. Tallon has not heard of the present sent by M. Walters to M. Albert and Oleron (Harley), but I suppose that his last letter will make them speake plain. The codicile is approved by M. Tallon, and he hopes to find a method for securing what is mention'd in it to M. Raucourt.

I have not yet spoken to M. Tallon about M. Preston's (the Pope's) associate, M. Agincourt (money), for that may yet be differ'd and realy I had so much to discourse with him upon the first point that I had not time to speak to him of that. I shall doe it the next visit I make him.

The Queen will write to the Duke of Modena about her pretensions, but we have got no newse of her jointure, which is very strange.

There is no newse at Versailles, it seems the conferences of Rastat have not yet produced the effect desir'd, but I hope it will at least produce a congress."

DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain.

1713, Dec. 14. Bar.—Certificate that by virtue of a verbal order of his Majesty, he had sworn and admitted Sir Thomas Higgons into the place of Secretary of State. *Entry Book 4, p. 98.*

JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain.

1713, Dec. 15. Bar.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Lord Clermont to be Gentleman of the Bedchamber. *Ibid.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 15. St. Germain.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 9th instant, for which I return you most humble thanks; my words may faile me, but I hope my actions shall always give you real proofs of my true zeale for your service.

I think your Majesty has taken the right measure with M. Moreau (the Highlander); I shall aquaint M. Tallon (de Torcy) with it to-morrow.

I forgott last post to give your Majesty an account that M. Carry (Carte) has writt word that he has been once with M. Orbec (Ormonde) to whom he deliver'd the present sent him by M. Raucourt (James), it was mighty well receiv'd, and handled over and over; he does not say that M. Orbec will return a like present, but I hope he will. I have writt to press it, and in case he does I would have M. Carry bring it himself, that I may be able to discourse with him at large on M. Orbec's abilitys, whom I have a mind to make use of.

I had a letter last night from M. Walters (Gaultier). These are his words, “selon ce qu'on a commencé à me dire, Montgoulin (James) ne voyagera pas cette année, ny l'autre, je vous en diray davantage dans quelques jours.” This is all he says to me. I shall know to-morrow if he has writt any more to M. Tallon. I believe I shall see M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) envoy on

Munday next. I shall have nothing very comfortable to say to him, but still I would faine manage M. Malbranche, for if he can doe no good, at least it is something to hinder him from doing any harm."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 17. St. Germains.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 12th instant, and this afternoon my Lord Middleton arrived heare, so that matter is now publick.

When M. Moreau (the Highlander) arrives I shall discourse with him and I suppose M. Tallon (de Torcy) will doe the same. I shall not speake to this latter of the letter M. Rauconrt (James) has wrigg to him of the 12, unless he spakes to me of it.

I saw yesterday a letter from M. Walters (Gaultier) to M. Tallon, wherein he gives an account that M. Sably (St. John) had told him that M. Robinson (James) need not stirr from M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) howse, at least M. Albert (Queen Anne) is of that opinion, though he had not yet known M. Oleron's (Harley's) thoughts on the matter. I long to have M. Walters' answer to the last letters wrigg to him for till then one does not know what to think, or what resolution to take.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 20. St. Germains.—“I was yesterday with M. Tallon (de Torcy) who shew'd me a letter from Walters (Gaultier) of the 13 instant, wherein he says that M. Oleron (Harley) had sent for him, and had spoken to him a long while upon M. Raucourt's (James') affaires, and that he, M. Walters, would very shortly send M. Robinson (James) such an account as would be satisfactory to him, so one must yet waite a little while longer, but the letters wrigg of late by M. Tallon and M. Belley (Berwick), will I hope determine those gentlemen to open themselves.

I shall send M. Tallon your Majesty's letter with the memoire of which I shall discourse with him on Saturday, but I do fancy he will not care to see the Puckle, that the world may not think M. Rose (Louis XIV.) meddles in Robinson's business.

M. Tallon has spoken with M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) envoy, and intends to propose this day to M. Rethel (Louis XIV.) the solliciting M. Malbranche's affaire, as what may be of some use to M. Albert (Queen Anne), especially if one of the conditions of the agreement be that Malbranche shall goe to M. Fredeling's southern howse (the South of France); whatever answer Oleron makes, still it is good for M. Raucourt to manage every body, and Malbranche is one that neither ought ever to be totally rely'd on, nor totally despis'd or rejected.

M. de Torcy has told me that the Treasurer assur'd Abbé Gaultier that at his return from Windsor he would certainly give him the six months due to the Queen.

Circular letters having been wrigg to all courts to require the several Princes not to receive the Pretender, the English envoy

or resident at Hanovre has had the like, and went in form to demand of that Elector not to receive your Majesty in his own territorys, att which the Elector is not pleas'd, for it looks like laughing at him."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 22. St. Germains.—“I have not any newse to write to your Majesty this post, so I shall say but little, only that M. Tallon (de Torcy) wrigg me word on Wensday that he would be glad to see the puckle, so I will introduce him to-morrow to him. He also told me in his letter, that he had a great many things to tell me, when he saw me next. I hope they will be concerning Raucourt (James).

Je n'ay point de nouvelles de M. Cary (Carte), mais M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) m'a dit qu'il en attendoit chaque jour, et si M. Orbee (Ormonde) veut renvoyer un present pareil a celuy qu'on luy a fait, M. Cary en sera le porteur. Les premieres nouvelles de M. Walters (Gaultier) doivent etre curieuses, du moins il semble nous l'avoir fait esperer.

I have, without thinking, runn into French by answering your Majesty's letter.

The Dutches of Berwick has desir'd me to return her most humble thanks to your Majesty for the fine present M. Macdonnel brought her, which she values the more, because it is a mark of your Majesty's remembrance, an honour she is both sensible and gratefull of to the highest degree.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 24. St. Germains.—“I have seen M. Tallon (de Torcy) who shew'd me the letter he had from M. Walters (Gaultier), of which he sends your Majesty a copy. I do find in it some expressions that cannot be constru'd other wayse than favourably to M. Raucourt (James), especially in what regards the proceedings of M. Puisieux (the Parliament), but I think there is one point where M. Oleron (Harley) seems not sincere, for I cannot immagin that a man of his sence foreseeing himself undone, in case of M. Albert's (Queen Anne's) miscarriage, should not think and immagine something to secure himself; may be when he knows of M. Mortagne's (Lord Middleton's) journey, he may speake; however 'tis certain, and it is M. Tallon's opinion that M. Robinson (James) must determine to make use of M. Elbeuf (Scotland), the instant he heares of M. Albert's giving over the game: M. Varennes (ships) will be in readiness, and the instant M. Duval (the Queen's jointure) comes to towne care must be taken to engage M. Agencour (money) in that affaire, that is to say to secure him in case of necessity.

M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) told me yesterday that M. Carry (Carte) has wrigg him word that he would soone goe to M. Fredeling's howse (France) so that we must conclude he will bring M. Orbee's (Ormonde's) good with him, without which his

company is not wanting. As soone as M. Beley (Berwick) sees M. Carry he will discourse with him at large on what M. Orbec can doe for his friend M. Raucourt to gett him paid of his debts, and especially in case of M. Albert's breaking, and I will propose to him M. Robinson's taking a turn to his howse in that case, and shall enter into all the necessary detail.

M. Tallon saw yesterday M. Moreau (the Highlander), which I wondered at, not thinking that he would be willing to it, but he said there was no harm in it, so I carry'd him thither as to a friend of mine who in that case lay'd aside his usual caracter. The resultat of the conversation was that one ought to have a little patience, and see first what M. Puisieux would doe, in short much to the same purpose as the letter I gave M. Moreau to day, which was sent me by M. Hemsted (Sir T. Higgons). M. Belley has dispatch'd M. Moreau who parts in two days for M. Alençon's howse—he seems to be well satisfy'd with his journey, and well pleas'd with M. Raucourt.

'Tis believ'd the peace will soon be concluded and sign'd by P. Eugene and Mareschel Villars, without any further congress."

JAMES III. to CARDINAL ROHAN.

1713, Dec. 26.—Thanking him for his letter of good wishes for the coming Christmas and New Year. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 120.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1713, Dec. 29. St. Germains.—“I forgott to give your Majesty an account last Tuesday that M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) told me that M. Cary (Carte) was come to M. Fredeling's howse France) but only with a verbal message, he has writt to him to return, for a letter is what is expected from M. Raucourt (James).

M. Belley (Berwick) saw this day Mrs. Vervins of Fredeling (Maréchal de Villars)—she is fully persuaded M. Albert (Queen Anne) and M. Oleron (Harley) meane well for M. Robinson (James), but she would have them prest hard to pay their debts quickly, for she feares that their temper will make them delay to long. She proposed unto M. Belley the same way for their paying their debts that he had already to M. Robinson (James), and I have been assured that M. Belley has againe within these few dayes propos'd it to M. Walters (Gaultier).

We expect dayly the newse of peace being signed.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 2. St. Germains.—“I shall beginn with making your Majesty my most humble compliments upon this New yeare. I have seen M. Tallon (de Torcy), but he has nothing new from M. Walters (Gaultier) from whome he expects an answer about M. Raucourt's (James') affaires, he having writt to him againe very pressingly, so has done M. Belley (Berwick).

I just saw to-day M. Carry (Carte), and I have appointed him to come hither to-morrow; I find he has not brought such a return as we could wish, only fair words and promises (of which one has not been wanting these many yeares from many), however I will discourse with him, and, without naming M. Oleron (Harley), I will down right charge him to speake from me to M. Orbec (Ormonde) about M. Robinson's (James') concerns, especially as to the chief point, whether he will give a lodging in his howse in case M. Albert's (Queen Anne) suite should happen to be lost. I will manage it so, that if it does no good, it shall do no harm, and give your Majesty an account of it next Friday.

Lord Middleton carrys his sons to-morrow to Versailles. I believe the eldest may obtain, in case of promotion, what he desires, but it will be more difficult for the other. I will speake to M. Voysin for the first, as for the second I know not realy how to goe about it, having already refus'd to speake for several others who would think it hard to have any putt over them."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 5. St. Germains.—“Ere yesterday I spoke heare at large with M. Carry (Carte), who, for all what M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) told me, has not seen M. Orbec (Ormonde) but only employed Mrs. 43, 96, 20, 28, 52, 21 (Bagnol) to deliver the present sent by M. Robinson (James), so I only discoursed with him in general termes to learne what I could from him, but did not think it proper to open the chief matter relating to M. Raucourt's (James') affaires. I send your Majesty heare enclosed a letter that the above cypher'd person writes to M. Robinson. I told M. Carry plainly that nothing could satisfy, but such a return as was made M. Orbec, and that it mought very well be that the cypher person (*i.e.* Mrs. Bagnol) did not care to lett any body have to doe with Orbec but herself, therefore that he should write to her that by all meanes she must gett M. Orbec to satisfy M. Raucourt, and that in case she compases it, then she may bring herself the present hither; for she has a mind to come over about her own concerns. M. Carry approved of this proposal, and will have writt this post. I believe your Majesty will approve of what I have done, for it is of importance to gett into M. Orbec's confidence, and no matter by whome: when once a correspondance is settled, then one may find wayes not to lett the introducers know what business one has to propose.

I had a letter from one Maccarty who is with the Duke d'Ossuna, but it is so silly and to so little purpose, that it is not worth troubling you with it: however I will write to him to explain himself, and if he does, I will give your Majesty an account of it.

The Queen shew'd me the paper writt by M. Janson (Inese). M. Walters (Gaultier) was full of the same thing when he was heare last and spoke of it to M. Tallon (de Torcy), but there is nothing to be done in it till M. Porray comes to town (peace is made), and

even then it can only regard the youngest, for M. Richemond's (King of Spain's,) cousin germain will in all likelywood have the eldest, besides that none but one of M. Alain's family (a German) can ever possess the great estate now held by M. Erington (the Emperor). I will discourse M. Tallon upon this matter, and I should believe it were better not to beginn with telling the whole matter to M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine), but only try if by his meanes M. Raucourt can become in amity with Erington."

Enclosed,

*"Hareing knowne myselfe under all the obligations imaginable
of seeing you well served where I had anny interest makes mee
take the liberty to asure you that 'tis veree far from want of
due honuer or respect hinderes your hareing a full acounte att
presentt of your conserns heer but you maye asure yourselfe of
my constantt indeveress and of the integrity of the person I anser
for ass farr ass hiss power permittes hee will himselfe give you
testimonees of hiss fidellity; in the meane time I intreate youle
bilieve well of him ass well ass of youre moste faithfull and
obedient humble servante."**

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 7. St. Germains.—“I have discoursed M. Tallon (de Torcy) about the paper your Majesty sent the Queen, he likes it, and thinks M. Raucourt (James), if he finds occasion, ought to speake of it with M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine), since they are so familiar together; the mind of begetting an amity with Mr. Erington (the Emperor) may be the beginning of the discourse, and the proof of the sincerity of M. Raucourt's discourse may be the thoughts of becoming his relation: when M. Laumarie's mind is known then M. Tallon will consider, if it be fitting to acquaint M. Oleron (Harley) of the matter, for as I told your Majesty in one of my letters, M. Walters (Gaultier) was very full of this project, besides that by this time M. Raucourt may have two strings to his bow.

I discoursed also M. Tallon about M. Agincourt (money) of Preston (the Pope) and he thinks it were very proper to endeavour getting of it, so M. Rancé and M. Rancé (Queen Mary) (*sic*) write to-morrow to M. Craford (Cardinal Gualterio) that he may beg at least one year's patience, and that the above M. Agincourt may remaine heare. I hope M. Tallon will also write about it.

There is no newse yet of M. Oleron, nor of M. Duval (the Queen's jointure); for my share I have not this month past had a letter from M. Walters, though I have ply'd him pritty close about M. Robinson's (James') concerns.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1744, Jan. 9. St. Germains.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 4th instant. I have writt your

* The Duke of Berwick's letter which conveyed the inclosure is indorsed “D. Berwick, 5 Jan^{ry} 1714. Mrs. Baguen.”

Majesty an account of what M. Carry (Carte) has told me of M. Orbec (Ormonde), he has writt to his friend last post to propose to her what I gave you an account of about bringing herself a cargo of the same value M. Robinson (James) had sent.

M. Tallon (de Torcy) has told M. Belley (Berwick) that M. Oleron (Harley) will out of hand send unto M. Raucourt (James) a person of his own chusing for to direct M. Raucourt in his law suite, this will be a proof of M. Oleron's well meaning, and I realy believe M. Puisieux (the Parliament) does intend to fall upon the business of M. Semple (the Succession). M. Belley told me that M. Tallon has even show'd him the originall letter wherein 'tis also said that M. St. Paul (Duke of Shrewsbury) does not behave himself well at M. Julier's howse (Ireland). As to M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) affaire M. Albert (Queen Anne) consents to his taking a turn to M. Fredeling's howse (France), and in that case gives him hopes to leave of all vexations or quarells even in time to receive him into favour; but M. Oleron says at the same time he believes M. Malbranche will not effect what he promised, but I believe he will, for he loves M. Agincour (money).

The Dutchess of Berwick is sensibly obliged to your Majesty for the honour of your remembrance, and beggs leave to assure you of her dutyfull respects."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 14. St. Germains.—"I have receiv'd your Majesty's letter of the 9th since which I have seen M. Carry (Carte); he has received a letter from his friend who gives him hopes that in two or three dayes M. Orbec (Ormonde) will give a suitable return to the present was sent him, he has writt twice to shew the reason and necessity for M. Orbec to comply speedily, that M. Raucourt (James) may take entire confidence in him, and enter upon the measures necessary for their mutual preservation.

M. Belley (Berwick) has dispatch'd M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) sollicitor with M. Albert's (Queen Anne's) resolution, and has given him good advice, it is to be wish'd that he would take a turn to M. Fredeling's countrey howse (France) for many reasons.

I long to heare of M. Oleron's (Harley's) having sent one of his servants to M. Robinson (James), that would be a sign of his having a real mind to make up all quarels: but he must also engage M. Puisieux (the Parliament) against M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover).

The Queen has at last had newse of her jointure, but it was not yet begunn to be pay'd, though Abbé Gautier has writt word that he was to receive in a short time and in three payments thirty thousand pound."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 16. St. Germains.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 11th instant, by which I find that the

spirit of prophetic reign'd in England about S^r. Th. Higgins, though I fancy the gentleman that gave you that information must have been mistaken.

I have learnt at Versailles that the P^{ss}. of Denmark has been much out of order by her staying so long at Windsor, but she is better and out of danger. I have not long seen M. Tallon (de Torcy) who continues in his opinion that M. Raucourt (James) will doe very well to discourse with M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine) about the business proposed, so that there will need no further advice from him on that subject.

M. Carry (Carte) has told M. Belley (Berwick) that his friend has sent him word againe that M. Orbec (Ormonde) is disposing a present for M. Robinson (James).

Postscript, dated the 17th.—My Lord Clermont parting to morrow made me differ sending this letter by the post. I have just now received the honour of your Majesty's of the 18th. I shall not faile to lett M. Tallon know that want of French has hindered S^r. Thomas from writing to him.

There is no newse, 'tis believ'd peace will soon be sign'd, but I find some politicians are not of opinion it can last long; time will shew it."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 23. St. Germains.—“Your Majesty has heard the several difficultys that were made in England for the payment of the Queen's jointure, but Berry in his last letter gave hopes that they would be lay'd aside: M. de Torcy told me this day that Abbé Gautier had writt to him word of it, however till the money be paid, one cannot be secure of it, though Gautier, by what I heare, had done all that lay in his power.

I have nothing new from M. Walters (Gaultier) nor M. Alençon (England). 'Tis said the Queen of Spain is in a very bad way.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 26. St. Germains.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 20th instant. I have heard a great deale of good of M. Macmahon, when he is returned to Paris I will see him.

The Queen has given you an account of the delay of her jointure, but this I can assure that it is not Abbé Gaultier's fault for he sollicites hard, but I am told the Treasurer is of a very slow temper, and besides the Exchequer officers have made the difficultys. This next post we shall know how the matter stands. As for the banquiers made use of for the return of the money, the Queen may have informed your Majesty that it proceeded neither from Abbé Gaultier nor M. de Torcy but that M. Desmarais had a mind to oblige a Banquier of his own, however he told me and so did M. de Torcy that it was very reasonable that man should give the currant exchange.

I have seen of late M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) who desired me to give M. Raucourt (James) warning about a relation of M. Laumarie

(Duke of Lorraine) who lives often in the neighbourhood of M. Robinson (James); he told me that both husband and wife are continually pressing him to know how matters stand, but he always puts off saying that he knows nor meddles with any thing.

M. Jolie has also very often repeated to me that he is sure nothing can be done at present in M. Raucourt's law of suite, but by M. Oleron (Harley) the most able lawyer at Alençon (England), and that there is no coming at that lawyer but by M. Walters (Gaultier), so that this last is to be managed, for he can do all that is to be done, and can also ruine all; so I intend to write to M. Raucourt to beg of him to be upon his guard in doing nothing that may disoblige M. Walters, but to the contrary, continue in shewing him all confidence.

M. Carry (Carte) has sent to M. Belley (Berwick) two letters of the 13th and 17th instant: they both assure that M. Orbec (Ormonde) is preparing a present in return of that which was sent him, but that he would faine be able first to see a little through M. Protho's (Queen Anne's) circumstances. He has been with M. Oleron, the lawyer, and has press'd very hard to prepare such writings as may prevent any law suite in case of M. Albert (Queen Anne) breaking. M. Oleron has promis'd he would, and M. Orbec assures he will not lett him rest until he does the business.

Lord Melford is dead, upon which subject my Lord Newcastle told me that, though he believed your Majesty would not give that Garter on this side of the water, yet he did designe on this occasion to begg your Majesty will be mindfull of him in proper time. So I thought it necessary to acquaint your Majesty with it, that you may have your answer ready, though indeed if he spakes in the termes he told me, you will easily know what to say."

MONS^{R.} DE SPEBACH to MONS^{R.} MONNOT.

1714, Jan. 27. Versailles.—At the request of Mons^{r.} de Chateaudoux by his letter of 31 Dec. asking him to find out if it is true that the Queen has consented to the marriage of the King, her son, to the eldest of "our" Princesses, as the Abbé Butler has informed the Prince and the Queen of Poland, which he can easily do either by the Duke of Perth or by himself; and hoping that M. Monnot has answered what he was asked concerning the Abbé Gaultier. *French. Copy.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 28. St. Germain.—"I believe your Majesty may have had an account directly from M. Foster (Flanders) of his discourse with M. Malbranche (Marlborough), however I shall acquaint you that he finds him not pleas'd with the answer sent him by M. Talon (de Torcy), and says that his health does not permitt him to visit M. Fredeling (France) this winter, to the contrary he says he must take a turn to his natal aire. This is

quite opposite to what he had said before, and I do believe the newse that lately was spred about M. Protho (Queen Anne) is the occasion of his having changed his mind. He says he will in a few dayes give his positive answer, but we can guess by this what that will be. My Lord Newcastle parts the 30th for Barr."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 30. St. Germains.—“I thought to have gone this day to FitzJames but a letter of Berry's oblig'd me to goe to Versailles to speake with M. de Torcy about the Queen's jointure; he has not yet receiv'd those powers that are mention'd, so till then one cannot give a positive answer.”

I have seen M. Talon (de Torcy) who has writt very strongly to M. Oleron (Harley) and M. Walters (Gaultier) about M. Raucourt's (James') concerns, in case M. Albert (Queen Anne) should break, of which the marchands are very apprehensive. I long to have some account of M. Orbec (Ormonde), his cousin intends soon as I am assured to goe to M. Fredeling's howse (France) with a present for M. Robinson (James). Count Mahony is dead. I feare the Queen of Spain is past recovery. Peace is almost quite broke. I beg your Majesty's pardon for having writt this letter upon a single bitt of paper, but it is by a mistake.”

JAMES III.

1714, Jan. 31.—Fifty-six letters to Cardinals and others in reply to their respective letters of Christmas and New Year's good wishes, the first dated 26 Dec. 1713. *French. Entry Book 1, pp. 120-129.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 4. St. Germains.—“I send your Majesty heare enclosed copy of a letter M. Talon (de Torcy) has receiv'd from M. Walters (Gaultier), which seems to me very full of nothing. I shall speak to Mr. Talon of it at large on Tuesday next, and shall give him my remarks upon them in writing; however if M. Oleron (Harley) would send to M. Raucourt (James) a friend of his own, matters would be able to goe on well, but till then, all that is say'd is to little purpose.

M. Orbec (Ormonde) as I acquainted your Majesty has had long conversations with M. Oleron, but this latter never would come to determination, though press'd very home by the other, who is a man so dark and incomprehensible, that one is often temted to believe him a knave at the bottom, were it not that M. Walker (the Whigs), Horne (the Elector of Hanover), and Malbranche (Marlborough) will never make up with him. I do not wonder that he answers not M. Belley's (Berwick's) letters, since he does the same with M. Robinson (James).

I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 30th January. M. Talon never mention'd to M. Walters what M. Raucourt writh concerning him.

I brought yesterday from Versailles two papers sent out of England for the Queen to sign, which are of a nature that she cannot possibly consent to it. However out of complaisance to what has been desir'd she s^tnds copy's of them to your Majesty to know your Majesty's opinion of them; 'tis very odd that after eleaven months' delay, such a come of should be thought on; the money was promis'd to the King of France without these strange conditions, and I make no dout he will press for the payment upon the Queen's bare empowering to Gaultier to receive.

The Queen has had a little shivring this afternoon, and her pulse is quick, but Doctor Garvan hopes that a breathing swett will carry it of: so your Majesty need not be in paine about her.

I forgott to tell your Majesty that in all likelywood peace is quite broke off, so there is no traveling in Germany." (Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. vii.*)

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 6. St. Germain.—"I receiv'd to-day your Majesty's letter of the 3d instant by the puckle. I gave M. Talon (de Torcy) that which was for him, but I could not have time to discourse with him till Saturday next, he having a great deale of business upon his hands, so I have only talk'd with the puckle, and have sent him to Paris from whence I will send for him when the Queen is quite well and that I have spoken againe with M. Talon. By the last account I have had from M. Alençon (England) M. Orbec (Ormonde) had appointed M. Stanlay (Stafford) to meet with him, and I am assured that he will open himself. If so I suppose M. Stanlay will give M. Raucourt (James) an account of it, that will be better than having the business go through the lady's hand.

The next time I goe to Versailles I am to discourse with M. de Torcy about the difficultys made concerning the payment of the Queen's jointure. The Queen thank God is much better, and I hope to-morrow it will be quite over. The Queen of Spaine is very ill, she is taking a woman's breast, but they find it does not agree with her."

JAMES III. to [Mr. Dicconson].

1714, Feb. 10. Lunéville.—"I thank you very kindly for your accounts of the Queen's health, which, at the cruel distance I am from her, gives me no small uneasiness, but, I hope, God in his mercy will yet long preserve her to me, and to us all, and that this bout is now over. I here send you back Berry's letter, and am glad to find that the Queen's answer about the jointer was given before mine could come to her, for, however harshly wee seem to be used, wee have great *managements* to keep both of us, and therefore you do very prudently to write to Berry in the most soft and civil terms. It is a great comfort to me that the Queen has so prudent and honest a person about her as yourself. I need not, I am sure, put you in mind that her service and mine is the same, but, for

all that, nothing but the just regard I have for her could make me deprive myself of the nearer council and advice of one who so deservedly possesses my kindness and esteem." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Feb. 13. Lunéville.—"Though yours of the 10th has filled me with trouble and anxiety, yet I cannot but take it very kindly of you your telling me the naked truth, which I beg of you allwayes to do on all occasions. I hope God in his mercy will long preserve the Queen, but yet you did verry well to get her to sign the papers you mention. I believe you knew my intention the last time she was ill, that, if it should then have pleased God to [have] calld her to him, I desired all her papers might have been placed in Mr. Ines's hands till my further order. My intention now is, that they should be placed in yours in that case, for I know they will be safe there. I was so apprehensive of my letters being seen by any, that, as soon as I received yours this morning, I sent an express to Mr. Ines with directions to send him on to you, if he thought sufficient care could not be taken of those papers without an express order under my hand, but, as I am not sure that he sent on the courier, I would not miss writing to you by the post to desire you to say to the Queen all that is dutyfull and kind from me, who am almost without life in the apprehension I am in for hers. I shall be at Barr to-morrow night, and would have left this place to-day, but could get nothing ready. I am truely pleased P. Gaillard was sent for, and depend entirely on your care and prudence for all that can conduce to the Queen's comfort and interest. She is, [I] am sure, more to be envied than pitied in the good dispositions she is in, but those she leaves want support and comfort to a great degree." *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 13. St. Germain.—"I have not had hitherto the courage to write to your Majesty, nor even to think of your affaires, but now, thank God, the Queen is in so good a way of recovery, though not quite out of all danger, that I cannot forbear congratulating your Majesty upon it. I hope heaven will preserve her for your comfort, and the help of thousands who would have starved.

I had yesterday the honour of your Majesty's of the 8 instant, but as I have not been at Versailles this week past, I shall say nothing to you of newse. I intend soon to visit M. Talon (de Torey) and speake fully and pressingly upon M. Raucourt's (James') affaire, which now must be minded more than ever, for time is precious."

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Feb. 15. Barr.—"Though yours of the 12 did a little diminish my apprehensions, yet that of the 13, which F. Strickland gave me last night, was but a necessary comfort in the

dismal way I was in. However, till the next post comes in, I shall be far from out of pain. Nothing ought to comfort me so much as what you tell me of the good dispositions she was in, which I easily believed, but the desire of death frightned me very much, knowing how much in health she used to apprehend it. I had not the courage to write to her last post, but do this, still desiring you to follow the doctors' directions as to the giving it or not. I send it open that you may read it to her. I cannot but admire her great tranquility in giving you her directions as to her papers, and though I hope in God all those precautions will prove unnecessary, yet I here send you my directions, not to be produced but after the fatal stroak, which I hope God in his mercy will deliver us from this bout. Here is Plunkett's letter with the paper you sent me, but, as the letters mention it not, I don't well understand it." *Holograph. Enclosed.*

Order to Mr. Dicconson in case of the Queen's death to take into his custody everything that belonged to her, and that all papers, without being opened, perused, or examined, be put up under the seals and in the presence of the Dukes of Berwick and Perth, and the Earl of Middleton, or any two of them, the whole to remain in Dicconson's custody till further order.
Feb. 15. Barr le Duc. Holograph.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 15. Versailles.—"This is only to give your Majesty an account that this morning at half an hour past eight I left the Queen in a very good way; she had rested in the night, her pulse was pritty well, though not free from feavour, which the Doctors doe not expect will leave her yet some dayes; in short we have much more to hope than feare, and barr accidents we may reckon her almost out [of] all danger.

On Saturday I see M. de Torcy who has a great deale to speake to me about your Majesty's affaires. The Queen of Spain is very ill and there is no hope of her recovery.

This goes by M. de Contade."

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Feb. 17. Barr.—"Never was letter so welcome as yours of the 14. God be praised for the good newes it brought, and send me the continuance of it next post, and then I shall be at ease. I would not mention yet any business to the Queen, nor have any considerable to speak of, but, when I have heard once more of her continuing in the good way she is in, I shall send back Frank [Strickland] with the little I know. You did well not to send me Berry's letters. The threat he repeats is strong but I hope as you do they will mollify on reflexion. I am glad the disagreeable things he mentioned only related to Mr. Knight's (James?) leaving his cousin David (Duke of Lorraine?), for as to that I am at ease, and there is no danger of it. I have writ to Mr. Belson (Duke of Berwick) in

general that Dominic (Duke of Lorraine?) had proposed the settlement for Peter (James) but only as from himself, but I shall send Andrew (Queen Mary) a copy of Daniel's (Duke of Lorraine's?) letter for his own satisfaction, but that I shall not do to Mary (Duke of Berwick) or Casimir (Lord Middleton ?). The Queen can explain this to you, if she be well enough to see this letter. There is one for herself with all that is dutiful and kind from me.

Postscript.—While I was abroad M. de Contade past by and left for me a letter from the Duke of Berwick, without mention of the peace, but with what was more agreeable to me the continuation of what you writ last post of the Queen's continuing in a good way. With many compliments to him pray thank him for his letter." *Holograph.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 17, 8-30 a.m. St. Germains.—"Doctor Garvan gives an account of the Queen's condition, she is thank God in a mending way, though it will come on sloughly. The Phisicians finds her pulse almost quite right, she looks much better, and her voice is considerably stronger, so that we have all reason to hope she will doe well.

Pere Bonnot dyed yesterday of an apoplexye that took him in the pulpett towards the end of his sermon. It made a great stirr in the chappell, and it was not with ease that one gott him out of the pulpitt.

I am just going to Versailles.

The Queen called for me just instant and orders me to send your Majesty her blessing, and remember her kindly to you."

JAMES III. to [MR. DICCONSON].

1714, Feb. 18.—"I hope in God this will find the Queen in the same good way she was in on Wensday last. Present her my most humble duty, and keep the inclosed packett for her till she is in a condition to peruse it. It is only some copies of letters, which when she has done with them, I desire I may have back by the first safe occasion. I send them by the bearer, Frank [Strickland] having desired to stay some weeks with his brother, which I would not refuse. Pray tell his mother I am [not?] ignorant of all her care and pains about the Queen and am most sensible of it.

Postscript.—I have writ to the Duke of Berwick to get for me the King's decla[ra]tion of trust now the codicill is signed. Pray tell the Queen that David (Duke of Lorraine?) has sent for 10,000 pistolls, which I shall have in my keeping in case of accidents, so that matter is provided for, but let not this pass her and you, for I promised secrecy to David." *Holograph.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 19. St. Germains.—"The doctor gives your Majesty an account of the Queen's growing dayly better and better. She is out of all danger and in as good a condition, even in a better, than one could have hoped for in so little a time.

I saw on Saturday M. Talon (de Torcy) but I cannot possibly give your Majesty an account of our conversation till Tuesday, that is to say to-morrow night. I could even wish there had been a safe way of sending you the papers I have.

M. Cary (Carte) showed me a letter from M. Stanlay's (Stafford's) brother-in-law, wherein he sayed that the said M. Stanlay on the 7th instant had three hours private conference with M. Orbec (Ormonde), so that now we may be sure of a way to come at M. Stanlay (? Orbec), and I hope he will give M. Raucourt (James) an account of what has passed that M. Robinson (James) may take measures accordingly, without relying entirely on M. Oleron (Harley). The Dutchesse of Berwick is brought a bed of a daughter, and is thank God very well after it."

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Feb. 20. Barr.—“I have nothing to say this post but to give you my hearty thanks for all your care and diligence about the Queen during her sickness, which, I think, I may now reckon over. God Almighty be praised for it. I write to her to-night myself, and shall continue to do so, counting her now able to read my letters. Pray take care she doth not begin to answer them too soon. Yours shall be always welcome, and, till she writes herself, let me hear every post from you. I attribute your silence this to the going for the money, but I had the Doctor's note, and a line from the Duke of Berwick. Many kind compliments to Lord Mid[leton] and his lady.” *Holograph.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 21. St. Germain.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 15 instant, and have spoken to M. Talon (de Torcy) about getting from M. Rose (Louis XIV.) the declaration of trust about the article specify'd in the codicil. He will receive the orders of his master upon that subject.

I have dispach'd the puckle according to your Majesty's orders, he has nothing particular to say, and so I have charg'd him to enquire what good lawyers can be found at M. Puysieux howse (the Parliament) and if they will undertake M. Raucourt's (James') affaires. He has assur'd me, he will send M. Robinson (James) and M. Belley (Berwick) an exact list of them. I told him also that he must recommend to all his friends and acquaintances at M. Puysieux to oppose stoutly M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover) without mentioning M. Raucourt (James), whose affaire will goe well, if the other once be cast.

I long to heare of M. Stanlay (Stafford) for I think it dayly more important to gain M. Orbec (Ormonde), whome I am assur'd by all hands is very well inclined.

I differ'd sending the enclos'd papers till I had enquired if any courier was like to goe to Strasbourg, but, finding none is going soon, I venture them by the post. Your Majesty will think the letter very strange and the declaration yet stranger; however 'tis

not fitting to seem angry, but in my humble opinion, you may answer the A[bbé's] letter without taking the least notice of the article about your religion, great assurances of your kindness for your sister, your esteem for the first minister, but not mention any other, your love for your country and countrymen, your resolution to mind entirely their happiness, and maintaining them in their liberty property and religion. It will be very proper to press the sending over the person of confidence so long promis'd. Represent the impossibility of your leaving Lorraine 'till the peace be made, and that then, if the Emperor will give you a *sauv' conduit* and that the German Princes will receive you, that you will most willingly comply with the desire of your traveling in Germany, but that for Switzerland you cannot consent going thither, it being quite out of the world, and to farr from England. Then you may press him on representing the necessity of loosing no time in breaking the acts made in favour of Hanovre and of leaving your sister mistress to name her own successor, for otherwayse it is to be fear'd that all the good wishes of many honest men will not be able to keep out the Hanovre family, who will certainly destroy the prime minister and all his friends or adherents; that therefore both your interests concurr in the doing this great work, and that then you will be as grateful as he glorious. The letter of the A[bbé] coming by M. de Torcy, will not your Majesty think fitt to send your answer by the same way? All this makes me long to heare from M. Orbec (Ormonde). M. Sably (St. John) must not be mention'd in your letter, for the other would be jealous, but I own I wish we could come at M. Sably, and that is what I am working at, for he could conduct and advise M. Orbec, and they conjointly give directions to the good Puysieux (Parliament).

I have been also speaking to M. Talon about M. Raucourt's (James') traveling to M. Elbeuf's (Scotland) howse, and matters must be prepar'd for it, that one be not in a hurry. M. Agincourt's (money) presence will [be] the most necessary, and I hope that if he should not be come to town when the case happens, that M. Rethal (Louis XIV.) will supply. M. Belley (Berwick) has wrtt to M. Reding (Rome) againe very pressingly.

The Queene is, thank God, pritty well. Doctor Garvan sends a particular account of it.

The Queen of Spain is pass'd all hopes of recovery."

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Feb. 22. Barr.—“It was with a joyfull heart I writ to the Queen to-day, yours of the 19 putting me quite at ease as to her health. However I think 'tis too soon to trouble her with any business, therefore desire you will with her leave enquire of Dempster if he has any letter for her from Mr. Stafford, or if there be any since her illness which she has not opened. I wish she would as soon as she has read them, send them on to me, for Mr. Belson (Duke of Berwick) acquaints me he has something of moment to impart to me tho' he mentions not particulars. I

wonder you have had no Abraham (Menzies) of late. I hope there has been no mistake at the post, as about Berry's letters. What construction to put to the delayes of the jointer I cannot tell. I wish there may be something at bottom none of us understand, time only can clear that matter. I wish the new model may please, though I verry much fear the contrary, for all I am informed that Mrs. Oldeson should have said the present difficulties she hoped would come to nothing.

Postscript.—I need not put you on your guard to be always reserved with Mary (the Duke of Berwick) as to the contents of my letters.” Holograph.

JAMES III. to [MR. DICCONSON].

1714, Feb. 24. Barr.—“ My heart is now at ease intirely as to the Queen's health, of which last night's letters brought so comfortable an account. When nothing but strength is wanting that is soon gained. For God's sake take care she manage herself, and do nothing to disorder her, and above all not endeavour to write too soon, for, as great a comfort as 'twould be to me to see her hand again, I had much rather be longer without that satisfaction, than that she should in the least incommodate herself for it.

I send you back Berry's letter, who is, I see, in some hopes. Thomas has at last writ to me, and tells me he hopes the affair of the jointer will soon be ended, without a word more of explication. I have nothing new to inform Andrew (Queen Mary) of, a great deal of writing to very little purpose, great reason to hope well, and incomprehensible proceedings on Thomas' side is all I have to say at present. I shall not trouble the Queen with a letter not to give her that of reading it, besides that I look upon this as the same as writing to herself. Assure her of my most humble duty and respects. She will easily immagine the joy I am in for her recovery, which has given me a new life as 'twere as well as to herself. Marechal Villars, we hear, has gone back to Rastad[t].

Postscript.—Tho' the warrant I sent you is, thank God, altogether useless now, and will I hope long be so yet, there is no harm in your laying by you in a safe place, where none can come at it, and therefore you will do well, I think, to do so.” Holograph.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 24. St. Germain.—“ I have just now receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 20th instant with the enclos'd for the Queen, which I have given her. She continues, thank God, in a very good way.

I saw this day M. Talon (de Torcy) who shew'd me both the letters he has receiv'd lately from M. Raucourt (James) and from M. Walters (Gaultier), as also one he has had from M. Janot ('d Iberville). I find by them that it is earnestly desir'd M. Robinson (James) should visit M. Sturton (Switzerland) out of hand, for

feare of M. Puysieux (Parliament), and as soon as this gentleman retires from his present seate then M. Robinson (James) is advis'd to take a turn to M. Laumarie (Lorraine) till such times as 43, 96, 13, 96, 11, 46, 96 (Bavaria), goes back to his estate, where 'tis thought proper M. Robinson should repaire. I need not enlarge upon the whole contents for your Majesty will have them from M. Talon, so I shall only make some remarks upon them.

I find Walters beginns to think M. Protho (Queen Anne) in an ill way and does not think M. Oleron (Harley) so very secure as he did formerly, though he will not downright own it. He advises M. Raucourt to write directly to M. Albert (Queen Anne) and M. Sably (St. John), which is a proof he does not think Oleron secure, or that he has not credit enough with Albert, however I think M. Raucourt cannot doe better to send the letters as also one to M. Oleron. The project of the letter sent by Walters to M. Protho seems very good all but that which hints of M. Rolland (religion); it is also in my humble opinion better to retrench the end of the letter wherein is a threatening of taking other measures if M. Protho will not work effectually, for those are things to be done, not said. Besides these three letters I should also propose that M. Raucourt should send M. Talon two other letters of the same tenure for M. Protho and M. Sably (St. John), both which M. Talon, if he finds that the others are not deliver'd, may endeavour to have them given by other hands. I remember Belley's (Berwick's) sister writt him word formerly that she believed she could compass it. If M. Robinson knows of any other method or way he must be pleas'd to lett M. Talon know of it; time presses, and one must endeavour to repair the lost time. I long to heare of M. Stanlay's (Stafford's) discourse with Orbec (Ormonde), for all that putt together may bring something about, if Oleron should faile.

Now I have another thought come to me which I humbly offer, and I am sure Belley will doe in it what he is order'd, for I know him enough to answer, he will goe over many things, if they can be of use to M. Robinson. What if Belley should upon M. Raucourt's removal pretend that, seeing matters in an ill way, he would endeavour to secure to his son the honours he has, and therefore ask leave to reverse what has been done against him by M. Alençon (England). By this means he mought have a pretence to waite on M. Alençon, and so find occasions to speak and press M. Albert, M. Oleron, M. Orbec, M. Sably and all the rest of the company now at M. Alençon's howse. In all likelywood they would sooner open to him, then to M. Walters or to M. Janot, and he mought upon a push be usefull to Orbec and the others. This, just a first thought which I have had formerly, was some few dayes agoe putt into my head againe by M. Mortagne (Middleton), and I spoke of it to-day with M. Talon who does not dislike it. There mought be two wayes of bringing it about, one as I have said above, and the other by sending M. Belley 55, 99, 43, 96, 69, 69, 96, 12, 55, 13, 11 (Embassadour), to M. Alençon. Your Majesty will be pleas'd to think of this,

and lett me know your orders that I may accordingly discourse with M. Talon, and impart them to M. Belley.

This goes by the way of the Intendant of Chalons, however for feare of accident I have put it in cypher.

Postscript.—I forgot to tell your Majesty that M. Talon shew'd me copy of the letter he writt to M. Walters some time agoe, and this last letter of Walters is an answer to that, which was as strong, pressing and home as could possibly be writt.

M. Raucourt had best carry but few with him to M. Sturton's howse, the gross of his family may remain at M. Laumarie's. 'Tis not proper M. Robinson should sign his letters to M. Prothoese, nor putt any superscription; but to M. Oleron and Sably he may putt as desir'd a superscription but no signature. M. Talon is of the same mind."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 24. St. Germain.—“The Queen, thank God, continues in a thriving way, and I hope within eight dayes, she may beginn to sitt up; she sleeps and eats well.

I send your Majesty heare enclos'd a letter was sent me last night from M. 29, 46, 28, 28, 96, 11, 12 (Kinna[i]rd). I have not a cypher with him, but I believe M. Janson (Inese) has one; be pleas'd to lett me know what he says and what I shall answer him.

The Queen of Spaine dy'd on the 14th instant.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 25. St. Germain.—“I writt to your Majesty last night by M. Tallon (de Torcy) who sent one on purpose to Chalons; so I have only to say now that the Queen grows better and better.

Your Majesty may be sure that I shall dayly be attentif to give you an account of what passes especially as to M. Raucourt's (James') affaire, and I am so impatient to know what M. Orbec (Ormonde) has said to M. Stanlay (Stafford) that I will write to this latter, having a sure way to convey my letter by M. Carry (Carte). It is a business of importance and there is no time to be lost, for minutes are precious.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Feb. 27. St. Germain.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 22d instant. I have writ to-day to M. Stanlay (Stafford) about M. Orbec (Ormonde) for M. Raucourt (James) observes very well the first is somewhat slow and fearfull. M. Talon (de Torcy) has enclos'd my letter to M. Janot (d'Iberville) who will deliver it himself and send me back an answer. Nothing shall be wanting of what M. Beley (Berwick) can doe, for he is fully of opinion that 'tis absolute necessary to press M. Robinson's (James') friends not to be idle; the chief

mischief being they are not united, and are loth to trust one another, but all agree that M. Raucour must take a turn to M. Sturton's (Switzerland) for his health. M. Talon shewed me a letter M. Janot writh to him of a fresher date wherein he says that M. Sably (St. John) has open'd his mind to him more amply, he sends your Majesty a copy of it.

I have receiv'd two boxes which I suppose Thé, and shall send them your Majesty by the first occasion.

Lady Jersey's son is going back to England. The boy has writh unknown to his mother unto all his relations in England to gett him back, so she has consented to his return, and it had been better she had never made that stepp, without first being sure of converting the boy.

The Dutchesse of Berwick and I return your Majesty our most humble thanks for the compliment you are pléas'd to make on her happy delivery."

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Feb. 27. Barr.—“I am overjoyed to find the Queen continues so well. The doctors do well not to let her eat too much, and for writing, for God's sake let her not think of it, till she is quite well. I have heard nothing from D. Berwick or Mr. Torcy of the declaration of trust. I repent having sent those papers to the Queen on the 18th, for I apprehend she may incommod herself with reading them, and they contained nothing very material, and yet less anything agreeable. With my humble duty give her the inclosed. Pray let me know when you think I may write to her of any business, for I have none that is pleasing to write of, and any vexation must be avoided in her condition. All seems a riddle, and, pray God, it prove so. Poor Doil died suddenly last night. I have writ so much these two days, that I am quite about. I fear you will scarce read this.” *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 1. St. Germain.—“I suppose your Majesty has receiv'd the last letters M. Tallon (de Torcy) has sent you by which you see that Oleron (Harley) and Sably (St. John) agree in the point about M. Raucourt's (James') journey to M. Sturton's (Switzerland) for some time, that is to say till M. Puysieux (the Parliament) returns home. I do not see it possible for M. Raucourt to deny their request, and I found M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) of the same opinion. What M. Sably told M. Janot (d'Iberville) about M. Rolland (religion) of Robinson (James) gives M. Raucourt occasion never to speake or answer any thing that will be said or writh to him about the said Rolland, and if once M. Tilmond (the Tories) can be brought to lay aside his old friend M. Semple (the succession) of Horne (the Elector of Hanover), then of course he will before he is aware find himself under the necessity of settling M. Romain (the restoration) of Raucourt as this can wish, and I realy believe M. Albert (Queen Anne) would willing have it so, if he knew how to goe about it.

I am assur'd that M. Preston (the Pope) of 18, 52, 11, 29 (York, i.e. the Archbishop of York), is dayly speaking of this matter to M. Protho (Queen Anne) declaring to him that he cannot hope for salvation unless he does all that lyes in him. The mischief of all this is that there is no one body at old M. Alençon's (England) howse to manage this matter, and unite friends. I shall write againe to-morrow to M. Stanlay (Stafford)."

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

[1714], March 1.—This is only to cover the inclosed. Pray mark in your letters the receipt and date of mine, that I may be sure none miscarry. I forgot to tell the Queen that Thomas^{*} has informed Charles that Oliver was surprised at Andrew's (Queen Mary's) refusing to sign the papers that were sent him. Oliver was to speak of that matter to Benet (Queen Mary) and Titus hopes to get Anthony's (Queen Mary's) pension to be paid out of the Civil List. Receive this as new, when you hear it from friends with you. *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, March 8. Barr.—“The letter of Mr. Stafford's you mention in yours of the 27 must have had the fate you immagin, for I am sure I never saw it, nor do I now understand yours, it being most in a cypher I have not, but what is verry plain in it is the good state of the Queen's health, and her great goodness to me, which deservedly make all my comfort and support. Pray assure her of my most affectionate humble duty, and ask my pardon for not writing this post, for I know this letter is the same as to herself, and I am so quite tyred with writting these two dayes that I am realy scarce able to sturr my fingers.” *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, March 4. St. Germain.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 27 February, and not having yet seen M. Tallon (de Torcy) cannot answer the contents theroff; this only I can assure you that I shall be sure to tell M. Belley (Berwick) the concern your Majesty has for what regards M. Raucourt (James), and I dare answer for him that he will omitt nothing lyes in his power to obey your commands. Your Majesty may be sure that I would never open my lipps to M. Rancé (Queen Mary) of the present situation of affaires, for he mought take it to much to heart.

I shall answer Mr. K[innair]d's letter in the same manner M. Janson (Inese) has already.

I will not faile to make your Majesty's compliments to the King of France upon the Queen of Spaine's death. There was a report heare that the P^{re}s. of Denmark was very ill, but I find there is no just ground for it.

* Perhaps this means; — De Torcy has informed Lord Middleton that the King of France was surprised, &c. The King of France was to speak of that to Queen Mary and De Torcy hopes, &c.

We conclude peace with the Emperor will soon be made.
The Queen, thank God, continues dayly better and better."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 6. St. Germain.—“I saw to-day M. Tallon (de Torcy) who had so much business that he could not speak to me upon the letters he has received from M. Raucourt (James), but I am to goe to him on Thursday, and then we shall discourse on the contents, and shall give your Majesty an account of it.

I wonder your Majesty has not receiv'd the letter I had the honour to write to you of the 24, which I putt in M. Tallon's packet.

M. Craford (Cardinal Gualterio) has answer'd about M. Agincour (money) of Preston (the Pope) and I do not find that there is yet much hopes of getting it; the letter he wrigg to M. Rose (Louis XIV.) is in cypher and I know not how to uncipher it, I shall see if any body else can.

The Princess of Denmark is very well and at London. I believe the Parliament will be prorogued for some dayes. At Versailles every body thinks the peace sure.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 9. St. Germain.—“I receiv'd by M. Tallon (de Torcy) the honour of your Majesty's of the 3d instant, and I have discoursed with him fully upon the contents of what you have wrigg to him and Walters (Gaultier). He thinks M. Raucourt (James) is very much in the right in all that he sayes, and it seems that M. Sably (St. John) has already alter'd his mind about the journey propos'd, as your Majesty will see by the letter M. Tallon will send you. There is at present nothing else to be done, but to see what effect will have the letters wrigg by M. Robinson (James), for as matters stand at Alençon (England), there is no beginning a suite of law 'till one is sure of good atourneys and lawyers. M. Cary (Carte) shew'd me a letter wherein they tell him that a son of Mrs. B[agnol] is coming over, and they believe with a present from M. Orbec (Ormonde); we shall soon know if it be so. M. Belley (Berwick) has wrigg a second letter to M. Stanlay (Stafford), and does expect an answer very soon.

M. Belley's letter of the 24 was forgott, but has been since that forwarded.

I will speake to-morrow about M. Agincour (money) of Preston (the Pope) that he remain at M. Fredeling's howse (France), which is the advice of M. Craford (Cardinal Gualterio) and will easily be comply'd with heare.

I made your Majesty's compliments to the King of France as you order'd me, and he bid me thank your Majesty.

I have orders to goe to Madrid with a compliment upon the Queen of Spain's death, and at the same time to see what help from hence is necessary for the besieging Barcelona, the King of France having a mind to have that business at an end that his grandson may be quite secure of Spain. I know not if I shall be charg'd with the siege for that depends on the King of Spain, but I shall at least give him all the help France can afford. If I

goe not to Barcelona I shall be back heare in two months, if otherwayes it will be three or four at most. I am only sorry that I shall be so long useless to your Majesty, but if your sister be in good health as 'tis assur'd, I hope at my return to recover the time lost. I shall not part this fortnight."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 11. St. Germains.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 8th instant by M. Moineau, and I shall to-morrow visit M. Tallon (de Torcy), on purpose to discourse with him on the contents of a letter I have receiv'd from M. Raucourt (James). On Tuesday I will lett your Majesty know what he thinks of the whole matter.

M. Belley (Berwick) has had a letter from M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) friend at M. Foster's (Flanders) howse; I will send your Majesty on Tuesday the originals, though you will find little more than *verba et roces* according to that gentleman's usual custome.

We have not yet the newse of the P^{ss}. Speech, but all hands say she is pritty well.” (Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. viii.*)

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 13. St. Germains.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 8th instant and this morning I made your compliments to the King of France who receiv'd them very graciously.

I have seen M. Tallon (de Torcy) who has had a deale of business upon his hands so that I had not much discourse with him, but having shewn him M. Raucourt's (James') letter he assur'd me that he had no other way to come at M. Protho (Queen Anne) but by Walters (Gaultier) and Oleron (Harley). He has sent the first letters writt by M. Robinson (James), so that he keeps the duplicates, not doubting but the others will be delivered, and as to that for M. Molsun (Lord Mulgrave, i.e. Duke of Buckinghamshire), M. Belley (Berwick) will write to his sister to know if she can deliver it, and to know also if he will receive it, for M. Tallon is of opinion it ought not to be presented to him without first having good ground to believe he will receive it, M. Molsun not being I find much trusted by the rest of the partners. We shall see what effects the letters have and accordingly one will be able to give advice to M. Raucourt about his carrying on his suite at law.

M. Robinson has by this receiv'd another letter from M. Tallon, with the copy of one from M. Janot (d'Iberville), but as we are assur'd M. Albert (Queen Anne) is in a fair way, one must have patience till one sees what M. Oleron will doe when he meets with M. Puysieux (the Parliament), for there is no help and one must make of necessity virtue; and I hope that at last when they see no answer made about M. Rolland (religion) they will wave speaking any more of that gentleman's concerns.

I have told M. Belley that M. Robinson approves of his proposal, he has already spoken of it to M. Alençon's (England)

attorney by way of a question, and this man advises him to stay a little till M. Puysieux be upon returning home, however he said he would think of it; but besides consulting this man I will gett M. Tallon to write of it to M. Oleron or to M. Sably (St. John).

I had two letters lately from M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) friend at M. Foster's (Flanders), which I heare send your Majesty. Be pleased to lett me know what answer I shall make about the pardon, I see no harm in it, and one may give to those sort of people as good as they bring, that is to say words for words, for I see nothing else in all M. Malbranche says, and indeed he has never behaved himself otherwayes; however one must not seem to not believe them.

I believe it will be near a fortnight before I part."

**JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain
of the Household.**

1714, March 17. Bar-le-duc.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Lewis Inese into the place of Lord Almoner. *Entry Book 4*, p. 99.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 18. St. Germains.—“I have receiv'd your Majesty's letters of the 13 and 14 instant. I shall speake on Tuesday with M. Talon (de Torcy) about what you are pleas'd to order concerning somebody to follow M. Raucourt's (James') affairs during the absence of M. Belley (Berwick). The journey of this latter will be very short and I should not wonder if even it were quite putt of, but that depends on the newse expected from Estampes (Spain). I spoke to M. de Torcy yesterday about the Queen's jointure, and he expects next post a definitive answer from England. The Treasurer seems to be satisfy'd with the model of procuration sent by the Queen.

M. Arthur's attorney (the English Ambassador) whom I saw at M. Rose's (Louis XIV.) told me that he thought M. Belley had better differ his business till M. Puysieux's return to his country howse (the prorogation of Parliament), but I will gett M. Tallon to consult M. Oleron (Harley) about it.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 20. St. Germains.—“I have spoken with M. Talon (de Torcy) about what M. Raucourt (James') desir'd concerning some person to discourse with him during M. Belley's (Berwick's) absence; his answer was that he would willingly upon any thing that related not to M. Oleron (Harley), Sably (St. John) or the rest of these associates, talk with M. Dovat (Dicconson?), but on those matters he could not, it being expressly forbid him to lett any body know their sentiments. I shall see him yet several times before I part and shall come to a conclusion with him of which I shall give your Majesty an account of; neither do I yet find it certain that my journey will hold, it will depend upon the answer expected from Spaine by the courier sent thither twelve dayes agoe.

I am told M. Harvey's (Holland's) attourney junior intends to visit and dine with M. Belley who is endeavouring to be well with them both, that he may by degrees insinuate them, they need not be jealous of M. Robinson (James) who would be glad to be friend with them. M. Urbin of himself has already spoken to them of it, and M. Belley to my knowledge having found the occasion has done the like; if it does no good it can doe no harm.

There is no newse of the Queen's jointure, though M. de Torcy was assur'd that by this post he should have an answer."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 22. St. Germain.—“I send your Majesty heare enclosed a letter which M. Walters (Gaultier) writes to M. Raucourt (James); M. Talon (de Torcy) gave it this morning to M. Janson (Inese). I need not say any thing upon it, 'tis in the same old style, but I am still of the opinion that the point of relligion is never to be answer'd, nor taken notice of; they either design realy what they say, in which case a flatt refusal will make them take contrary measures, or they only design to endeavour to persuade the changing of relligion, though resolved to doe the work, in which case, 'tis still better being silent, for they will still goe on in taking the proper methods in favour of M. Romain (the restoration). M. Janson is to see again to-morrow M. Talon with whom to-day he had little time of discourse.

The other letter is from M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) friend. Your Majesty will see what she sayes and be pleas'd to return me the letter that I may answer it.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 25. St. Germain.—“I shall say very little to your Majesty this post for M. Janson (Inese) will write to you at large an account of his conversation with M. Talon (de Torcy). I believe I shall know on Tuesday when I shall part for Madrid, and even if I shall goe at all, for I find it dayly more uncertain.

I saw yesterday the Elector of Bavaria, in discourse I told him that perhapps when he is restored your Majesty would take a turn to Munich; he seem'd to be well pleas'd at it, provided the P^{ss}. of Denmark did not take it ill, for he said he must not fall out with her. He spoke to me of his daughter, but my answer in laughing was that one would be glad to see one's wife before one would say one's thoughts; he did even show me her picture which is neither handsome nor ugly, and he sayes she had a swelling in her left eye but that is quite well now. I thought it was not convenient to tell him your Majesty would not think of his daughter, but what I said to him was only civil and engages to nothing.”

JAMES III. to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, March 26. Barr.—“This is only to desire you to hear what the honest bearer has to say to you. His zeal and goodwill made him undertake this journey and venture himself in these parts for some time. He will immediately go back, and follow

the directions you give him. He desires his journey may be kept very private, and that his name may not pass yourself."

Holograph.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 27. St. Germain.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 22 instant, and I thought I could have been able this day to give you an account about my journey to Spaine, but the courier has not yet arriv'd.

I will gett M. Talon (de Torcy) to write to M. Oleron (Harley) for leave to M. Belley (Berwick) for visiting his friends at Alençon (England), but I believe it will hardly be granted till M. Puysieux (the Parliament) is out of town.

I had a letter from M. Stanlay (Stafford) who only speakes in general termes of M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) good intentions for M. Raucourt (James). I have writt to him to-night to press him and make him speake plaine, for if M. Albert (Queen Anne) should breake it would be to late. M. Stanlay is also very loth to have any correspondence with M. Talon, by reason that he is in strict commerce with M. Parker (de Pontchartrain), and advises me, as their common friend, to make them act jointly together; this is a sign he knows very little this countrey. I will write also to M. Orbec's cousin, she having writt to me, and I will leave no stone unturn'd to gaine Orbec.

I had this day a letter from Walters (Gaultier) of the 19 instant which is the first I have had this vast while. He runs on still on the old subject of M. Rolland (religion) and says not a word of M. Duval (the Queen's jointure). I find his chief reason for writing was to recommend unto M. Belley his interest with M. Richmond (King of Spain), who gives him an annuity."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, March 28. St. Germain.—"M. de Torcy sends your Majesty the letters he has receiv'd from England. They runn on still on the same style about the relligion, but that confirmes me in the opinion, that no answer is ever to be made on that subject. Truly all this looks ill, for, after two or three yeares negociation, to propose at last an impossible thing, is what we call *une querelle d'Allemand*; however one must keep fair with them, for there is no remedy, but one must at the same time endeavour to gett other friends to work, who will not speake of unreasonable as well as impracticable conditions. The Duke of Ormond would be certainly the most proper person, the difficulty is to gett at him and conduct him. I have writt to M. Stafford but he is slow, timorous, and sometimes has strange fancy's; however he is an honest man and has access neare the Duke, I shall soon have an answer. I will also write to Mrs. Bagnol to work, and to send me word directly what he says, without going through so many hands.

I am also for Lady Jersey's going to England, she is mighty well with Bullingbrook and S^r. Th. Hanmer. She may speake with them, and try to make them think of doing seriously the work, and of joining with the D. of Ormond.

If I can gett leave to goe to England I can also work, but I am afear'd, if Harley is a knave at the bottom, he will hinder me from reversing my outlawry.

All this will take time, and if in the meantime the P^{re}s. of Denmark should dye, I see not what can be done. One must think seriously of all the inconveniencys and seek for remedy if possible. Your Majesty will be pleas'd to consider of it, and be pleas'd to lett us know your thoughts that we may work accordingly, and we shall also putt our heads together to examine and propose what we shall imagine fittest.

The Queen told me what the Duke of Lorraine said unto your Majesty at Commercey. I make no dout, but if you were at home, the Emperor would not only consent to give you one of his relations, but would sollicite it, as a great favour from your Majesty. The chief point would be to try if he would now give you one of his nieces; the younger has but a portion, which would not be sufficient to maintain you and children, so that the eldest is the only at this time can be of use to you. She is sole heir to the Austrian family and consequently both your Majesty and your posterity would be sure of a large dominion. How to propose this to the Emperor is the difficulty, mought not your Majesty make use of the same way as before, videlicet, the Duke of Lorraine. There are motifs of religion and even of policy to be given for his preferring your Majesty to any other Prince of Europe, but there is no time to be lost, for as soon as Bavaria getsts into his country, your Majesty may be sure, he will work for his son, if even he is not about it already. This does not diminish or thwart your pretentions in England, to the contrary, 'tis your want of support from abroad, that makes your subjects the less afear'd of you, and if you were once in alliance with the Emperor, you mought find meanes to force Hanover to renounce his pretentions to England, or make him repent by attacking his German territories.

I cannot yet tell when I goe or whether I goe to Spaine, the courier not being yet arrived.

The P^{re}s. of Denmark was sick on Thursday last, but we know not if she was in danger." (The beginning down to "impracticable conditions" is printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. viii.*)

JAMES III. to PRINCE ROSPIGLIOSI.

1714, March 29.—Congratulating him on the birth of his grandson. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 129.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.:

1714, April 1. St. Germains.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter by M. Windham of the 26, and I have spoken with the puckle, who has given me in writing what he has to say. I intend to-morrow to speak with M. Tallon (de Torcy) about it, and then dispach him. I shall give your Majesty an account of what instructions will be given to him. I

do not much mind what he says about the ill design of some villains, but yet I beg your Majesty will be pleas'd, when you goe to church or a walking to goe a little saufly, that your people may have time and leggs to accompany you; I could even wish that, without notice being taken of it, M. Butler did order dayly three or four guards to waite on you as courtiers when you stirr out of your house.

I will shew to-morrow to M. Tallon, M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) letters concerning M. Raucourt (James), but I believe it not fitt to acquaint M. Walters (Gaultier) with it, for till you are sure M. Oleron (Harley) will realy befriend M. Robinson (James) it would be dangerous to lett him know what passes on that subject.

I suppose Walters in saying 'Je crains que vos lettres n'auront pas le sort que vous attendés,' meanes that the difficulty about M. Rolland (religion) will make people silent, but I hope M. Orbec (Ormonde) will not stick at that, hitherto he has not, and by the last letter M. Belley (Berwick) has had he finds Orbec is just going to settling his friend M. Alexandre's (the Army) family in such a good manner that he hopes to secure M. Romain's (the restoration) affaires in spight of M. Oleron. I have wrtit to my friend to desire her to give me an account directly of matters, and I desire her to endeavour to gett M. Orbec to send to M. Laumarie's a cousin of Orbec's with full instructions, and if he will not send him thither, to send him to M. Fredeling's (France).

I know nothing yet of my journey, the courier from Spaine not being arrived, but I reckon to know to-morrow or next day what will be my doome."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 2. St. Germain.—"The courier from Spaine is come back and the answer from thence upon several points has not pleas'd the King, so that he has differ'd my journey, and I do believe it will hardly come on again, of which I am not sorry, by reason that at this present conjoncture of affaires I may be of some use to your Majesty.

M. de Talon (Torcy) told me that M. Rose (Louis XIV.) would send M. Tarente unto M. Foster's (Flanders) howse, that he may be usefull to M. Raucourt (James) if the juncture of affairs allows him to render him service.

I shall to-morrow give your Majesty an account of several other matters.

The King of Spaine has given Count Mahony's regiment to his son.

Postscript.—I shew'd M. Talon the letters of M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine). He likes them very well and wishes the last proposed may be sent out of hand. He is not for the sister and as for the nieces he would rather have the eldest."

HENRY EYRE to MR. ——

1713 [-14], March 22 [-April 2].—Lord Godolphin sent me his lawyer on Saturday and he desired to see the draft of the bill and

answer, and then he would in a day or two bring me my Lord's resolution, whether he was advised to act in the trust without a decree in Chancery or not. He asked me if you, that was the person empowered to receive the Queen's money, could not likewise give my Lord a discharge for it, if he gave his receipt for it in the Exchequer. I told him you could. As soon as I hear from him you shall not fail to have an account.

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

1714, April 4. St. Germain.—“I had not the enclosed paper till this morning, which I send you for the King. He will send it me back by you with his resolution, or by the post, if he thinks haste is required. I like everything in it, but observing the lady's persons in the churches. I forgott to tell you last night that not only Walters' (Gaultier's) letter to Porter (Lord Powlett ?) was a secret, but also all I told you about Spaine, and the Duke of Berwick's not going thether, which is not yett declared, so that I hope you neither have, nor will, speak of it, but to the King, and give him warning not to do it, till he hears it from others. I also forgott to putt in the paper I gave you a memorandum about Lord Newcastle's lodgings, for, Lady Henriette Fitz-james being to go out of them, I think next week, it would be a very proper time, if the King thinks fit, for him to speak to Lord Newcastle to lett Mrs. Booth com in to them, befor he lends them to anybody els, or, if the King likes it better, you might speak yourself to Lord Newcastle in my name to that purpos, and putt him in mind I spoke to him of it myself, when he left this place. This moment Renny arrives from Barr, and brings me many papers, which I am sure I shall want you or Mr. Ines to read to me. It is unlucky he is gon from me at this time, for he has papers for me, and I for him, and it were necessary we should compare notes. I only find with grief but without surprise by the King's letter to me, that those he writt to the other side are not liked. God send you a good journey and help you to be of som help and comfort to our poor King, who, I am sure, wants it.” *Holograph.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 6. St. Germain.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's two letters of the 31 March and 2d instant. Nothing can be done further about the match till an answer comes of M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) last letter, but the more I reflect upon the present situation of affaires, the more I am convinced it will prove more beneficial to M. Raucourt (James) than otherwayes, for nowadayes no body is consider'd, but as he has power, friends or alliances.

I believe there is not much use to be made at present of M. Malbranche (Marlborough), only to keep civil with him.

We will endeavour to send M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) to Alençon (England), the more by reason she is a friend of M. Sably (St. John).

I have sent M. Robinson's (James') letter to M. Talon (de Torcy), and shall be able on Sunday to return an answer.

M. Janson (Inese) writes to M. Raucourt about what answer M. Belley (Berwick) and he thinks proper to be made to M. Mirau (Lord Mar). M. Robinson will give it as good a turn as he is usual to doe in all his letters. I find that what Walters (Gaultier) has wrtten is realy true, but one must endeavour to make them wave the point that regards M. Rolland (religion). I have wrtten to know if M. Orbec (Ormonde) be of the same opinion as the rest of the lawyers, but of all this I shall write further on Sunday."

HENRY EYRE to —————

1714, March 27 [-April 7]. Gray's Inn.—This morning I carried a Master in Chancery to Lord Godolphin, and he has put in his answer, and it is filed, so we now only want a time appointed by the Lord Chancellor for hearing the cause. I thought of waiting on him myself this afternoon to give him an account of our proceedings and to know his pleasure, but perhaps it may be thought more proper to have him prepared for it by another hand first.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 8. St. Germain.—‘M. Janson (Inese) was yesterday with M. Talon (de Torcy) and had a long conversation with him. I know not what they determined, for when I saw M. Talon in the afternoon he had business, and I could not have time to speake with him, besides I reckon'd to have seen M. Janson, but I believe he is gone to Paris, from whence he will give your Majesty an account of what he knows.

Walters (Gaultier) continues writing in the same manner, and I find Talon has chid him for endeavouring to persuade M. Raucourt (James) to be reconcil'd with M. Rolland (religion), but he sayes that 'tis not his business to advise, only he thinks himself oblig'd to tell what he heares and knows, after which M. Raucourt will act as he thinks fitting. I realy believe M. Oleron (Harley) has order'd him to write as he has done, and M. Mirau's (Lord Mar's) letter, as also that which M. Hemsted (Sir T. Higgons) has receiv'd, shews that they all spake the same language. I spoke yesterday to M. Jolie (Lady Jersey). He will endeavour to gett leave from M. Protho (Queen Anne) to visit M. Alençon (England), for he makes no dout but to find good dispositions in M. Sably (St. John), M. Moulin and M. Harford's namesake (Lord Harcourt?), and hopes they will not insist so peremptorily on M. Rolland (religion).

M. Walters assures that next post he will give an account of M. Duval (the Queen's jointure), but we are used and tyred with that putt off.

Postscript.—I just now receiv'd your Majesty's letter of the 5 instant, and shall on Tuesday show it to M. Talon. I believe

Walters says realy what is say'd to him, but it becomes not his caracter to press so strongly upon a certain point, to the contrary he ought to hide it as much as he can, and persuade you to the contrary. I reckon my journey to Madrid quite broke of, that to Barcelona is very uncertain."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 11. St. Germain.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 5th instant. I have shew'd Talon (de Torcy) the enclosed letter, which I return your Majesty. His style is the same to every body, but for all he says I cannot believe that those who meane well to you out of principles of loyalty, will ask you such a condition, *sine qua non*, they may say that they feare such obstacles will happen that they will not be able to overcome them without your complying with M. Preston,^{*} but at least they cannot say that they will quitt you without it.

I have writt to M. Stanley (Stafford) to know M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) true thoughts, and I hope by the answer we may know how farr we can rely upon him. If he will send hither a friend of his, that will be a good sign.

M. Tallon and Belley (Berwick) are still of opinion that M. Raucourt (James) must not any more write to Walters (Gaultier) about Preston,^{*} only just in general termes recommend and press M. Robinson's (James') concerns, expressing how dangerous delays must be.

I discours'd M. Talon about M. Raucourt's resolution to be taken in case M. Protho (Queen Anne) should break. I find he knows not what to advise, and in truth it is to be wish'd one could have some newse of M. Orbec (Ormonde) and see what disposition M. Puysieux (the Parliament) will be in, before one comes to a positive determination. The point is very nice; on one side it would look odd in the world that M. Robinson (James) should see M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover) quietly gett M. Albert's (Queen Anne's) estate without making the least opposition, on the other side to beginn a law suite there must be money, provision of stamped paper (arms), and all many other things which I am afraid M. Robinson wants, besides that there can be no hopes of success unless one can gett some attourneys of M. Alexandre's family (officers of the army). A great many of M. Enster's relations (the Scotch) will oppose the business, and 'tis much feared M. Moreau (the Highlanders) will have but very small meanes for so great an undertaking. M. Horne has actuallly the law for him, M. Harvey (Holland) is engaged to sollicite for him, M. Rose (Louis XIV.) and Richemond (King of Spain) have promis'd not to medle in it, and I find M. Arthur (the English) so very slow and cautious that 'tis much to be doubted his giving any helping hand. M. Belley told me he would further discourse of this matter with M. Talon, Pralin and Janson (Inese), of which I will give your Majesty an account.

* Probably a mistake for Rolland (religion).

There is nothing more of my journey to Spaine, and, as I have had the honour to acquaint you already, I believe my journey to Madrid quite over, and as to that of Barcelona 'tis very doubtfull, by reason that in all appearance the Catalans will submit, and that 'tis not yet determined if the King of France will send troops thither."

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, April 13. St. Germains.—“Tho’ I was very well pleased to find by the King’s letter, that he was charmed with you (it is his own phrase), yett I must own to you, I was yet better pleased to find by yours that you were charmed with him, and the good qualitys God has given him, for I take you to be a good judge and no flatterer, and therefor I dare count upon what you say, and prais God for it with all my heart. It is certain that I want you mor than you can imagine, but I suffer it not only with patience but with pleasur, when I think that your being with the King is of so great a satisfaction to him, for ther is nothing in this world I would not do (but a sin), to procure him som in the dismal circumstances he is in, since I myself cannot be so happy, as to be of any to him. I hear nothing of money, nor of Nihil. If I could have the first without the last, I should not be impatient to hear of him, but somtimes I have much a do not to be it, to have you heer again.

Postscript.—Pray ask the King if it be true that he has given Daniel Mackdonel the clock that stood on the chimney in his chamber.” *Holograph.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 15. St. Germains.—“I receiv’d last night the honour of your Majesty’s letter of the 6th instant.

M. Johnson (Inese) is to see to-morrow M. Talon, to discourse with him about the party M. Robinson (James) is to take in case M. Protho (Queen Anne) should make a bankrupt.

M. Carry (Carte) told this day M. Belley (Berwick) that he had a letter from Alençon (England) of the 9th instant, which informs him that M. Orbec’s (Ormonde’s) relation’s son has receiv’d the long wish’d for present from M. Orbec, and that he has taken a place in the coche to come up to Paris. He says also that M. Orbec never spoke of M. Rolland (religion) as a condition *sine qua non*. He sayes that M. Orbec will send presently M. 87, 52, 29, 21, 55, 18 (Cokley), to visit and discourse with M. Raucourt (James).

I expect soon to heare from M. Stanley (Stafford), of which I shall give your Majesty an account of.

The Cardinal del Judice (Giudice) is coming from Spain, sent by the King of Spaine, but we know not yet the occasion of his journey.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 20. St. Germains.—“I send your Majesty heare enclos'd a newse letter I have found. I will not answer that it sayes true in all its particulars, but I believe there is a great deale of it.

M. Carry (Carte) came just now to see M. Belley (Berwick), and told him he had an account from Alençon (England) about M. Raucourt's (James') concerns. ° M. Orbec (Ormonde) has at last spoken plaine to M. Albert (Queen Anne), and they are both agreed to bestirr themselves in behalf of M. Raucourt,° for which purpose M. Orbec has power given him by the other to engage M. Alexandre (the army) for his chief atourney. But all this I hope to have confirm'd by M. Orbec himself, and hope also that he will order M. Mansard 87, 52, 29, 21, 55, 18 (Cokley), to repair unto M. Raucourt. I own I beginn to have a better opinion of M. Robinson's (James') affaires, for whome your Majesty is pleas'd to be concern'd.

M. Janson (Inese) will have given your Majesty an account of what was M. Talon's (de Torcy's) advice, as also of what M. Rose (Louis XIV.) was willing to consent unto.

I show'd unto M. Talon M. Raucourt's letter to M. Janot (d'Iberville). He approves of it, so it shall goe the next post, but with a caution to M. Janot that he must not shew it, it being only for his instruction.” (Part between ° ° printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. iiiii.*)

HENRY EYRE to ——

1714, April 10 [-21].—On Wednesday last my Lord Chancellor spoke to the Attorney-General to desire him to acquaint me that he thought it proper to defer bringing our affair on for a few days, that some notice had been taken of it in the House of Lords, and hoped it would be no inconveniency. I discoursed fully with the Attorney-General about it, and told him the same as I had my Lord Chancellor, that the money was ready, and that Lord Godolphin being discharged of the trust was all that was desired, and that the money was, as he might imagine, much wanted, but I submitted to my Lord's time and pleasure. If this payment could be for the present out of the Civil List or any other way, it might be repaid again. This the Attorney-General and I discoursed of, but my Lord Treasurer must be consulted on this point, whose commands shall be my guide.

JAMES III.

1714, April 21. Bar-le-Duc.—Discharge to Mary Plowden, widow of Francis Plowden, late Comptroller of the Household, from all claims and demands for money put into his hands for the King's use. *Entry Book 4, p. 99.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 22. St. Germains.—“I receiv'd last night the honour of your Majesty's of the 15 instant, and I send to

M. Talon (de Torcy) the letter for M. Walters (Gaultier). I make no dout but the first will like it, for he is of the same opinion that it is much better never to answer that point concerning M. Rolland (religion). There is one thing essencial, which is, that friends at Alençon (England) may be persuaded that M. Raucourt (James) will vouchsafe to heare them about M. Rolland (religion) when he arrives at M. Romain's (the restoration) howse. M. Janson (Inese) and we all have discours'd of the matter, so he can yet explain it [to] your Majesty better. This only I will add, that it will give M. Raucourt's friends a better handle to render him service.

I am just going to Fitz-James for three dayes, and shall at my return give your Majesty an account of what M. Talon advises about M. Robinson's (James') writing by the way of the courier; but M. Walters will be heare in the beginning of May with M. Duval (the Queen's jointure). I hope to hear something at my return from M. Orbec (Ormonde)."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 27. St. Germain.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's two letters of the 21 and 24 instant. I gave this morning to M. Talon (de Torcy) the enclos'd you sent me for him. He express'd himself with great concern for what regards your service, and I saw that it realy came from the bottom of his hart. I had not time to discourse with him very fully upon several matters relating to M. Raucourt (James), but I hope I shall to-morrow. He told me that he had acquainted your Majesty with what M. Porter (Lord Powlett?) had said to M. Walters (Gaultier). He also told me that M. Pecour (Prior) had wrtten a note to him telling him there was now no more necessity for M. Robinson's (James') parting with M. Laumarie (Lorraine), but M. Pecour did not explain the reasons; he will, I suppose, tell him them when he sees him next.

I find M. Oleron (Harley) is in a tottering condition, and I doe believe M. Albert (Queen Anne) will part with him ere it be long, of which I should be very glad, for that gentleman's behaviour seems not very current; however one must keep fair with him to the last.

M. Belley (Berwick) has had an account from his sister that she has given the present to M. Molsun (Lord Mulgrave, i.e. Duke of Buckinghamshire), who received it very graciously but said nothing to her upon it. If he returns her another present she will forward it the same way, but she had directions not to say anything of herself about it unless he begunn with her.

I spoke last night to the two puckles, the first says he must waite for an other letter from D. L. (Duke of Lorraine?) and then he will be gone; the other parts immediately. For any thing they brought they mought have stay'd at home, and I should humbly be of opinion that notice should be given to our friends at Alençon (England) not to send any more unless M. Protho (Queen Anne) be in very eminent danger of breaking.

I had a letter from M. Stanlay (Stafford) of the 8 instant old style. He runns on the same business about M. Talon and M. Parker (de Pontchartrain), and says very little as to M. Orbec (Ormonde), only in general termes, which is not sufficient. I do believe he knows nothing of the present intended by M. Orbec. I shall send your Majesty the letter by M. Macdonnel, and I have answer'd it this night, advising to keep up his correspondence with M. Parker, for there is no help for it, but to continue writing to M. Belley, who will impart the contents to M. Raucourt (James) and M. Talon.

M. Parker is resolv'd to send to M. Alençon M. Cary (Carte) out of hand; I durst not oppose it for feare of making him angry. M. Janson (Inese) knows I have reason to feare it, but he told me M. Cary should receive M. Belley's directions before he parts.

M. Malbranche (Marlborough) has writt to his friend that he would be glad to see him next month. I have advis'd him to make him a visit, if it does no good it can do no hurt. I shall see on Munday M. Jolie (Lady Jersey), and I will discourse with him about sending a present to M. Albert (Queen Anne). If he parts soon he may carry it, and either deliver it himself or gett M. Sably (St. John) to doe it.

M. Parker told me againe to-day that M. Orbec's cousin's son has a present for M. Robinson, but I wish he were come with it.

M. Walters (Gaultier) will be heare next month with M. Duval (the Queen's jointure). M. Belley desir'd me to assure M. Raucourt that he is overjoyed of the leave given him by M. Rose (Louis XIV.) to waite on M. Raucourt in his journey to Alençon or Elbeuf (Scotland). His duty, his inclination, and concern for the publick good will make him alwayse ready to sacrifice his life when necessary.

What your Majesty is pleas'd to say about M. Janson's proposal concerning M. Mortagne's (Middleton's) son-in-law is very just; at this time it mought doe you more harm than you could reap benefit by it. The gentleman is well esteemed, has personal merit, especially as to our trade, but whether his head be turn'd to the other affairs I cannot tell, but his kindred to M. Mortagne, and being of M. Juliers' (Ireland's) family, make him entirly unfit."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, April 29. St. Germain.—“M. Tallon (de Torey), with whome I had yesterday some discourse, told me that he had writt to M. Walters (Gaultier) to return, and I do not believe he will employ him any more in M. Raucourt's (James') law of suite. I could wish somebody were that had sense, ability, dignity and experience, for this is a very critical time. I shall press about it, and have already proposed M. Urbin, not knowing any one more fitt, but though M. Talon seem'd to like him, I can not guess yet if he will be able to bring it about.

I shall see to-morrow M. Jolie (Lady Jersey), and will see if he will charge himself with a present for M. Albert (Queen Anne),

Sably (St. John) and M. Harford's namesake (Lord Harcourt?). If M. Raucourt will be pleas'd to send me the presents I will deliver them, after having shew'd them to M. Talon.

There is no newse at Marly."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 2. St. Germains.—“I have nothing new to give your Majesty an account of. I saw M. Jolie (Lady Jersey), and press'd her to part for Alençon, which she will doe as soon as she can gett leave. M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) is sending also thither M. Cary (Carte); I will instruct him what he is to say, but I could wish M. Orbec (Ormonde) would send one of his own.

I have been told the Lords have order'd a ritt for calling young Hanovre to the howse, but Walters (Gaultier) says Oleron (Harley) assures he will not come, but I know not how to believe this latter gentleman. The P^{ss}. of Denmark has answer'd the adress of the Lords concerning promising by a proclamation a summ of money to those who woud take your Majesty in case you land in the dominions of England. She has putt them off with saying that it is needless at present, the protestant succession not being in danger.

The Duke of Berry is ill, tho' a little better this afternoon; he has been lett blood for the fourth time.

Gaultier is expected heare soon, but the business of the joynture is not yet finish'd, nor doe I find it sure that it will be done before his departure.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 4. St. Germains.—“I just come from Marly where the King will remain till the 17th instant. The Duke of Berry's body is actually carrying to the Thuilleries, where it is to lye till [it] be transported in ceremony to S. Denis. His death has been occasion'd by his own fault, having concealed a spraine he had a week agoe a hunting that had broke a veine in his body. The King is very much touch'd at his death, but, thanke God, is very well.

There is no newse from England. M. Tallon (de Torcy) told me he would write to your Majesty next Sunday.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 6. St. Germains.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 1st instant, and have shewn it to M. Tallon (de Torcy), who approves of the answer sent by M. Hemsted (Sir T. Higgons) to Berry but he does not thinke convenient at present that M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine) should return M. Albert (Queen Anne) the answer proposed by M. Janson (Inese). He thinks it mought produce an ill effect, and, maybe, engage M. Puysieux (the Parliament) to give a declaration contrary to M. Raucourt (James): so his opinion is

that M. Laumarie (the Duke of Lorraine) should write that by all parties consent having received into his howse M. Robinson (James), he cannot now in honour send him away unless a safe conduct be given him to establish somewhere.

M. Talon has had letters from Jannot (d'Iberville) and Walters (Gaultier), which he intends to send unto M. Raucourt by a messenger on purpose, so I shall only hint heare that for all M. Walters formerly assured Oleron (Harley) and Sably (St. John) would never harken unless Raucourt made up with Rolland (religion), he now writes word that both these gentlemen have assur'd him that after Albert they will never serve nor have any master but M. Robinson.

Molsun (Mulgrave, *i.e.* the Duke of Buckinghamshire) has not only receiv'd the present but even has shewn it to Protho (Queen Anne), whome, as he told Belley's (Berwick's) sister, lik'd it. Belley's sister will give soon by a sure way a fuller account of it." (Part between asterisks printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. riii.*)

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 7. St. Germains.—"I had the honour to write to your Majesty yesterday by the post, and this may come sooner to your hands, being it goes by a courier.

I have nothing to add, only one reason more against the Duke of Lorraine's answering as M. Ennis proposes, which is that your sister would be much perplexed and would not know how to behave herself, so that if Oleron (Harley) be a knave, as I much feare he is, he will take that occasion to have at least a vote pass'd in the two howses against your Majesty.

I had a letter of the 26 Aprill from M. Stanlay (Stafford), but he sayes nothing to the purpose, only general termes. I beginn to wish Cary (Carte) were gone, for I fain would have M. Orbec correspond straight with some of us.

I am glad M. Trevers (Tunstal) is gone to see Malbranche (Marlborough), for at this conjoncture he may find out what this man thinks.

M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) has not yet had his answer from Alençon (England).

My Lord Waldegrave is to be marry'd to Sr. John Webb's daughter, all is agreed and ready to be signed; she has twelve thousand pound, besides some plate and jewels.

I told this morning M. Talon (de Torcy) of what Belley's (Berwick's) sister had writt to me concerning Molsun (Mulgrave, *i.e.* the Duke of Buckinghamshire), and he is of opinion that M. Raucourt (James) should return M. Molsun thanks, and desire him at the same time to assure M. Protho (Queen Anne) of the true concern he has for him, and how ready he is to vindicate her quarrel if it were in his power, or that Protho would putt him in the way of it. I believe in returning thanks to Molsun, it will not be proper to say that you are inform'd of his having spoken with M. Albert (Queen Anne), but only thanks without specifying what, that M. Albert may not think nor take it ill of Molsun's having acquainted M. Robinson (James) without his consent. I will

forward the letter by the same way of M. Janot (d'Iberville) and Mrs. Belley, (*i.e.* Berwick's sister)."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 11. St. Germains.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 5th instant, and have nothing now to give you an account of, only that the Hanover envoy who had been forbid the Court, is since parted. The house of Commons has join'd with the Lords in the adress for giving thanks to the Princess for having made a peace so honorable, advantageous, &c.

M. Belley (Berwick) had a letter of the 22 Aprill old style from M. Stanlay (Stafford). There is nothing material in it. *M. Orbec (Ormonde) continues in his good intentions for M. Raucourt (James), but he enters not into any particulars how he will render him service; something was said of M. Rolland (religion), but he seem'd not pivish upon the matter. M. Robinson's (James') affaires doe not seem to be at present very current, but yet when one puttts all together I think they have a better prospect, provided M. Albert (Queen Anne) does not leave him to soon in the lurch.* There is no newse at Marly.

I just now receiv'd by Mr. Sheldon your Majesty's letter of the 3d instant. I shall see to-morrow M. Jolie (Lady Jersey)." (Part between asterisks printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. viii.*)

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III:

1714, May 13. St. Germains.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 8th May, and have according to your orders made your compliments to the King upon the death of the Duke of Berry. He receiv'd them very graciously, and ordered me to return your Majesty his harty thanks. The Queen has sent Mr. Baggot to make your compliments to the Duchess of Berry, Madame, the Duke and Dutchess of Orleans, which is sufficient.

M. Belley (Berwick) had yesterday a long discourse with M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) at M. Pralin's howse. It was agreed that as soon as the leave which M. Jolie has sent for shall come, he will part for Alençon (England), but M. Talon (de Torey) and I have not yet determined whether the presents sent by M. Raucourt (James) shall goe by him. I hope to-morrow or next day we shall resolve, of which I shall not faile to give your Majesty an account, since you are so good as to concern yourself for M. Raucourt. M. Pralin and I agreed that it is necessary to send forthwith an able atourney to M. Arthur's howse (England), and M. Talon, to whome I spoke of it to-day, agrees to it; the question is whome to pitch upon. I do not find that he thinks M. Urbin would goe; I should not dislike him that was last, provided he will not be so expensive as formerly. Him that is lately com from M. Etampes (Spain) is also propos'd. In a few dayes I shall be better able to speak of this matter.

12, 18, 87, 12, 96, 18, 99, 52, 28, 37 (Duc d'Aumont), shew'd me some letters he had from a friend of his call'd 61, 96, 11, 18, 55, 18 (Harvey), of 87, 52, 99, 55, 69 (Comes), he desires to be

lay'd at his master's feet, and would give all he is worth, which is considerable, for his service.

When I see next M. Jolie I will speak to him about what your Majesty says concerning M. Rancé (Queen Mary). I do fancy he will have no difficulty in seeing him."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 18. St. Germains.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 10 instant. The Queen has writt you word that M. Tallon (de Torcy) and Belley (Berwick) think that after the answer receiv'd from M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) agent, it is better to be a little silent, for you may be sure that, at present, they neither will consent nor deny; matters are in such a ferment, that all the world stands guaping.

M. Tallon told me againe that he has had another letter from Walters (Gaultier) and Janot (d'Iberville). Both say that Oleron (Harley) and Sably (St. John) declare they will never have any other master than Raucourt (James). What I like best in these assurances is that they mention no more M. Rolland (religion); but I can say no more at present, till we heare from M. Alençon (England), and I long that M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) has an answer to his letters, for he only waites for a favourable one to beginn his journey.

I believe Walters will be soon heare with M. Duval (the Queen's jointure), at least he has sent word so to M. Tallon.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 22. St. Germains.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's two letters of the 14 and 16. M. Talon (de Torcy) has given the letter for Molsun (Mulgrave, *i.e.* the Duke of Buckinghamshire), which Belley (Berwick) will forward to his sister by this day's post under M. Janot's (d'Iberville's) cover.

I have writt a very pressing letter to M. Orbec (Ormonde) and his cousin, desiring that a good lawyer be sent to M. Fredeling's (France) immediately, that all accounts and settlements may be done out of hand. I wish M. Orbec would send M. Mansard (Cokley) with full power. I have had several letters from M. Stanlay (Stafford), but they are all to the same purpose, *verba et voces*. I beginn to fancy that realy M. Orbec does not trust him entirely.

M. Rose (Louis XIV.) has made offers of his service to M. Albert (Queen Anne) in case M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover) should attempt any thing against him.

M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) has had a letter from M. Canaple's gouvernour (Speaker of the House of Commons), who begs he will make him a visit at Alençon, so I make no dout but that gentleman will soon beginn his journey, and we will make use of that opportunity [to] send the presents.

M. Walters (Gaultier) is dayly expected with M. Duval (the Queen's jointure), but they are both so slippery, that till I see them I shall still dout. I cannot immagin which way my L^d. Galmoy came to know of M. Erington's (the Emperor's) affaire; your Majesty mought ask him.

The Dutch letters say the P. of Hanovre will not venture into England without the P^{ss}. of Denmark's leave."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 27. St. Germains.—“I find by a letter I had of M. Inese of the 19th instant that Coll. Gordon O'Neile has made a proposal to M. Raucourt (James). I shall advertise M. Belley (Berwick) that he may examine it and give an account of it. As to what he sayes that M. Fredeling (France) must not be trusted with it, I believe this latter gentleman will be very well pleas'd to know nothing of the matter, but to judge rightly one must know the proposall.

M. Talon (de Torcy) has writt to M. Sably (St. John) to know his opinion of the late attourney employ'd last year in M. Rose's (Louis XIV.) concerns at Alençon (England), and, if that lawyer approyes of him, I believe he will be againe made use of, and I do not see any fitter, for besides that he is very well acquainted with most people, he is bold and of a carater to be admitted every where. As soon as the answer comes I will not faile of giving your Majesty an account of it.

M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) has not had an answer from his friends, but as soon as he has, he will beginn his journey and I will give him the papers.

M. Cary (Carte) is gone or going. M. Belley has writt by him to M. Orbec (Ormonde) and his cousin in very pressing terms, for I do not find M. Stanlay (Stafford) has done any thing, or else he keeps it a secret. I have not sent your Majesty his letters, for they are not worth the postage and very short.

I long to heare something of M. Horne's (the Elector of Hanover's) resolutions. There is no newse heare, the answer is not yet come from Spaine. The King goes on Tuesday to Marly till the Dutches of Berry's lying in.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, May 29. St. Germains.—“There is no newse at Versailles, only I heare that the Elector of Hanovre has writt to the P^{ss}. of Denmark denying having given orders to his envoy in England concerning the writt, and assuring her that his son will never think of going to England without her leave and approbation.

There are no English letters. Priour is going back, and Ross is coming envoy.

They say the Dutches of Orleans is with child.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, June 1. St. Germains.—“I have been assured to-day that for all the arrival at Hanovre of the Baron, Envoy of Hanovre, the Electorall Prince will not goe to England.

I have spoken with M. O'Neile, and he parts to-morrow. I have given him an ample instruction, of which I will give your Majesty an account as soon as he letts me know what answer will be made to him. If he can succeed, it may be of great use.

I have had a letter from M. Trevers (Tunstal), and I have againe desir'd him to goe to M. Malbranche (Marlborough), as soon as call'd for, to see what that gentleman says, and to endeavour to gett him to work for M. Raucourt (James). It can doe no harm, and M. Talon (de Torcy) approves of it.

There is not yet any answer from M. Sably (St. John) about the choice of an attourney at Alençon (England), but M. Talon told me this day that he expected it dayly.

M. Cary (Carte) is parted, and I long to heare of his arrival, which I hope may produce some account of M. Orbec (Ormonde), for M. Stanlay (Stafford) says little or nothing but words, which are not sufficient.

I forgott to give your Majesty an account that I shall say nothing to M. Talon of M. O'Neile's business, for I believe M. Rose (Louis XIV.) will like it better.

The affaire of M. Duval (the Queen's jointure) is at a stand, which putt's M. Walters (Gaultier) into a great perplexity, for he complains heavily of M. Oleron's (Harley's) breaking his word with him."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, June 4. St. Germain.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 26 May, by which I find you are to be back at Barr on the 6th instant.

By all the accounts we have from England, from Holland and from Germany, the Electoral Prince will not cross the seas at least as yet. The P^{as}. of Denmark has been again out of order, occasioned, as 'tis reported, by a fright of a plott, but she is better now.

After having believ'd my journey to Spaine quite over, I find I was mistaken, for the King of Spain has desir'd his grandfather to send me away immediately to Barcelona, so I shall part on the 20th instant. How long my journey will be I can't tell, but I will make as much dispatch as possible, knowing the importance of some body's being heare to watch and follow your Majesty's affaires. In the meane while we have lost no time. I have sent M. Raucourt's (James') last present to M. Albert (Queen Anne) unto Belley's (Berwick's) sister, who will give it to M. Molsun (Mulgrave, i.e. the Duke of Buckinghamshire), as soon as she returns from the country. It goes by an express to M. Janot (d'Iberville).

I have an account of M. Cary's (Carte's) being sailed for England, and I hope to heare from him before I part.

M. Sably (St. John) has writt word that he sees no difficulty in M. Jolie's (Lady Jersey's) returning to his howse at Alençon (England), so I shall press the gentleman's departure; but he spakes doubtfully as to the caracter of M. Fredeling's (France's) late attourney, though he concludes that of that sort of people, he thinks him one of the best. M. Talon (de Torcy) has not yet taken any resolution as to this last point.

During my absence I will desire M. Jolie to lett M. Talon know what may regard M. Robinson (James); and M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) shall doe the same thing as to M. Cary.

M. Belley's sister shall also write to me by the way of M. Janot, and M. Tallon shall have directions to forward the letters to M. Raucourt.

When I propos'd to M. Jolie to see M. Rancé (Queen Mary), he was very desirous of it, but would have it to be so that no body alive should know of it, which is so difficult that M. Rancé himself, to whome I gave an account of it, does not think it proper, for M. Jolie is under yet more ticklesome circumstances than others, and it mought prejudice M. Robinson.

I shall heare from M. O'Neile before I part, and I shall tell him to write straight to M. Raucourt or M. Janson (Inese). There is heare no newse. The King and Delphin, thank God, are very well."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, June 5. St. Germains.—“I saw a letter this day writt from Walters (Gaultier) to Talon (de Torcy), wherein 'tis said that Oleron (Harley) assures Horn (the Elector of Hanover) will not visit M. Alençon (England). Walters also sais that the day after he was to discourse fully with Oleron concerning M. Raucourt (James), whome he intends to visit soon. M. Talon and Belley (Berwick) have writt very strong to Walters, that he may shew it to Oleron.

I have a thought of endeavouring to gett for M. Robinson (James) 37, 11, 52, 52, 25, 69 (troops) from M. Allain's country howse (Germany), but I cannot yet well inform your Majesty of the method. Next Friday, when I have reflected further on it, and that I have discours'd a certain person, who may give me light in it, and even help me, I shall be able to speak more plain.

There is no newse heare. The King is very well.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, June 8. St. Germains.—“What I writt to your Majesty last post about, was about endeavouring to gett M. Alexandre (troops) from M. Allain's howse (Germany), for certainly that first gentleman would be much the properest person to employ in M. Raucourt's (James') affaires, either for having a fair tryall at Alençon (England) against M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover), or even for facilitating M. Albert (Queen Anne) to settle his concerns according to our desire. This thought I have had long in my head, but I could not immagin which way to goe about it. At last I discours'd with M. 61, 52, 52, 29 (Hook), alias M. Hicky, and he does not think the matter impracticable. We mett twice about it, and he pretends to give good reasons for hoping. The difficulty is in finding a proper person to send on this arrant, and none, in my opinion, can be so fitt as M. Hicky himself, nay even, I believe him the only, for he has of late much frequented M. Allain (Germany), as also M. 87, 14, 96, 11 (Czar), alias M. Cambel; this last has a very great influence in M. Allain's family. If once one could gett M. Alexandre, M. Varennes (ships) would not be difficult to gaine, who is necessary to the

purpose, for without him M. Alexandre would be useless; the first great difficulty would be how to engage M. Agincour (money) to goe along with M. Hicky. M. Robinson (James) is not well acquainted with M. Agincour, but for all that some wayes must be try'd to gaine M. Robinson.^o I believe it would cost much trouble, for M. Hicky knows that M. Agincour is to [be] very gingerly handled.

I have not yet discours'd the matter with M. Talon (de Torcy), but I shall to-morrow, and, in the meane time, M. Hicky is putting in writing his thoughts, which I shall have the honour of sending to your Majesty, as soon as he brings them to me. I do not think there can be a matter of greater importance, and is therefore worth trying, but M. Hicky beggs it may be kept a secret to all but M. Talon.

I told two dayes agoe M. Talon M. O'Neile's business, but without naming the author nor the place, and I told it him only as a friend, not as one of character. He approves it, and says we are in the right not to speake of it.

There is no newse. I shall goe to FitzJames on Saturday and return the 19th, to part the 20th. Your Majesty may be sure I shall make what hast I can back, and in the meane time leave matters in as good a way as I can. I hope M. Albert (Queen Anne) and M. Horne (the Elector of Hanover) will not at present give any disturbance."

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

1714, June 19. Chaillot.—“Here is an old letter from Berry com back from Barr, and a new one, which I had the last post, and the only one since I left St. Germain. There beeing nothing material in it, I don't send it to the King, but I have sent him two of Abram (Menzies), which I had at the same time, though ther was but little in them. I am sorry poor Berry is ill, and that he has taken some iealousy of one he calls my lawyer, who I suppose to be Mr. Eyres, though you know I have never employed him, and, if anybody has, I suppose it was when my busenesse was brought into Chancery, and as to this you can sett him at ease. I wish wee could as easily make him live long. I desire you order Monnot from me (poor Dempster beeing ill), to make a cipher very full, especiaaly of English names, and when it is don and copied you will give it to Mr. Tunstal to give to his lawyer (Marlborough), to whome he is going again very soon. You will see him at St. Germain to-night, as well as the Duke of Berwick. Here is the nunne's receipt for the last money, and all I have to say to you at present.

Postscript.—I cannot say I am sick, but I cannot say neither that I am quitt well.” Holograph.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1714, June 22. St. Germain.—“I have not been able to answer several of your Majesty's letters by reason that I have

^oRobinson=James is probably a mistake for Agincour=money.

been sick, and my head uncapable of application. I am now, thank God, pritty well, though still a little weak, so I shall only give your Majesty the shortest account I can of your affaires.

M. Trevers (Tunstal) has given you an account of M. Malbranche's (Marlborough's) message and of the answer return'd by M. Belley (Berwick). I don't know very much of its having effect, but still if it does no good, it can doe no harm.

I have spoken with M. Talon (de Torcy) about the business of M. Hicky (Hooke), and he approves of it so well, that I have almost engag'd him to gett M. Rethel (Louis XIV.) to send M. Agencour (money) along with M. Hicky. To-day M. Hicky will see him, and I will endeavour to gett to determine Agencour's journey. M. Hicky shall give M. Raucourt (James) an account of it, and so will M. Talon, untill I return, which shall be as soon as I can, but M. Hicky desires this may be a secret known to nobody.

M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) has not yet receiv'd any answer from Alençon (England), which surprises me extremely, for Janot (d'Iberville) wrigg word he found no difficulty. I shall leave the packetts to M. Tallon to give M. Jolie when he parts.

The declaration is very well, but first one must have an answer from M. Albert (Queen Anne). I have an account that M. Belley's sister has sent to Janot for the packet sent to him for her, and I hope she will soon be able to deliver it.

I shew'd M. Talon M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) answer and the letter wrigg to him, he approves of the first.

I have had a short note from M. O'Neile, but only to tell me he was arriv'd, and would give an account as soon as he could.

M. Belley intends to try M. Richemond (King of Spain) about M. Robinson (James), and see if he can gett that gentleman to lett M. Agincour (money) and M. Alexandre (troops) visit M. Robinson at Alençon (England). In the meane time M. Erington (the Emperor) ought to be try'd, not with any proposal, for it is not yet time, but only to begett, if possible, a friendshipp. It were to be wish'd M. Edeling (Prince Eugene) could be come at; why should not M. Raucourt send somebody to M. Sturton's (Switzerland). M. Stanlay's (Stafford's) letters say nothing at all, and I fancy M. Orbec (Ormonde) trusts him no more. M. Cary (Carte) writes word that he hopes to gett M. Mansard (Cokley) to be sent to M. Laumarie's to concert with M. Raucourt.

M. Talon will inform your Majesty regularly of all, during my absence. M. Walters (Gaultier) has wrigg him word that M. Oleron (Harley) would soon dispatch him with full instructions upon all points and with orders to visit M. Robinson; we shall see if he brings any thing to the purpose.

M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) has orders from M. Rose (Louis XIV.) to inform M. Robinson of what he learnes from M. Cary during my absence.

I part to-morrow for Catalonia, and beg your Majesty will be pleas'd to believe that I long to be back, that I may be serviceable to your Majesty. I shall have the honour to inform you of what passes where I am going."

1714, June.—Account of the expenses of the Court of her Majesty, the Queen Dowager of Poland, for that month. *Italian.*

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

1714, July 5. Chaillot.—“I have the box, and expect the cipher, of which ther should be another copy for the King, to whom I sent iesterday Mr. Trevers’ (Tunstal’s) letter, and not being able to send these two enclosed till Saturday morning, I send them to you in the mean time. You may show Abram’s (Menzies’) to the Duke of Perth, and tell him that I sent you word to do it. Berry’s letter is very uncomforable, in what relates to my joynur; as for the rest I realy know not what to wish, and therefor I leave all to God. I intend to send away the King’s footman, Andrew, next Munday. You may tell him so, and bid him to be here that day by 12. I have bathed this morning, and am very well. I shall know to-morow by Mr. Garvan the French doctor’s advice as to my drinking of waters, and which they think best for me.” *Holograph.*

QUEEN MARY to [MR. DICCONSON].

[1714], July 7. Chaillot.—“I had iesterday from the post house the letter that Mr. Tunstal (Trevers) mentions in his to you, and I hope the King has received his or will have it by this day’s post, so that, when Mr. Tunstal has anything that presses, he may writt to either of us the same way. I shall send just now the cipher to the King. As for the watche, I would have you give it as a small token from me to Mr. D’Eusé (?). I have ordered Strickland to send you two seales, and tell you what should be don with them before you putt them to the watche, so I refferre to her in that particular, for I am in haste to writt my letter to the King. *Postscript.*—The French doctors are of opinion I should go to Plombières. I have writt to Madame de Maintenon to aske the King’s leave, and I beleeve I shall know my doom by to-morow night.” *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1714, July 12. Bar.—You will find enclosed my answer to the Brief of his Holiness, which you have sent me in your letter of 5 May. I beg you in delivering it to assure him I am very sensible of the fatherly affection he shows me in that Brief, and of the good intentions you assure me he has of putting me in possession my royal rights over the bishoprics of Ireland.

But I beg you at the same time, as Protector of that kingdom, to represent to him that the advantage of religion and the preservation of the union, good order, and subordination necessary in the Irish mission, as well as the good of my service, demand that my right of nomination be recognized so clearly as to be incontestable in future, and that this business be settled between his Holiness and myself on a firm and solid footing, in order that I may not be disturbed in future in the power of nominating freely and with full right to all the bishoprics of my kingdom.

You know his Holiness for several years has sent bishops to that country without giving me the least information of it, and that all the remonstrances I have made have been fruitless, which has obliged me in my present condition to endure with patience what I am unable to hinder.

His Holiness has the kindness of declaring by his last Brief that it is not his intention that my rights should suffer any prejudice by all he has hitherto done. I am very well satisfied with this declaration as regards the past, for which there is no remedy, but I am sorry to tell you that I cannot accept the expedient he proposes for the future, because it is not sufficient to establish my right firmly, and to assure me there will be no interruption in future of the power of nominating effectually, freely, and for ever, to all the bishoprics of Ireland, without which I cannot take part in it with dignity.

After all you tell me of the good will of his Holiness towards me, and of his desire to give me effectual proofs of it, and particularly in this business of the nomination, I cannot believe his Holiness wishes to refuse me the favour I beg you to ask of him for me. In his Brief he assumes my right of nomination, and does not appear to wish to dispute it, since he says, on the contrary, that he does not wish to prejudice it. That being so, I have reason to flatter myself he will not refuse me an express declaration of the thing he assumes.

I therefore demand of him by some authentic Act to recognize and declare precisely, either that I have the right of nomination to all the bishoprics in Ireland and that he confirms it to me, or, if he does not believe I have it, that he grants it to me, and that he promises to maintain me in the possession of the said right for ever, without other conditions than those other crowned heads are subject to, always reserving to himself the right of rejecting those named to whom there shall be lawful and canonical objections.

If he will grant me this favour, which is the only way of ending all disputes on this subject, he will see that I shall use this right with so much deference to himself, and with so much attention to the welfare of the mission, the rules of the canons, and the tranquillity of my own conscience, that he will never have reason to regret having given me this mark of his fatherly affection and of the trust he has in my zeal for the faith and for the interests of the Church, and in my inviolable attachment to the Holy See, for which I feel proud to suffer.

As soon as I shall have my right assured by an Act in proper form, wishing to do nothing precipitately in a matter of this importance, wherein religion and my conscience are concerned, I shall apply myself to the task of taking all proper steps to inform myself fully of the condition of the churches of Ireland, and I hope to work to such effect that in six months I shall be in a condition to send his Holiness and yourself unexceptional names to fill the vacancies, being determined to give all possible attention thereto, and to nominate with scrupulous exactness the subjects I shall judge most worthy, both as regards sound doctrine and

good morals, and as regards their ability, prudence, and other qualities required to make them useful and agreeable to the dioceses to which they shall be nominated.

But I cannot consent that my nomination be not inserted in the brief to be given to the Bishop, because it is for my interest that every bishop, who by his dignity is a peer of my kingdom, should know that he owes his nomination to me, and that the clergy of the place should know that applications for that should be addressed to me.

With regard to the danger apprehended from inserting my name in the brief, I can assure his Holiness that there is none, either for my service or for the safety of the Bishops, who will in consequence thereof be neither more nor less exposed to the penal laws. Nothing is easier than to find certain and prudent means of preventing the briefs falling into the hands of the Protestants. This inconvenience is indeed so little to be feared, considering the care the bishops take to conceal their Bulls, that scarcely a single instance can be found of it in a century, and the Internuncio or whoever inspires his Holiness with this fear is very little informed of the disposition of the enemies of our religion in Ireland, for I venture to say the name of the Pope is more hateful to them than mine, and much more capable of arousing a persecution, it being notorious that my Protestant subjects hate nothing in me more than my religion and my attachment to his Holiness.

If it is really thought so dangerous to put my name in the brief given to the bishop, why was it put in the second one, which you tell me has been dispatched for Mr. Macmahon, and if no inconvenience has arisen from it, why believe it should occur any more to others than to him ?

With regard to that bishop, I will only say that his conduct towards me has not been very respectful; you know his Holiness had nominated him to the bishopric of Clogher, without my having anything to do with it, and dispatched his first brief to him, and that ecclesiastic, contrary to the duty of a good subject, accepted without asking my consent, and has still to make excuses to me. As for the expedient Cardinal Caprara has thought of for saving appearances by a second brief in which a pretended nomination is inserted, I can assure you this has never been to my taste or with my consent, as I always love to act with sincerity and good faith and cannot be satisfied with the shadow of a nomination in place of the reality. I do not speak to you of the Archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, nor of the Bishop of Ossory, to whom there are very strong objections, as the Duke of Perth will explain more at length, or of several other bishops, who have been appointed without my nomination and indeed without my knowledge the last two years. I shall forget with pleasure all the past, and shall willingly enter into all reasonable arrangements proposed on the part of his Holiness for the future, provided my right is assured, and no more bishops, peers of my kingdom of Ireland, are made without my knowledge and nomination.

To conclude, let the essential point about the right be settled between his Holiness and myself, we shall afterwards find expedients to obviate all other inconveniences. I shall contribute on my side all possible facilities, provided my dignity be not hazarded, or my rights suffer any prejudice, but these are the two things from which I neither can nor ought ever to derogate. If I did otherwise, I would not deserve the esteem of his Holiness. After all, if I have still the mortification of seeing, in addition to my other sufferings, that of being refused by Rome even the exercise of my rights, I shall leave matters as they are without meddling with them or compromising myself, and shall know how to suffer in silence, waiting till it shall please Providence to put me in a position to take more suitable measures for the preservation of what I believe to belong to me, and what everyone knows my father was in undisputed possession of even during the time of his exile. However it may be, you may assure his Holiness on my behalf that with the grace of God nothing in the world shall ever be capable of separating me from the Holy See, and the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman faith, nor from the respect and filial affection I shall always preserve for him.

I have much confidence in your zeal for me and for that afflicted Church of Ireland, of which you are the worthy Protector, and hope you will work effectually for the consolation and satisfaction of both in this important matter. *4½ pages.*
French. Entry Book 1, p. 129.

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1714, July 12. Bar.—Upon the same subject as the last, to which he refers him for a further explanation. *Latin. Ibid. p. 184.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

[1714], July 22. Chaillot.—“Pray send me back all the enclosed to send to the King by to-morow’s post. I can make nothing of Plunkett’s letter, not even by the cipher the King sent me. You may shew Abram’s (Menzies’) letter to the Duke of Perth. The King presses me extremely to part the very beginning of August, so I will not putt off my journey longer than the 6th or 7th. He sends hither Sheridan, Dufour and la Roche, so I shall want no cook of my own, and no mor than one page of the Backstairs. You must not fail to be here on Tuesday, that wee may settle everything.”
Holograph.

LOUIS XIV.

1714, Aug. 2.—Will, with codicils of 18 April and 28 Aug. 1715.
 (Printed in *Oeuvres de Louis XIV.*, Paris, 1806, Tome II., p. 476.)
Copy.

JAMES III. to DON CARLO ALBANI.

1714, Aug. 3. Bar.—Congratulating him on his marriage to Donna Theresa Borromei. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 135.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Aug. 28. Camp before Barcelona.—“I have not had the honour of writing to your Majesty this long while, by reason that my son is very regular in giving Sir Thos. Higgins an account of what passes heare. Since we were beaten out for the second time of the bastion St. Claire, we have been preparing matters, so as to open the very rampart from the bastion of Levant to that of Porte neuve, to which purpose I have several new batteries in a readiness to fier, but will not lett them beginn, till we can compass our time, so that the new breaches be made at the same time as three mines be ready to play, and then we will give on all sides a general assault, and in all probability we shall succeed with God’s assistance. The obstinacy of these people is without example.

I have been mightily concern’d to heare the P^{re}. of Denmark is fallen into an apoplexy, and I am in the greatest impatience to learn if she be recover’d for I feare your Majesty’s measures cannot be ready, and I very much feare Hanovre, the Whiggs, L^d. Churchill and the Treasurer have taken their measures. One would even think that the fitt of apoplexy is not naturall, for a little before L^d. Churchill and Bothmer arrive in England. The treasurer is as great a villain as L^d. Sunderland was.” (The latter part is printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. ix.*)

JAMES III.

1714, Aug. 29. Plombières.—Protestation against the Accession of George I. (Printed in the *Culloden Papers, p. 30.*) Printed paper.

JAMES III.

French translation of the above, to which is prefixed a manifesto touching his rights to the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which he endeavours to establish by showing that the Crown is hereditary by the common law and by various Acts of Parliament and by various historical examples, in particular by the proceedings of Parliament on the accession of Edward IV. touching the kings of the House of Lancaster. Annexed is a genealogical tree showing how remotely the house of Hanover was connected with that of England and that there were no less than 57 persons who had a better right to the throne than the Elector. Printed. 32 pages besides the tree.

JAMES III.

Another copy of the translation and manifesto in which pp. 17-24 are missing, with another copy of the tree. Printed. French.

JAMES III.

MS. draft of the above manifesto with another copy of the tree. French.

JAMES III.

English draft of the above manifesto with another copy of the tree.

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1714, Aug. 31. Chaillot.—“When you have read the enclosed, pray seal it with a head and send it as directed. If you go for the money to-morrow, I should be glad you stopped here in going back, but before you leave St. Germain, I must desire you to find 150 *livres* to give the Duke of Perth for Father Vickart, who, he says, cannot do without it, though his superiors have given him 300, and wee cannot find another messenger proper to be sent, nor should wee loos mor time.” *Holograph.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Sept. 13. Camp of Barcelona.—“This is only to give your Majesty an account that on the 11th we enter'd the town by assault, and beat the rebels out of the retrenchments they had behind the Breaches, upon which they surrender'd. I have granted them their lives, and that they shall not be plonder'd. I have receiv'd your Majesty's letter of the 23rd August, by which I find you are going to Plombières. I hope in October or November at furthest to be back. I have not time to write any longer to your Majesty.”

JAMES III. to DON MARCO OTTOBONI, DUKE OF FIANO.

1714, Sept. Plombières.—Congratulating him on his marriage with Donna Maria Julia Boncompagni. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 135.*

JAMES III.

1714, Oct. 17. Bar-le-Duc.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Constantius Egan, captain in Berwick's regiment. *French. Entry Book 4, p. 100.*

R. K. to Mademoiselle DUFRESNOY, at Monsr. Bertin's, Rue des Boulangers, Fauxbourg St. Victor, Paris.

1714, Oct. 30[-Nov 10].—“Dear Sir, Both your letters came safe, as did likewise your writings; for your trouble and care in which Mr. Ll[oy]d desires me to tell you he thinks himself very particularly obliged to you. What you mention as fitting to be done for the security of the young gentleman will undoubtedly be done, or I believe I may say with truth, that it is already done. Your Opinion of our Law-suit seems but too well grounded; not but our adversarys intend to give us fair play, as one may see by their management already, but how to apply it to our benefit, I profess I do not see; Blotts till they are hitt, are no Blotts, and without we sollicit with a new zeal and industry we shall be non-suited to eternity. You will see little from hence

but accounts of entrys ceremonys and processions; yesterday the new L^d Mayor invited all the family to his feast, and to-day is the Prince's Birthday. In reality, those who get places, or hope to do so, I take for granted, are heartily glad; but for the Losers, they are rather laught at, than laugh; and if they are hang'd, with all my heart; for those who neither lose nor winn, they seem quite passive in the matter; and the common peopple express not that joy w^{ch} is usual upon such occasions, tho there is some pains taken to provoke it. Indeed they have got such an infinite number of particularys relateing to his private life, some of which, if true, may be little more than the different manners of countrys, the rest are airs of frugality, but sometimes exprest in so low a fashion, that there are few, even of the meanest rank, but conceit themselves much better qualify'd for a great station. This encreases not their reverence; and even the Coronation day, in several of the greatest towns in the country, upon an opinion they got amongst them that Dr. Sacheverel was to be insulted in effigie, rose upon the Magistrates, and spoild their mirth; and at Bristol, pull'd down the house where this figure was, and kill'd the master of it, and 3 or 4 more who were in it. If you have the happyness of seeing the *Flying-post* in the country where you are, you will find one very long one, fill'd with complaints of this Jacobite Mob, as he calls it, from one end of the country to the other. 'Tis thought the present court is disposed to the war again, if they can get the Emperour to come in with them; and this is thought some part of Mr. Stanhope's errand to Vienna, in which I know not whether to wish him success or not. The Torys intend to struggle for the next Parlment and woud fain be speaking civilly again; but what to desire, even in that matter, I profess I cannot tell. We are in the hands of Providence, and that will possibly point out some way or other, in which if we do not fail ourselves, something may be done. Your friends are all well, and heartily yours; when any thing from hence can be of service to you, you will be so kind to direct us."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Nov. 25. St. Germains.—“At my arrival heare on Wensday last I received the honour of your Majesty's of the 9th instant, which I could not answer sooner, having been in a continual hurry, besides that some dayes are requisit to inform oneself of the present state of affaires: I have not even yet been able to take a particular account of all matters, but your Majesty may be sure that I will now follow your business very close and give you regularly as exact account as possible.

I expect your orders about answering Gournay's (Marlborough's) letter. I suppose you will not desire him to quitt his present engagements, but that he must speak now plain, and tell what he intends to doe, and what he advises M. Mathews (your Majesty ?) to doe; if your Majesty approves of it, I should think it properest to return the answer by M. Trevours (Tunstal) who can tripp to Alençon (England) and spake himself with Gournay.

Belley (Berwick) will obey punctually M. Raucourt's (James') orders by giving M. Rancé (Queen Mary) an account of all and receiving his directions. I believe M. Belley will hardly be able to visit M. Laumarie (Lorraine) these three or four months by reason of his being still very weak, though if there was anything pressing he would part instantly.

When I am a little more settled I will give your Majesty a fuller account of what I think of matters, and have already begunn to discourse M. Tallon (de Torcy). I am glad M. Janson (Inese) is heare, for his advice will be very usefull to me."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Nov. 27. St. Germains.—“I gave yesterday the Queen an account of a demand made by the King of Spaine about the Irish regiments of foot that are in France, that is to say of the five last regiments: he desires that the King would give him them, and the King's first motion was to gratify his grandson, but I represented that these troops came out of Ireland to serve him by reason of the reception he had made unto the late King, that they had served with distinction these twenty-three years past, and that therefore he could not dispose of them without their consent; my representation has been found reasonable, and accordingly the answer has been made. The King has ordered me to know of the Irish what they would like, and, if any of them will goe to Spaine, he will take care to have such a capitulation made for them as they will be satisfyd withall. In case they think this offer be for their advantage, they must first have your Majesty's approbation, but till they have consulted about it, it will be needless for them to apply to your Majesty. I have spoken with my Lord Newcastle who will speak with the other colonels, and then they will consult the rest of the officers, in the meane time I begg your Majesty will be pleas'd to lett me know your thoughts on the matter. There is a great deale to be consider'd, and the chief point is, whether these troops being in Spaine will be as much at hand as being in France, in case either Kings fall out with England, for whilst the peace lasts neither will allow them to follow your Majesty.

The Queen has sent for M. Trevors (Tunstal) that he may part for Alençon (England), as soon as your Majesty's answer comes about Gournay (Marlborough).”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Nov. 28.—“In the present situation of affaires all that can be said to the King's friends in Scotland is,

That the King is firmly resolved to goe himself in person to them as soon as possibly he can, and to carry me along with him.

That a little time must be allowed for getting together what is necessary, especially for raising of money and for taking measures with friends in England, without which little good is to be expected. The King is now actually about this.

That for the better keeping the secret, the King's friends must not expect to know the precise time of his embarquing, but that he will give them sufficient warning that they may meet him, in the meane time they must keep up their harts, without giving jealousy to the governement, and they must give him regularly an account how matters stand."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 4. St. Germains.—“I have spoken to L^d Newcastle and Coll. Dorington about the proposition made by the King of Spaine, but we have agreed not to speake to others till we knew first your Majesty's pleasure about it, so I beg you will be pleas'd to lett me know your intention on this matter that I may act accordingly. I shall differ till then giving the King of France an answer.

We have dispatched M. Moreau (the Highlander), and will doe the same with M. Trevers (Tunstal) when he comes up. Orbec (Ormonde) will never know we have any dealings with Malbranche (Marlborough). M. Rancé (Queen Mary) has also spoke to M. Trevers' correspondant heare about trying what friends mought doe at Alençon (England), this correspondant having been formerly engaged in trading will direct M. Trevers to his associates who must lett him know what they can doe for M. Robinson (James), for whome your Majesty is pleas'd to interest yourself. I long to heare newse of M. Orbec who has certainly very great interest with the merchands. I intend to see M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) this week, he has great interest with M. Sably (St. John) and his associates, in short we will leave no stone unturned to sollicit for M. Raucourt (James). There is no newse at Versailles, only the King has given M. de Torcy an augmentation of fifty thousand crowns upon his brevet de retenüe; this requires a compliment.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 5. St. Germains.—“I have nothing to ad to your Majesty since the letter I had the honour of writing to you yesterday, only that Mr. Trevers (Tunstal) is come to town, and will part to-morrow for Alençon (England); his correspondant heare does not think it proper to charge him with speaking with any other person but Gournay (Marlborough) the rather that there is one at Paris of that countrey who has sence and consequently can doe it more effectually. M. Trevers' instructions are very short, being only to press Gournay on what he can doe, what he will doe, and what he would have M. Robinson (James) doe, but no positive answer is required.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, [December] 7. St. Germains.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 2nd instant, by which I find you do not approve of the Irish regiments going to Spain. I have since that spoken with Lord Newcastle and Col. O'Donnell, and

we have agreed to return for answer to the King of France, that the colonels cannot think of quitting his service, after 23 years serving him with zeal and fidelity, neither can they believe their officers will be of another mind. I fancy this answer will put an end to the matter. I have taken care not to let anybody know that your Majesty is against their going to Spain, I only said that your Majesty did not determine anything. I could not yesterday see M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) at Paris, for he was sick and had taken physick."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 9. St. Germain.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty’s letter of the 5 instant, by which I find that M. Dundass writt but a very short letter, though he assur’d he would give an ample account, and as I feare that he may have either omitted some part of my instructions, or at least have made some faults in the transcribing which have rendered them obscure, I send your Majesty heare inclos’d an other copy. I did not indeed give your Majesty my opinion of all that matter, nor indeed do I think it possible till we know the true present state of affaires. When S^r. Jⁿ [Forester] comes back from his journey, one may be better able to discourse, though, as I fancy matters, without M. Alençon (England) there cannot be very great grounds for hopes : ‘tis necessary to see what M. Orbec (Ormonde) will say to M. Mansard (Cokley). M. Dorat (Dicconson ?) will spake to his countryman to see what can be done with his friends and I shall try what M. Jolie (Lady Jersey) can doe with M. Sably (St. John), Harford (Lord Harcourt), and others his relations. I do not much reckon upon M. Malbranche (Marlborough) but still we shall soon know his answer to M. Trevers (Tunstal).

I gave yesterday an answer to the King of France about the Irish troops, telling him that I found the officers farr from being willing to goe to Spaine, and that I was sure they would not part with him, unless he parted with them which they hoped he would not, since for these twenty-three yeares they have served him with great zeale and affection. When the answer comes from Spaine, we shall be able to oppose what other efforts may be made to carry these troops into Spaine.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 18. St. Germain.—“I received last night the honour of your Majesty’s of the 12 instant.

The Queen will lett your Majesty know what M. de Torcy told me to-day about her jointure, as soon as I have the memoire I will send it him. I long to heare from M. Mansard (Cokley), also from M. Trevers (Tunstal): I saw yesterday M. Dorat’s (Dicconson’s ?) friend who will part as soon as he has a credencial from M. Raucourt (James). Matters seem to grow to very high terms at M. Alençon’s (England) where M. Horne’s (the Elector of Hanover’s) behaviour is very extraordinary. M. Arthur

(the English) will I hope at last make use of M. Robinson (James) to be rid of so troublesome a guest.

The Dutchess of Orleans is now in labour.

Postscript.—Lord Peterborough will be this night or to-morrow at Paris in his way to Italy.

The D^{ss}. of Berwick returns your Majesty her most humble thanks for the honour you are pleas'd to doe and presents her most dutyfull respects.”

JAMES III. to CARDINAL COLONNA.

1714, Dec. 21.—Condoling with him on the death of his brother, the Constable Colonna. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 135.*

JAMES III. to the WIDOW of the CONSTABLE COLONNA.

1714, Dec. 21.—Condoling with her on the death of her husband. *French. Ibid. p. 136.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF TAGLIACOZZO.

1714, Dec. 21.—Condoling with him on the death of his father, the Constable Colonna. *French. Ibid.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 23. St. Germains.—“Last night M. Ennis told me of a Brother of 96, 11, 43, 13, 11, 37, 28, 55, 37 (Arburt [h] not) parting to-morrow for Port Mahon where he is a captain, and at the same time proposed my writing to try if the fleet could be gained. The business is of such consequence that, by the Queen’s advice and consent, we determined not to loose this opportunity, and that has made me make use of your Majesty’s name, which I suppose you will not disown. The Queen had a little scruple in my putting in my letter by your Majesty’s order, but I own I think it no lye, for you have often ordered us all to doe on occasions what was best for your service, and the naming your Majesty in such a material matter was absolutely necessary. I send here enclosed the copy of my letter. 20, 52, 11, 12, 52, 28 (Gordon), is a very honest man and particularly known, by the above cypher gentleman.

I just now receiv’d a letter from M. Trevers (Tunstal) which the Queen sends your Majesty.

The business of the Irish regiments going to Spaine is quite over.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 28. St. Germains.—“I find by a letter of M. Mansart (Cokley) to M. Dorat (Dicconson ?), that the first apprehends much M. Orbec’s (Ormonde’s) departing from M. Raucourt’s (James’) interest, but your Majesty will see by a letter I give the

Queen from M. Carry (Carte) that it is quite the contrary : which of these two to believe I cannot tell ; however I write this post to M. Mansart and to M. Orbec to endeavour to putt a little life in them. I long to heare further from M. Trevers (Tunstal) about M. Malbranche (Marlborough). I hope your Majesty's cold is better, the Queen, thank God, is very well."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1714, Dec. 30. St. Germains.—“I have the honour of sending your Majesty heare enclosed a letter I receiv'd last night from M. Trevers (Tunstal). I shall write to him on Tuesday te bid him stay at Alençon (England) till he hears further from me, and your Majesty will be pleased to lett me have your orders. I should be of opinion that he had best stay there as long as he can without suspicione, that he may be more at hand to discourse with M. Malbranche (Marlborough). I am also of opinion that since this latter has a mind to quitt his present station, M. Raucourt (James) will doe well to consent unto it, the more that I have been told that M. Tilmond (the Tories) would be glad to make up with him, which can not be whilst he remains as he is. I have even been assured that Orbec (Ormonde) would be glad to make up with him.”

DR. MATTHEW KENNEDY with THOMAS SHERIDAN.

[1714.]—Account current between the above from 12 June, 1712, to Sept., 1714, most of the outgoings being payments to the Mother Superior for Sheridan's sisters, the latest date being a receipt of 14 Nov. for money received of Dr. Kennedy.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 1.—“I must beginn with making your Majesty my respectfull compliments upon the beginning of this new year which I hartily wish may be better than the past. I send your Majesty heare enclosed a copy of a letter I received from M. Cary (Carte). The idea he has of M. Erington (the Emperor) is the general discourse of all people at M. Alençon's (England) and I wish that part of it were true. Would it not be proper for M. Raucourt (James) to endeavour again by the meanes of M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine) to begett a more particular friendshipp with M. Erington, whose alliance is certainly the best. If his sisters be anyways passable, and that he would not give a niece, I should be for taking one of them. It is true M. Robinson (James) is in some engagement elsewhere, but I believe it will soon break off, for M. Preston (the Pope) is not of a temper to do his part.

Postscript.—I have just now received the honour of your Majesty's of the 27th, and I send you heare enclosed copy of the letter I have written to M. Trevers (Tunstal). I will add what you are pleased to order concerning the lawyer's (Marlborough's) sending some person of confidence upon occasion.” *Enclosed,*

M. CARY (CARTE) to M. BELLEY (the DUKE OF BERWICK).

1714, Dec. 24.—M. 25, 61, 46, 21, 46, 25, 69 (*Philipps*) se trouve sensiblement obligé de l'honneur de votre souvenir, il ne peut jusqu'à présent se résoudre d'entretenir correspondance avec vous en droiture à cause du danger, il faut que *Carry* s'en charge, mais il espère d'avoir bientôt matière suffisante pour faire le voyage vers M. *Raucourt* (*James*) lui même, en attendant il m'a prié de vous assurer qu'il travaille continuellement et avec toute l'application du monde à cet outrage avec des ouvriers de conséquence : il ne faut pas vous cacher pourtant, que 61, 96, 28, 99, 55, 11 (*Hanmer*), alias *Hunter*, l'a trompé, mais il se flatte que cela ne sera pas de conséquence et que la perte sera réparée avec usure. Ce qu'on appelle mob devient tous les jours plus considérable en faveur des *Torys* et cette marchandise ne doit pas être méprisée, elle a plus d'une fois emportée le prix, mais ce qu'il y a de plus certain c'est qu'aussytot que M. *Errington* (*the Emperor*) paroîtra manifestement pour M. *Robinson* (*James*) M. *Tilmond* (*the Tories*) prendra un degré de courage surprenant. On a déjà remarqué dans les nouvelles publiques que M. *Errington* donne à sa sœur ainée la régie des affaires de M. *Foster* (*Flanders*) sur quoy on se forme une Idée que M. *Raucourt* l'épousera, ce qui mettroit M. *Alençon* (*England*) dans une confusion audela de l'imagination. M. *Mansard* (*Cokley*) est de retour, il m'assure que *Orbec* (*Ormonde*) demeure ferme comme un rocher, il m'a fait prier de retarder mon voyage chez M. *Fredeling* (*France*) dans l'espérance où il est de pouvoir me donner dans peu une commission qui sera agréable à M. *Raucourt*.

M. BELLEY (the DUKE OF BERWICK) to MR. TREVERS
(TUNSTALL).

"Yours of the 21 Dec. (N.S.) I have received, by which I see the lawyer (the Duke of Marlborough) thinks he will not be able to give any good advice on M. *Collins'* (*the King's*) affaires these two or three months, that is, I suppose until M. *Roper* (*the Parliament*) comes back from his travels. That being [so] M. *Savill* (*Queen Mary*) and I are of opinion you had best stay wher you are to be near at hand to consult the lawyer on any thing that may occur. I expect M. *Hunt's* (*the King's*) opinion also, and I will let you know it. I begin to be of the lawyer's opinion about his quitting the bench, and the more becaus he thinks he will be the better able, and have more credit to serve M. *Collins*, but I wish at the same time, he wold, if possible, make up with M. *Carleton* (*the Tories*), and especially with M. *Germin* (*the Duke of Ormond*), for, next to the lawyer, I am assured nobody has a greater influence with M. *Ward* (*the army*) than M. *Germin*, and therefor, if these two could joine heartily together and engage M. *Ward* in M. *Collins'* interest, we might have a fair prospect of soon finishing our lawsuite. Be pleased to speak to him about this, but at the same time be sure you let him understand that all the advice

I give is with due deference to his judgement, only this I must repeat, that measures must be taken out of hand to prepare all the papers and materialls necessary that we be not at a loss, if a fitt occasion should offer of beginning our lawsuite. My kynd and dutifull compliments to the lawyer. Whenever he pleases I shall be ready to be one of his scriveners, tho' to none else. M. Knipe (Queen Mary) is very well and all your friends here. Yours most entirely." Copy in Mr. Inese's hand.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 6. St. Germains.—“M. Belley (Berwick) has had a conversation with M. Jolie (Lady Jersey), and they have agreed that the latter shall write to M. Sably (Bolingbroke) to propose unto him the taking in hand the management of M. Raucourt’s (the King’s) concerns at Alençon (England), it being the interest of his friend, M. Arthur (the English) as well as of M. Robinson’s (the King’s), besides the particular advantages M. Sably may gett by forwarding the cause; he is to be desired to try if he can engage with him M. Harford’s namesake (Lord Harcourt), M. Beauchamp (the Bishop of London), M. Molsun (Lord Mulgrave, *i.e.* the Duke of Buckinghamshire), M. Moulin, M. Porter (Lord Powlett), M. 43, 11, 52, 99, 21, 18 (Broml[e]y), and what other relations he can of M. Tilmont (the Tories). M. Orbec (Ormonde) was also named, that it mought not appeare that we had other wayes to come at him. M. Sably is also to be desired to send his opinion in all speed and even to send to M. Laumarie (Lorraine), or to M. Fredeling (France) a good lawyer to state the case, and agree upon the methods of beginning the law suite. There is yet no English letters, which I wonder at. M. de Cambray is very ill, so is Mareschal de Chamilly. I had a long discourse with Mr. Pecour (Prior), but he insisted so much upon M. Robinson’s (James’s) making up with M. Pery (Protestantism?), that I could bring him to no conclusion favourable for this present time.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 11. St. Germains.—“I send your Majesty here enclosed a letter I have received from M. Cary (Carte). I will write him back that M. Ph[illips] had better not come unless he has something of moment to impart, for he will be more useful in England to keep your Majesty’s friends in heart, and to give an account of all that passes.

I send also your Majesty copy of the paper I gave to M. Jolie (Lady Jersey).

M. Sanders’ (Duke of Savoy, *i.e.*, King of Sicily?) agent at Fredeling’s (France) wrote the other day to M. Belley (Berwick) from his master, desiring M. Raucourt (James) should be acquainted how sorry he was, that reasons hindered him from answering M. Robinson’s (James’) letter, but that he did protest he wished him all happyness imaginable, and would even be

ready to contribute to it, whenever it lay in his power, provided it was not directly contrary to the good of his country and family. M. Belley told him that he would give an account of it, and could in the meantime answer for M. Robinson's kind reception of the message.

Your Majesty desires to know what I think of M. Hatton (Hammer ?). I think I have already given you an account of him. Few people know what to make of him, for my share I am persuaded he loves nobody so well as himself, and will never publickly take any party but that of the Parliament, where he thinks to be always the top man, however it is good to manage him, and maybe he will by degrees be brought further than he is aware. M. Sably (Bolingbroke) is the man I wish would work heartily. As to what relates to M. Erington (the Emperor) I wish M. Raucourt could in general terms intimate something to M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine). Nay even the term of alliance may be made use of, for it would concur with M. Prichard's (the Pope's ?) proposal if it goes on, and if this latter breaks off, it will be applied to a niece or a sister. I am assured that there is a sister of not above five or six and twenty, if that be so, and that she be not horrible, I could hartily wish M. Robinson had her, for I do not see anything at present so much for his advantage, both as to his making a figure and being considered in the world, but even for to hasten the recovery of his paternal estate. M. Prichard's match is not to be compared to it, for the young lady, though a near relation, is not of the family, and as for the others M. Erington is like a father to them.

The Duchess of Berwick desires leave to assure your Majesty of her most dutifull respects.

I suppose the Queen writes your Majesty the news of what has happened in Spain."

JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 2.—Declaration. "The King haveing impartially consider'd both the sufferings of the Royal Family and the troubles and dismal prospects of these Kingdoms, and being fully resolved, by the help of God, to recover his own Right, and restore the peace and prosperity of these unhappy Nations; he is most heartily willing to remove all Objections, and to give the utmost satisfaction that is in his power, not only to the just expectation, but even to the wishes of all his people.

Time and the visible hand of Providence have fully baffled and exposed some hellish and absurd calumnies, and many of his most eminent opposers have been obliged (at last) to acknowledge his right of blood, and Hereditary title.

As to the chief Objection that remains, the difference of Religion, his Majesty hopes that all good men will consider, that he was driven out of his own country in his cradle, and that everybodys education being the choice and business of their Parents, he was educated by his Parents in their Religion, and in that Church they themselves thought to be best. And now since he has been thus educated, and never seen any other

Church ; if he should declare himself a Protestant, very few even of his friends would believe him, and his enemies would be sure to turn it against him not only as a mean and dishonourable but dangerous dissimulation.

It is not possible for him in his present circumstances to enter into disputes in matters of Religion ; and publick and formal disputes are rarely attended with any real advantage. But as soon as it pleases God to give him the full and free opportunity of conversation with his own Subjects, he promises upon his Honour, that he will fairly hear and examine whatsoever Churchmen or Laymen shall represent to him in these matters : and whatsoever shall be the result as to his private opinion, his administration shall be according to the Laws and Constitution, without giving the least ground of Offence, or making the least Incroachment.

The Ch[urch] of E[ngland] has reason to be assured of his particular favour as well as his protection ; considering the early assurances he gave in his instructions bearing date in 1703, to which he adheres, and will faithfully make them good.

He thinks the Interest of the Ch[urch] of E[ngland] and that of the crown to be the same : they have always stood and fallen together ; and the one has always been struck at thro' the other ; her former Loyalty has justly shined in the esteem of all the world ; nor ought her principles to be reproached for the faults of those who have unhappily departed from them in their practice.

As the K[ing] will put it out of his power to doe any hurt in matters of Religion, so he gives all possible assurances to the security of all other things, the Rights and Liberties and even the Satisfaction of his people ; being fully resolved from the most solid and impartial considerations, to make the Law of the land the rule of his Government ; and to conform himself to the advice of Parliaments, which he considers to be the security and happiness of the King as well as of the people.

All ranks and conditions of men will find their account in doing their duty.

The experience he hath got in suffering abroad by the misfortunes of the R[oyal] F[amily] he will improve for the good of his people, and for settleing the government in the affection of his Subjects.

And as none but he can be capable of curing the calamities and divisions of these nations, so he will use his utmost endeavour for that end, as the true and impartial father of his Country.

And as he designs to do all that is possible on his part for the happiness and satisfaction of his people ; so he hopes that all wise Protestants whatsoever, laying aside all groundless prejudices, will fairly meet his good intentions ; and give him one of the best arguments in the world in favour of Protestants, which is, doing him Justice, the essential part of Religion.

He is resolved never to abandon what is his Right by the laws of God and Man. The consequences of a disputed Succession which have excluded so many others of the best family in

Europe as well as himself, must be fatal to this and after-generations. For his own part whatsoever shall happen at any time to be the situation of the affairs of Europe, he hopes always to have friends to espouse so just a cause. And there can be no imaginable way to cure or prevent the calamities and confusion of these unsettled nations, but by restoring of right and establishing of government upon just loyal and ancient foundations.

For these and many other undeniable reasons his Majesty hopes that those who have any regard to their own posterity's happiness, will in cool blood open their eyes, and consider how inconsistent it is with wisdom and Interest as well as Christianity to continue an Injustice, which has already cost so many millions of men and money, and to run on further in the Labyrinth, when the only remedy is not only Just and honourable, but natural easy, and certainly the Interest of every man who is not his own enemy."

JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 17 and 31 and Feb. 21.—Fifty-seven letters to Cardinals and others in reply to their respective letters of Christmas and New Year's good wishes, four dated 17 Jan., one 21 Feb., and the rest 31 Jan. *French. Entry Book 1, pp. 136-150.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 18. St. Germains.—“I sent yesterday to M. Talon (M. de Torcy) M. Jolly's (Lady Jersey's) letter to M. Sably (Bolingbroke), and I putt in it a little note that M. Belley (Berwick) gave me, of which I send your Majesty hearin a copy. We have no newse yet from England. I long to hear of M. Orbec (Ormonde).”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 22. St. Germains.—“I received yesterday your Majesty's letter of the 17 instant. I have shewn it to M. Talon (M. de Torcy), who thinks that M. Robinson (James) cannot doe better than endeavour to make friendshipp with M. Erington (the Emperor), and especially ask his younger sister. As soon as M. Preston's (the Pope's) answer comes then will be a proper time. Neither Talon nor Belley (Berwick) can be of M. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) opinion that succession is more essencial than M. Erington's alliance, but both is what is to [be] wished and compas'd if possible. M. Talon approves of M. Hicky's (Hooke's) being sent to M. Erington. You will soon have an occasion of trying M. Spencer (King of Sweden). I send your Majesty heare enclosed a letter I received from M. Cary (Carte). The bearer and I have had a long conversation. I like his proposalls much better then M. Dundass', and I think there is no time to be lost in endeavouring to persuade M. Orbec (Ormonde) to agree on a method junctly with M. Enster (the Scotch). This man proposes a note to be writ by M. Raucourt (James) to Orbec, but I believe one must first wayte for the letter

Cary speaks on, though a note in general terms addressed from M. Raucourt to M. Jonuelle^{*} mought be sent, and would be even a good handle for Orbec to sollicite the speedy expedition of the grand affaire. If 25, 52, 11, 37, 69, 99, 52, 18, 37, 61 (Portsmouth) alias Packington could [be] secured, as also 37, 52, 18, 55, 11, 52, 89 (Touer of) la Mothe (London) alias Tanton, it would be of great consequence for those are the ablest lawyers at Alençon (England). Belley's towne (Berwick) is also one who could be of great service. I own I never yet saw so fair of prospect, but Orbec must speak plain and immediately."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 26. St. Germains.—“I saw yesterday M. Jolie (Lady Jersey), who told me that in case Sably (Bolingbroke) answered not the first letter, a second ought to be wrritt. He assures me M. Hatton (Hanmer ?) is still violent for the High Church, and is gone to the country about the elections. My Lord Staires came to Paris on Wensday night. I forgott to give your Majesty an account of my having made the King of France your compliments upon the new yeare. He ordered me to return you his, and with great protestations of kindness.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Jan. 29. St. Germains.—“I have the honour of sending your Majesty two letters, one from M. Cary (Carte) and the other from Plun[ket]. M. Talon (M. de Torcy) will send immediately to Alençon (England) the person proposed by Berry to heare what will be said to him, and give an account of it. Malbranche (Marlborough) is omnipotent now with Horne (the Elector of Hanover), but I wonder very much that for these three weeks no letter is come from M. Trevers (Tunstall). I feare this latter is fallen sick. My Lord Staires was this day at Versailles. He made me my Lord Churchill's compliments.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 3. St. Germains.—“I have the honour of sending your Majesty heare enclosed two letters I have received from M. Cary. M. Orbec (Ormonde) seems to continue very harty, but, if he looses this opportunity, God knows when the like will offer. M. Tallon (M. de Torcy) has sent me the man designed for Alençon (England). His mine does not promise much, but I am assured he is secret, and that is enough, for his business is only to harken and give an account.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 5. St. Germains.—“Your Majesty will heare of the fowr Irish regiments to be reformed. I have spoken to-day to the Chancelour about it, and especially about Dorington's. He is

*Perhaps=the Jacobites.

to speake to-night to the King of it, and, if the resolution cannot be altered, at least to differ it, till we can know if the King of Spain will take them. M. Harvey's (Holland's) agent is making of late very much of M. Belley (Berwick). I should fancy he thinks M. Raucourt's (James') affaires in a better way. He intends to visit and dine with M. Belley."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 8. St. Germains.—“The Moreau (Highlander) Puckle will be dispatched this night, for M. Rancé (Queen Mary) thinks that no time is to be lost for to send unto M. Orbec (Ormonde), and, when all is done, this man brings a message, though not directly from him, yet by his order. M. Janson (Inese) will send your Majesty copy of the instructions given him. M. Rocheguion (Queen Mary) sends unto M. Orbec by the way of Mansard (Cokley) a cargo of Agincourt (money). That will shew him that M. Raucourt (the King) is in good earnest, and will, I believe, stirr him up more then abundance of compliments. I send your Majesty heare enclosed a letter of Cary's (Carte's). To-morrow I will speake to M. Talon (M. de Torey) about M. Orbec, and shall desire him to return an answer to M. Parker (de Pontchartrain) who had consulted him on Orbec's message, and there is the delay, which has occasioned all this obscurity and silence. I am very much afraid Trevers (Tunstall) is sick or dead, for we have not heard of him this month.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 12. St. Germains.—“I have not time to give your Majesty an account of what Belley (Berwick) has done with M. Talon (M. de Torey), but the Queen will. All will depend now on Orbec (Ormonde) and if [he] goes hartily to work I shall have a good opinion of the success of M. Raucourt's (James') affairs.”

LIEUT.-GENERAL SHELDON.

1715, Feb. 13.—Receipt for six sealed bags supposed to contain each 1,000 *louis d'or* received from Sir William Ellis. *Enclosed,*

JAMES III.

Order to Sir W. Ellis to deliver to Mr. Sheldon seven bags of the money he is charged with. 1715, 10 Feb., Nancy.

JAMES III. to the PRINCE OF NASSAU SIEGEN.

1715, Feb. 14. Nancy.—I received your letter of the 2nd from Dormans with every feeling of gratitude, nothing being more obliging than your offer in it, but, as I see no appearance of being obliged to change my residence, I hope I shall need no other retreat but this, as long as it shall please Providence to leave me in my present situation, but this does not prevent me from being as much obliged for your generous offer as if I had accepted it. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 150.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 15. St. Germains.—“I have received by Mr. Sheldon the honor of your Majesty’s letter of the 10th inst. I have not yet had time to discourse of all matters fully with him, but I hope to-morrow I shall, with the help of Mr. Ennis, for he is grown deafer than ever. Your Majesty may depend nothing shall be wanting on my side to fullfill the great trust you are pleased to honour me withall. I send your Majesty here enclosed copy of the last letter I wrt to Cary (Carte). I shall see to-morrow at Versailles Castel Blanco, who will find Talon (M. de Torcy) very willing to grant him his request.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 17. St. Germains.—“I gave your Majesty an account on Tuesday last of the good disposition I found in M. Talon (de Torcy) for the forwarding of M. Raucourt’s (James’) concerns. He told M. Belley (Berwick) that he would give leave for buying M. Alexandre’s (an army’s) tooles, but yesterday he said that he could not do it untill one had a further account of M. Orbec (Ormonde). I pressd him very much, and at last I found that M. Rose (Louis XIV.) was not yet determined for feare of M. Goddard (war ?), so that by his advice I desierd M. Belley to speake with Mrs. Rethel (Louis XIV.), which he is to doe to-morrow, having an appointement with her. Your Majesty shall have an account of what passes, but this you may depend upon, M. Belley will leave no stone unturned to render M. Raucourt (James) service. I beginn to suspect by what Mansard (Cokley) writes that Orbec expects M. Robinson (James) should carry with him to M. Elbeuf (Scotland) or M. Alençon (England) that able lawyer M. Alexandre (an army) which at [this] time cannot possibly be compassd, but one cannot say anything positif till we have an answer from Orbec. In the meane time we will doe all we can to secure M. Varennes (ships) and M. Agincourt (money). The gentleman of Etampes (Spain) is at work, and M. Hicky (Hooke) is also employing his credit. Three companys of my son’s regiment are ordered to join Dorington, which I look upon as a good sign.”

QUEEN MARY to LADY PETRE.

[1715?] Feb. 19. St. Germain.—“Tho’ I have charged Mr. and Mrs. Dicconson to give you a thousand thanks from me for your kynd and generous offer of giving 1,000*l.* to be disposed off for the King’s service at a time that he stands in very great need of it, yett I cannot be satisfyed, if I don’t at least endeavour to express to you myself the great sence I have of it, though I want words to do it as I would, and as you deserve. I shall not fail to acquaint the King with it, and I dare answer for him, as for myself, that you will find us very gratefull, if ever it pleases God to putt us in a condition of shewing ourselves so. In the mean time I can assure you that the esteem, and kyndnesse I have for you, is equal to your merit, which I own is greater than ever I saw in any body of your age.” *Holograph.*

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON at Aberdeen.

1715, Feb. 8[-19]. Edinburgh.—Bruntstean has writ me account of your invitation, but I shall at meeting give you reasons why you should not be too hasty. I desire the favour of seeing you at Gordon Castle about the 8th of next month.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 22. St. Germains.—“Mr. 25, 61, 46, 21, 46, 25, 69 (Philips) *alias* Pemberton arrived at Paris three days agoe. I discoursed with him yesterday, but I shall referr to what he will say himself, for I believe he parts to-morrow. M. Fisher (Sir J. Forester) is just now come, and is gone to speake with M. Rancé (Queen Mary). Belley (Berwick) has had discourses of late with Mrs. Rose (Louis XIV.), M. Talon (M. de Torcy), Valcourt (Voysin?) and 18, 46, 21, 21, 55, 11, 52, 18 (Villeroy) *alias* Vernam. He finds they are not for venturing anything to the prejudice of M. Porray (the peace), unless one were very sure of the success. However after discoursing with Pemberton, Fisher, and after the return of the last Moreau (Highlander) M. Raucourt (James) will be better able to make a solid judgment, and lay a plan for the beginning of M. Robinson’s (James’ lawsuite.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Feb. 23. St. Germains.—“Your Majesty will heare yourself what Sir John Forester and Mr. Philipps say, so I need not repeat it. Though they never saw one another, yet they agree in their accounts, which is a proof of the truth of what they bring. Upon the whole I believe your Majesty will find that nothing is yet in a rediness, nor can be so soon. I think no time should be lost in forwarding Hooke into Germany, and I wish somebody could be found to send into Holland. The enclosed M. Dickinson (Dicconson) opened thinking it for himself, but we believe it for your Majesty. It contains very little, only Malbranche’s (Marlborough’s) usual bantring expressions. However, I am glad to find Trevers (Tunstall) is not dead.”

The EARL OF MAR to the LAIRD OF GLENGARRY.

1715, Feb. 15[-26]. Edinburgh.—“Our friend Glendarule telling me he can send you a letter saif, I could not but let you know how sensible I am of all your favours and of the trust you in particular and the rest of the gentlemen of the Highlands have put in me. You shall never have cause to repent of it, and, when it lies in my power to serve you, I’ll be proud of showing the valow I put on the friendshiue of so brave and worthie gentlemen. The parte you have acted of late has been so dutifull and prudent, that by it you have, I hope, secured peace to your country, quiet to yourselves, and disappointed the designs of your enimies against you, and, if you go on in that way

you cannot fail of makeing the Highlands more valow'd than ever it has yet been. I am very sensible how much this has been owing to yourself, which must alwayes make me esteem you for your understanding and good sense, and the regard you have shouwen to me must tey me in gratitud ever to be your friend.

I cannot but mention the travel and pains Glendarule has been at in serving his country in generall and particularly the Highlands on this occasion, and tho' notwithstanding of that, those who bear no good will to him more than to ye and me do still what they can to bring him to trouble, yet I hope he shall e'er long find a suitable reward for it, and that it shall be out of those peoples' power to do any of us hurt. In the mean time we act an honest parte to our country, and that is a comfort to honest minds."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, March 1. St. Germains.—“Your Majesty will have an account by the Queen of Sword in hand^o, who only waytes for the arrival of M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) present to visit M. Laumarie (Lorraine). Reflecting on the consequence or rather necessity of making friends for M. Raucourt (James), in all parts, and of being informed of what passes, we have been thinking to propose the sending of M. Hicky (Hooke) to M. Harvey (Holland) where he has abundance of acquaintances, and may be nearer M. Allain's (Germany's) northern neighbours. We are assured M. 11, 18, 55, 11, 29 (Ruerk) is a man of sense, and would be a fitter person to employ neare M. Erington (the Emperor). M. Robinson (James) is the best judge. Your Majesty will be pleased to consult this latter and send your orders.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, March 4. St. Germains.—“I have the honour of sending your Majesty heare enclosed M. Orbec's (Ormonde's) letter to Belley (Berwick). M. Cam[ero]n will give your Majesty a full account of all, which is much to the same purpose as what Fisher (Sir J. Forester) and Pemberton (Philips) brought. Arms and money are the two things to be minded on this side of the water; the rest depends on those in England. I found M. Talon (de Torcy) much inclined for M. Hicky's (Hooke's) going to Harvey (Holland), where he will be much more useful, having more acquaintances. Ruerck, we are assured, has sense, but your Majesty is best judge. Sir Thoby Bourk writes me word he believes that he will part very soon for Suedland.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, March 5. St. Germains.—“I have nothing worth giving your Majesty an account this post, and this is only to lett you know that Mr. Rich. Hamilton has desierd me to ask your leave for his

* i.e. Cameron, the Cameron crest being a mailed arm and hand bearing a sword.

going to see his niece at Ponthey. He will neither pass by Barr, nor even be at Ponthey when your Majesty goes to Plombières. He says that he has some earnest business with his niece. Your Majesty will be pleased to lett me know your pleasure therein."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, March 8. St. Germains.—“I have received your Majesty's letter by Sir John Forester and have not yet had time to discourse the Queen upon the contents of the enclosed papers by reason of dispatching Sir John to Cales (Cadiz). The Queen writes your Majesty word of the busines, so I shall say no more of it, having several letters to write this night for England and for Cales.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, March 10. St. Germains.—“The Queen will have given your Majesty an account of the reasons that have determined her sending Fisher (Sir J. Forester) to Estampes (Spain). M. Talon (de Torcy) whome I saw yesterday, thought also that journey necessary, by reason of the great benefitt that may ensue. M. Belley (Berwick) saw yesterday a letter of Janot's (d'Iberville) to M. Talon which explained what Pierre (Plunket) sayes in a letter I send your Majesty heare enclosed: the matter is thus. M. Spencer's attourney at Alençon (King of Sweden's ambassador in England) told M. Janot that three of Tilmond's (the Tories) family came to him to acquaint him that forty more of the said family were resolved to send M. Agincourt (money) unto M. Spencer (King of Sweden) to enable his carrying on and finishing soon his law suite, that he mought after that take pitty of the present condition of all the Tilmonds and deliver them from the oppression of M. Horne (Elector of Hanover), the compasing of which must be by assisting M. Raucourt (James) with all his maine, that this would be a most glorious and heroick act, and because M. Spencer is a great friend of M. Roland (religion) it is desierd of him that he shall be garantye of M. Raucourt's behaviour towards M. Roland, which will be a meanes to give no disquiet unto M. Arthur (the English). This seems a farfetch business but yet it will not putt any stopp to other proceedings, and so I should think it fitting to let it goe on. M. Janot does not name the three persons that spoke to M. Spencer's attourney.

M. Janot also says that he has been assured by several substantial merchands that M. Grassin's (civil war) presence is absolute necessary at Alençon, for all the ill caracter the said M. Grassin has, and that he will much endamage M. Arthur: so I make no dout but that very soon M. Grassin will repair to Alençon.

Since your Majesty approves of sending M. Hicky (Hooke) to Harvey (Holland) I will on Tuesday bring the business to conclusion with M. Talon (de Torcy), whome I found last time I saw him, enclined to send him to M. Spencer for the reasons heare above mentiond.

I am glad your Majesty is resolved sending O'R[uer]k to M. Alain (Germany), but I humbly conceive his business will not only be to treat about, 25, 11, 46, 28, 87, 55, 87, 96, 11, 21, 55, 69, 12, 96, 13, 20, 87, 55, 11 (Prince Carles' daug[h]ter) but also about M. Erington's (the Emperor's) 69, 46, 69, 87, 55, 11 (sister), and for to watch an occasion to make a friendshipp betwixt M. Robinson (James) and M. Erington. These points are certainly very essential. M. Rancé (Queen Mary) will cause next post M. Janson (Inese) and M. Plessis (Duke of Perth?) write to M. Elbeuf (Scotland) according as M. Raucourt desires, and M. Cory's (Carte's) neveu mought also to be sent back to M. Elbeuf with letters to the same purpose.

I am overjoyd your Majesty is so well pleased with Fisher (Sir J. Forester); he is both honest, zealous and prudent. M. Rancé cannot read till to-morrow with Belley the papers your Majesty sent by Fisher, having been overwhelm'd with business, but it will be time enough before Pemberton (Phillips) arrives.

Postscript.—I beginn to fancy your Majesty writes as little legible as my self."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1715, March 18.—“Nothing could be more welcome nor agreeable than the fresh assurances Mr. Cam[eron] brought me under your own hand, of the continuance of your good will, and application to my service. To avoid giving any suspicion, this will be conveyed to you by the method you proposed to Cam[eron] when anything required further explication than can be made by letter. You will be informed of a very important affair, which will not be disagreeable to you, and for which I desire you will give me your advice, as to the use I may make of the zeal and good will of the person concerned. You will have also a rough draught of a Dance (declaration?) which I desire you will send me back as soon as possible, with your reflexions upon it that it may be drawn out fair without loss of time. As to the two queries I see no difficulty in answering of them, for we must not see ourselves tamely debarred for ever from being able to support our cause, and on some occasions, one must risk all for all. I shall expect with impatience to hear from you the opinions of our lawyers, and am on my side getting as much as I can of what you recommended to me, and in which I hope I shall not be disappointed. Mr. Ph[illips] will say several things also to you from [me], so I need add no more at present but that I shall be allwayes ready on a call to come to you, that I will be guided in all things by your advice, and that I have not words to express the deep sense I have of your generous and disinterested behaviour towards me, who desire nothing more than to be able to do for you all that your own heart can wish or desire.

I send you the enclosed power that you may make use of it as you think most conduced to my service.

I am very glad you have sent for a friend of yours out of Ireland to concert with him the measures to be taken in that

* Perhaps Charles Philip, who became Elector Palatine in 1716.

Kingdom ; all that relates to it I leave entirely to your disposition, and you can with more ease and secrecy then I can from hence, regulate matters there." *Holograph.*

LORD EDWARD DRUMMOND.

1715, March 14.—Receipt for six sealed bags, each supposed to contain 1,000 new *louis d'ors*, received from Sir William Ellis by the King's order. *Enclosed,*

The said order dated 14 March, 1715, Barr-le-Duc.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, March 15. St. Germains.—"I had yesterday the honour of your Majesty's of the 9th instant by Cam[eron]. I should be of opinion that at present it is better to lett the severall correspondencys runn on with Orbec (Ormonde) for feare as your Majesty's says of making *tracasseries*, but for the letters to be sent to Orbec I believe Pemberton (Phillips) much the properest person to be charg'd with them, if he will accept of them ; I shall know it to-morrow, for he comes heare to see the Queen. It is absolutely necessary that your Majesty send hither out of hand a commission of cap[tain] gen[eral] for Orbec, and that to extend in the three kingdoms, for since a concert is necessary, he is the only person can move all, and if he should begin of a sudden, as it may very well happen, he must be able to order M. Enster (the Scotch) to doe the same ; the clause of sea as well as land must be in it, for it was in the instructions sent to Orbec by Cam[eron].

This commission will be of such a bulk that I think it should be lodg'd at Calais till Orbec finds a way to send for it, and in the meane time only send him a power wrritt in your own hand and seal'd by your privy Seale : it will also be requisit your Majesty will be pleas'd to send him a power to borrow some of M. Agincourt's family (money). Pemberton can carry these, as well as the declaration. Pemberton is honest, has good sense, and is certainly trusted by Orbec. I can not think M. O'R[uer]k's journey to Mr. Erington (the Emperor) useless, for all people at Alençon (England) and at M. Fredeling's (France) write continualy of the great advantages could be had by a friendship or alliance with Mr. Erington. 'Tis worth while at least to try.

In the commission there must be a power to give commissions ; I would have sent your Majesty a draught of a commission but my Lord Middleton or M. Nairne can doe it better.

Nihill told me yesterday that M. Desmarais gave him hopes of engaging M. Agincourt (money) in M. Raucourt's (James's) interest. I will know the truth of it to-morrow.

I can see no reason to hinder the Queen's going to Plombières, and it will be a satisfaction to both."

JAMES III.

1715, March 18.—Declaration of the *noblesse* of Clara Devereux, who is descended on her father's side from the house of Devereux

of Ballymaguire in Ireland, and on her mother's is allied to the houses of the Earls of Kildare and Westmeath, and to that of Lord Montague Brown in England. *French. Entry Book 4,* p. 100.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, March 19.—“I received yesterday yours of the 15th, and immediately went about the papers you ask for. The power of borrowing money I have writt over again, and put the signet to it as you desire. As for the Commission, here is as ample a one as Lord Middleton could draw, but as he does not know the due form those papers should be in, and that in the mean time this is sufficient, why might not you consult Doran (Dicconson ?) about it, or even employ him to draw one, leaving out the name which I can fill. I know nobody but one Fitz Gerald can write the Chancery hand, and am ignorant what colour of wax should be made use of. In fine 'tis impossible with employing those people to have it done in due form, but if you think my writing out this in parchment, and fixing the great seal to it be sufficient, I can do that out of hand having here the wax prepared for a Declaration or Protestation. Lord Middleton knows nothing of the form of these things, which never pass through the Secretary's office, and if one is not sure of such a Commission's being done in due form 'tis needless to go about it, since this I send you is out of form as strong and sufficient as possible. I wish Mr. Pemberton (Phillips) may be prevailed upon to carry over these papers with my letter. My instructions to Cameron will become now useless, besides that some things in them are out of doors. I see 'tis thought he should not go, and indeed Philips is sufficient. I am persuaded he is honest, and he is certainly not disagreeable to Orbec (Ormonde) and may be very usefull as he is now necessary.

I am of your opinion that to avoid *tracasseries* one should let the different correspondences take their course, but I own to you I am frightened when I see so many people trusted by Orbec, who should certainly by prudent means be made more close. I give the Queen an account of one I saw from him this morning, I shall speak to Mr. O'[Rour]ck about going to see Mr. Errington (the Emperor), and shall also consult Mr. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine) about it, tho' I fear all that will signify nothing, and that without greater and more powerful Intercessors Mr. Elmore's (the Emperor's ?) friendship will not be obtained. However since the Queen and you insist on this it shall be done. But first he must perform the chief point of his Embassy. I never disputed the great advantage would accrue to Raucour (James) from that friendship. I only thought this not an effectual means of getting it, since M. de Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's) intercession had proved ineffectuall.

I should be very glad Mr. des Marais could allow any money to Mr. Robinson (James), for I am sure he wants it, but I believe I need not tell you that Mr. Nihill's want of secrecy and discretion are as well known as himself.

I have profited very little of the necessary inuendo you gave me about my writing for this is again a strange scrawl, but I have been in such a hurry of business of late, that I have neglected my hand quite, however when that is over I'll endeavour to correct." *Copy.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, March 24. St. Germains.—"I received yesterday the honour of your Majesty's of the 20th instant. I have sent for M. Pemberton (Phillips) to come hither to-morrow in order to be dispatched immediately by the Queen. I think he must go by M. Foster's or Harvey's house (Flanders or Holland), that he may get safer to Alençon (England) with his cargo. M. Rancé (Queen Mary) will recommend secrecy to M. Orbec (Ormonde), for it is absolutely necessary. I believe M. Kearny will be better able than Doran (Dicconson?) to draw up such a commission, and I fancy will be able to hold his young, besides that the name will be left in blanc. M. Talon (de Torcy) was not yesterday at Versailles, but I hope that on Tuesday I shall get from him an answer to the several demands I made, especially about Agincourt (money) and M. Alexandre's tools (arms). Mr. Hicky (Hooke) is also at Paris about Agincourt. The last time I spoke with him, he told me he had hopes. I hear Lord Churchill has refused to receive his pay of Captain-General, so he serves *gratis* the Elector. 'Tis suggested my Lord Staires will soon have orders from England either to return or take the character of Embassadour."

JAMES III.

1715, March 25.—Receipt to Sir William Ellis for 200 old *Louis d'ors*, taken out of one of the sealed bags in his custody.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, March 26. St. Germains.—"The Queen will give your Majesty an account of Pemberton's (Philipps) having taken the presents for Orbec (Ormonde). He parts to-morrow for Alençon (England). I saw to-day M. Talon (de Torcy), who is so taken up with his marriage that he goes very slowly with what regards M. Raucourt (James). He had not yet spoken to M. Rose (Louis XIV.) about M. Alexandre's tools (arms), nor shewn the paper M. Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine) gave about Agincourt (money). He promised me he would speak of it to-morrow, but he has failed me so often, that, till it is done, I cannot be sure of it. Pierre (Plunket) has been doing some foolish thing at Alençon, as M. Janot (d'Iberville) writes word to M. Talon. He pretends to have had a letter from Belley (Berwick) who bids him advise M. Jonuelle* to join with Oleron (Oxford). What fetch Pierre has in inventing this strange stuff I cannot imagine. I will write to him next post to know, and to tell him I will not

* Perhaps = the Jacobites.

have him name Belley in anything, especially impose lies upon him. He is one whome I realy believe loves M. Raucourt, and thinks it lawful to serve him *per fas et nefas.*"

JAMES III. to CAPT. DAVID GEORGE.

1715, March 27. Bar-le-Duc.—Commission to be captain of the *Speedwell* galley. *Entry Book 4, p. 103.*

SIMILAR COMMISSIONS.

1715, March 27.—To John Aberdeen and Alexander Gordon to be first and second lieutenants of the same ship. Minutes. *Ibid.*

J. LEGATE, lieutenant in Lenck's (? Lynch's) regiment to M. FARRALY, Docteur en Sorbonne, preceptor of the Marshal de Berwick's children at the College du Plessis, Paris.

1715, March 30. Arras.—Requesting him to send him the address of Mr. Cheridian (Sheridan) in England, in order to get a trunk of the writer's there, or to get it sold, and, if he knows it not, to inform him in what convent Sheridan's sisters are, that he may write to them for it.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, April 5. St. Germains.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 30 March. I expect daily some account of Orbec (Ormonde) for his friends are now all come up, so he may be able to consult them, and come to a resolution in M. Robinson's (James') affaire. The Queen will send your Majesty two letters I have had this night from Cary (Carte). The raisonning part I do not like, for 'tis impossible to hope that M. Erington (the Emperor) will as yet espouse M. Raucourt's (James') interest, but this it shows, how important it is to gain M. Erington's friendship, which at this time would be much more pleasing to Alençon (England) and of more use than even M. Rose (Louis XIV.). I believe your Majesty will think fitt M. Sheldon should remain heare during the Queen's journey, and I am persuaded that he himself will be of the same opinion for several good reasons, which I have given him, and which I do not repeat, since the Queen writes to your Majesty of it.”

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, April 7. St. Germains.—“I received this day the honour of your Majesty's letter of the 4th instant by M. Floyd. I have already discoursed with him, and he agrees there is only a general verbal instruction to be given him. I will carry him on Tuesday to Versailles that he may discourse with M. Hicky (Hooke) who will be able to give him some recommendations to M. Harvey (Holland) as also to Mr. Spencer (King of Sweden) for I have this night an account of 43, 52, 18, 29 Bou[r]k[s'] journey being quite put of. It will be fitting Floyd have some

correspondance at Alençon (England). The Queen will talk with Jannot (d'Iberville) to gett him one. It will also be necessary your Majesty send him a little short power for borrowing of money, he must stay heare till he receives it. He gives out he is going to M. Allan (Germany). I think my lord Middleton's letter must not be delivered, for it mought occasion his being suspected, and he must only be in those parts as a traveller. The Queen sends your Majesty the letters I have had from Rowen and from Madrid."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, April 14.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty’s of the 10th instant. Your Majesty knows of M. Sably’s (Bolingbroke’s) arrival. I reckon to see him very soon. He may be very usefull to M. Raucour (James), and I have given M. Talon (de Torcy) a caution to hinder him from opening himself with Jolie (Lady Jersey) on what concerns M. Robinson (James), for now I think Jolie can be of no use though never so well meaning. I make no dout Oleron (Oxford) will soon visit Fredeling (France), but I do not think he is to be trusted. I am glad Pemberton (Philips) is safely arrived with his cargo, and I fancy Orbec (Ormonde) will soon, whether he will or no, be forced to take some measures for his own preservation. I wish he may determine to stand butt at Alençon (England) against Horne (the Elector of Hanover). I have written to Malbranche (Marlborough) to thank him for his present. Talon was of opinion it ought to be received. The Dutchess of Berwick returns your Majesty her most dutifull and respectfull thanks for the honour you are pleased to doe her.”

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, April 16.—“I have read and considered the two letters from Farnham (Colclough)* that the Queen sent me. The queries he asks in Orbec’s (Ormonde) and his partners’ names cannot I think possibly be answer’d but by Mr. Rose (Louis XIV.) and I have therefore writt the inclosed that you may shew it to Mr. Tallon (de Torcy) if you think fitt in giving him an account of Farn[ham]’s letter. The impossibility of getting what Farn[ham] asks without Rose’s help is manifest, and the necessity of letting friends know upon what they may depend is absolutely necessary. Plain dealing is, I think, now become a necessity, and after that as to the detail of what we can get, or how it is to be imploy’d in concert with our friends I must leave to your conduct and prudence. What Farnham says as to Mr. Elbeuf (Scotland) deserves consideration. I know the two persons that came lately from him told all they knew to Orbec in general, but how far they mentioned particular persons I cannot tell, and all I can say on the matter is that I beleeve Abram (Menzies) can and may be commissioned to give Orbec

* This appears from Inese’s letter of 19 March 1716. “Cockley is set down in the account by the name of Farnham.” It appears as Cokley in several of the preceding letters. Also in Colclough’s own cipher Farnham=Colclough.

all the light he can desire in that respect, and all the encouragement that is necessary for him to give to his partners; after which nothing can hinder Orbec from settling a correspondence with Enster (the Scotch) which will be an encouragement to the last, and but necessary for my affairs. But although I would have no scruple in naming everybody's name to Orbec, I see neither prudence nor necessity that names of persons should go further than himself, general lights and encouragements being, I think, sufficient for his partners.

I could wish it were in my power to follow Farnham's advice of letting my friends in England prudently know that Orbec is at the head of my affairs, but what considerable friends have I besides himself. The caution he gives on that occasion shall be observed in relation to Macmahon, when I see him, which I shall not be sorry to do, for he is a reasonable man, tho' I fear that tho' Orbec does not trust his confidents with one another, he places his confidence but in too many.

I think I have now answer'd all this main point.

The enclosed is from Cap^t. Allen. I bid my Lord Middleton answer him that having no correspondence with the French Ministers, all I could do for him was to recommend him to you." Copy.

Lieut. J. LEGATE to M. CHERIDIAN (Sheridan) chez Madame du Roc à la Porte St. Jacques, Paris.

1715, April 16. Arras.—Thanking him for his letter and asking, if he returns to England, whether he could get and send him the original of a bill of 20 guineas owing to his aunt from Mrs. Dorothy Bell, married to Col. Latine, which original is in the hands of a Mr. Tyson, a solicitor in Grasend Lane upon the Pavement in London.

R. K. to MR. SHERIDAN.

1715, April 5[-16].—I received yours of 6 Feb., with the enquiry about General Johnston, and, whilst I was endeavouring to find out where he was, and what other circumstances might be useful for you to know, an account came to his relations that he was dead of a fever; which has been confirmed. He was a very well tempered honest gentleman, and I am heartily sorry for his death, but I would fain think it can be no great disappointment to you, being unwilling to despair so far, as to believe you ought to have made such an adventure. Your good kinswoman deserved everybody's assistance who knew her, and I was truly concerned we were able to do so little for her. People unhappy in this world seem to have the best of it at that hour; and in truth she died in a disposition of mind such as one would desire to imitate, whenever that comes to their turn. Mr. Lloyd is your hearty servant. Mr. Downs and all your other friends are well. Our Parliament is sitting, which generally makes jumblements enough, and so affords us something to talk of, which is all the delight of our town.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, April 19. St. Germains.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty’s of the 18 and 16. Floyd will be soon dispatched, these holy dayes have retarded the Queen’s giving him his instructions. Sably (Bolingbroke) had bid long Robin^o write a letter to M. Raucourt (James), but, upon receipt of some letters from Alençon (England), he bid him differ, for said he it was advised him by his friends to be quiet for their sake, at least some little time. I shall answer next post your Majesty’s letter about M. Talon (de Torcy) and speaking to M. Rose (Louis XIV.) Bourke’s regiment was given to Mr. Wauchop a month agoe.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, April 24. St. Germains.—“Your Majesty will have an account by the doctour of the Queen’s sickness. I hope that the quinquina will carry it soon of, but I beginn to fear her journey will not be, or at least of a good while. I have several things to give your Majesty an account of, but I have had some ressentments of my usual feaver, which has much weakened me.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, April 24, at night. St. Germains.—“I shall give your Majesty no account of the Queen, since the doctor does, so this is only to acquaint you that M. Talon (de Torcy) will get an entrevieu for M. Sably (Bolingbroke) and Belley (Berwick). He thinks it very proper both for the advantage may come of it for M. Raucourt’s (James’) concerns, as also to engage that gentleman so, as he may not goe from it. I have not yet heard of Cary’s (Carte’s) arrival at Calais. I have had half a letter from Farnham (Colclough). When the rest of it comes I shall be able to read it, and send it your Majesty. Long Robin^o told me some days agoe that Sably had bid him write M. Robinson (James) word, that he would have nothing to doe with M. Mortagne (Lord Middleton). I persuaded long Robin to obtain of Sably not mentioning of it, and two days agoe he told me that Sably did consent, but had altered his mind as to any letter being sent at all at present about him. M. Talon told me that Sably had said the same things to him concerning M. Mortagne as he had to long Robin, and that before anybody had seen Sably. If he speakes to me of it, I will advise him not to insist upon it, and shall give your Majesty an account of it. I find by the doctor that the Queen’s journey must be putt off for a considerable time, she being so leane and weak that the lest thing is capable of making her sick.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, April 26. St. Germains.—“Your Majesty will see by Farnham’s (Colclough’s) letter that Orbec (Ormonde) would have me shew Sably (Bolingbroke) the paper brought over by Cary (Carte). I shall know to-morrow of Talon (M. de Torcy)

when I may see Sably. M. Janson (Inese) writt your Majesty word last post about the necessity of sending somebody to Orbec. I am more and more convinced that he is in the right of it. When Puisieux (the Parliament) returns to the country, then will be the time for M. Raucourt (James) to visit Elbeuf (Scotland), and M. Orbec must at the same time regulate his affairs so at Alençon (England) that the ablest lawyers may appeare for M. Robinson (James). Lett what hast be made, it will be July before this concert can be made, so no time is to be lost."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ARCos.

1715, April 26. Bar-le-Duc.—Acknowledging his letter of the 8th which announced the death of his mother, the Duchess of Aveiro, and condoling with him thereon, and adding that the offers she made some time before her death to the writer by Father FitzGerald are convincing proofs of her zeal for him. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 151.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, April 27. Barr.—“The post is so safe that I would not keep Lord Newcastle to send you this and the enclosed by him. I write it at a venter and if it be not liked by Andrew (Queen Mary) and you, I can easily write another conform to the heads I expect from you in that case. What made me use this hast was that I do not only enter into the necessity of Cameron’s being sent over, but that I think no time ought to be lost in it, as soon as you are sufficiently informed of what Mr. Rose (Louis XIV.) can or will do. What Farnham (Colclough) says of religion is very comfortable, and what he sayes is expected, is so reasonable in appearance, that it is the more sadd to consider the little prospect we have of being able to give it, and the cruell disappointment that may occasion by loosing, maybe, an opportunity, which will in all likelyhood never come again in so favorable a manner. However all endeavours must and will have now been used by you. I have kept a copy of Farnham’s paper and send you back the originall that you may shew it, if proper, to the partners of Mr. Rose. Nothing should be neglected to gain him, for it would look as if it were now or never. I cannot at this distance prescribe to you any methods, you know the most efficacious wayes of proceeding, and those must be taken. Would Kast’s coming to Paris do any good? Would shewing a translation of the paper make more impression; would it be proper to consult Mr. Sably (Bolingbroke) in the matter; could he be made use of to solicit Mr. Talon (de Torcy) and to back Farnham’s paper? These are heads I leave to your consideration. As for Cameron’s instructions, I referr that matter to Andrew and you, but I think it is useless to send him till we know Mr. Rose’s opinion upon which only Orbec (Ormonde) can decide reasonably and positively, for it is impossible but that this paper must be his sense at least since speaking to other friends which he had not done, when our last three puckles saw him.

Mr. Rose you know allwayes said he must see a project, here it is, and even a bad answer is to be preferred to none, since that answer must determine Orbec, and that dispatch is so necessary. Would to God you had as easy a task to persuade Mr. Rose to enter into this just affair as you have to undeceive Sably of the sensless notions he has received of Lord Middleton. Sably may be very usefull and I hope you will now soon see him and be able to manedge him to advantage. My head was so full of this great affair that my thought carried away my hand, and this is so writt that I choose to send you the copy of it." *Holograph.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, April 29. St. Germains.—"The Queen, thank God, is free of her feavour, and I make no doubt but with the continuation of her quinqua will not have it any more, but I do not think it possible for her to be soon in a condition of travelling. I send your Majesty heare enclosed copy of a letter Mr. Leslé has received from Pemberton (Philips)."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, April 30.—"Having writt to the Queen about Cameron, I have nothing to say here but what relates to Bointon *alias* Sably (Bolingbroke), whom I hope you will have seen long before this comes to you. Farnham's (Colclough's) letter is, I think, a very reasonable one, and will, I hope, determine you to send up for Kast that he may lay the state of the question before Mr. Rose's (Louis XIV.'s) partners, and himself carry back the answer. I think it is a very good sign that Orbec (Ormonde) desires Sably may be trusted, and, as the last may be of great use and help, I have, at a venture, writt the inclosed to him, which, if the Queen and you approve of it, you may deliver or send to him yourself. 'Tis certain no time must be lost, and that makes me lose none in writing letters, which at worst are but so much pains lost. But money and arms are the point, and in that, I can but remember you of them, tho' that is, I am sure, very useless, when I consider your forwardness and zeal for my service." *Copy. Enclosed,*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

"It hath been a sensible satisfaction to me to hear from good hands of your good inclinations towards me, of which I am the more sensible that I cannot attribute them to the effect of your present circumstances, having solid reasons to beleere you have been long since in the same sentiments, and that your zeal for my sister while she liv'd, and for the welfare of our country join'd with them have rais'd that unjust envy which obliged you to quitt England. I do on these accounts share in a particular manner with what hath befall'n you, tho' I look upon it at the same time as a Providence which by this means affords me in your person a more prudent

adviser, and a more powerfull sollicitor with the French Court, than any other whosoever.

I hope before this comes to you, you will have had some discourse with the D[uke] of Ber[wick] which renders useless my inlargeing much on matters here. I would very much have wished as I do yet to have been able to have seen you myself, but your safety and my service are inseparable; tho' if I cannot have that satisfaction I shall be glad at least to hear from you in writing or by a discreet person what your opinion is as to my affaires at present; I shall depend extreamly on your advice, and do not doubt but that you will do your utmost to serve me in this critical conjuncture. You shall always find me most sensible of it, and ready whenever in my power to give you the most essentiall proofs of my esteem and kindness. 1 May, 1715." Copy.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, May 1. St. Germain.—“Thanke God the Queen is quite rid of her feavour. She has a little spice of the goute which will doe her good. Belley (Duke of Berwick) saw Sably (Bolingbroke) on Monday night; this latter made very great protestations of true zeal for M. Raucourt (James) and desier'd me to assure him of it, as also that he is ready to doe what ever M. Robinson (James) shall order him; he said that the best way for enabling him to doe essential service would be his returning to Alençon (England), by reason he could then not only advise but act. He sayes Orbec (Ormonde) is honest, brave, popular and willing, but must be guided by some wise people, to which effect he will write to the Bis[hop] of Roch[ester], to Lord Landsd[owne] and to Sir Will[iam] Wind[ham], of all whose honesty by principles he can answer for; his letter goes this week by a safe hand. I am to write also by Talon (de Torcy) to Orbec, and my letter will part to-morrow. We shall both press to make a plan without delay, and send it over heare. Sably said North and Grey was a brave honest man by principles, but that very few others were so, interest is what has now made them rightly inclined.

Sably approv'd the answer made to Farnham's (Colclough's) memoir, and will when he sees Talon press him about M. Rose's (Louis XIV.'s) doing all he can to help at least indirectly M. Robinson. I will send Sably a declaration to examine, he is violent for the prerogative, and never said a word of religion. He press'd M. Raucourt's marrying. He said not a word of Mortagne (Lord Middleton) though I mention'd him on purpose, but said S[ir] Th[omas] H[iggons] would be trusted by a great many, even by more than S[ir] Th[omas] knew of.

I persuaded him not to go to Languedoc but keep within a dayes journey of Paris, Orleans would be the fittest place. He sayd, the proper time would be after Puysieux (the Parliament) is gone back to his country house, and that matters must now be lay'd to work there. This is the gross in substance of our conversation. I believe your Majesty will be pleas'd to write two lines to him. *Postscript.*—I forgot to tell your Majesty that he

desir'd that his correspondence mought pass by M. Talon, whome he would sooner trust than any of his countreymen, I mean than any of your Majesty's subjects."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, May 3. St. Germains.—“I have the honour of sending your Majesty copy of the letter, in cypher writt by Pemberton (Phillips) to M. Lesley, as also copy of that I have writt to Orbec (Ormonde). The Queen is much better, but still very weak.”

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, May 3.—“The account you give me in yours of the 1st of Belley's (Berwick's) conversation with Sably (Bolingbroke) is very comfortable, and would well deserve a letter from me had I not sent you one already for him, which being, I think to write a second would be too much, and that the hast I made to write the first ought to be kindly taken by him, so that I think all that is necessary is to desire you will let him know that after I had writt to him you had given me an account of what pass'd between you, that I was most sensible of his fresh and reiterated protestations of being ready to serve me, that I hoped his solicitations with Mr. Rose (Louis XIV.) and his partners would be as effectuall as I was sure they would be pressing on his side, and that tho' I should be very loath to impose anything on him that he might think dangerous for himself, yet that I could not but desire extremely to have at least one conversation with him, and that I was sure that might be contrived with great secrecy. He is soon I find about leaving Paris, that nick of time would be the best, and his friend Long Robin^o might facilitat his journey which none here need know but Sir Thomas [Higgons] whom he dos not seem to be so shy of. Sably seems to have so much trust and confidence in you, that I am persuaded you may induce him to what I so much desire, and I may well think myself sure that you will do your part in this after having done it so well already in relation to Sably and all other matters, in which Mr. Rancé (Queen Mary) and Mr. Janson (Inese) have done you justice and I am most sensible of it.

You did very well to oppose his going so far off Paris. Since he is so much for Raucour's (James) marriage, why might it not be proposed to him to go to Blois to stay there, a fine pleasant country, and where he may have occasion of seeing pretty Miss —— and of even negociating that affaire if t'other failes as I beleive it will after what I acquainted the Queen with some days ago. But this is only a thought of which you will consider with the Queen and then say as much and as little to him as you please. The proposing the thing would certainly be agreeable to him because it shows a confidence tho' it should after come to nothing, tho' I see no other choice if t'other fails.

I cannot but approve extreamly all you have agreed on with him, and hope soon a solid plan may be made in which I think no time should be lost no more than in Sably's coming here, and

soliciting Mr. Rose in the main point, and tying up Hasty's (?) hands when the time comes. I suppose when he desires his correspondence may pass throw Tallon's (de Torcy's) hands you are not excluded; so I shall send to you any letters may be proper for me to write to him. You have justify'd me so amply to him, Sably, that I am sure he will no more be shy of me, and if we saw one another, I am sure we should part very well satisfy'd with one another." *Copy.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, May 6. St. Germain.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 3rd and 1st instant. I have writt two days agoe to Sably (Bolingbroke), and, as soon as I have his answer, I will not fayle to send him your Majesty's letter for him. He parts the end of this week for Orleans, and M. Talon (de Torcy) is to see him on Thursday next. I will also endeavour to meet with him, though it is difficult by reason of the great precautions he loves to take. I very much doubt he will venture going to see M. Raucourt (James), and realy it would be impossible without being known, for M. Raucourt cannot be absent himself, nor Sably travel without the knowledge of Lord Stairs. I have just now a letter from Malbranche (Marlborough), which I have not unciphered. I have sent to Paris to M. Tunstall for the cypher."

LIEUT. T. LEGATE to MR. SHERIDAN.

1715, [May] 7. Arras.—Acknowledging his letter of the 2nd, and requesting him to get the contents of the trunk sold, and send him the money and any letters or papers of consequence their may be in it.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, May 9.—"Booth brought me yesterday yours of the 6. I did foresee there would be great difficultys in contriving a meeting between Raucourt (James) and Sably (Bolingbroke). But if Bellay (Berwick) could sometimes discourse with the last, it would supply that, but the journey Sably makes will render that also impossible, and I fear make the good dispositions Mr. Rancé (Queen Mary) says, she found Mr. Rose (Louis XIV.) and Talon (de Torcy) in, very much cool, for you know how much importunity may do, when from a person esteemed and in vogue as Sably is, but I see no remedy, nor can Sably be hindered from doing what he thinks not only for his own safety, but for my service also.

I hope you will find some occasion of letting him know that I have delivered him from his female teasers, and that his secret shall be managed as he could wish, and I address to him by no other canals but Talon's or Bellay's, if others would make use of the same it would be much better for my affairs and more agreeable, I am sure, to me.

I think I have already writt to the Queen that I approved Mr. Ines's proposal of making up what Castelblanco proposed to

the number of 10,000 arms, but the difficulty is to find the mony, and I know of none we have by us but that of Mr. Laumarie's (Duke of Lorraine's), which if Mr. Rancé and you agree to it, I consent should be *entamné* on this occasion, for the time presses and I am very sure by employing it this way, we shall not act against the intention of the giver.

I am sorry to hear your health is not quite settled. I hope the country air will not prejudice it, and cannot but take it very kindly of you, that you intend to make frequent trips to see Talon, for you are my only solicitor, and time presses extremely.

I hear Mr. Pemberton (Phillips) is in great streights as to mony, now tho' I could have wish'd he had not intruded himself so much into business, yet being in it he must be managed and not sleighted. What if 50 pounds were given to young Lesly for him, or had we better stay til we see whether he returns here or not. Pray let me know what you and the Queen think of it."

Copy.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, May 10. St. Germains.—“I have the honour of sending your Majesty heare enclosed the copy of the letter in cypher writt to me by M. Malbranche (Marlborough.) The Queen thinks it proper that Trevers (Tunstall) should go to Alençon (England), so he parts in two or three days. M. Talon (de Torcy) will tell me to-morrow, what he has agreed with Sably (Bolingbroke), but I find that I shall not see him. Cary (Carte) is come, but I believe it is not very necessary to send him back at present, since he never has anything but by the second hand. If there should happen anything worth while one may employ him as a secure person. I reckon to go to FitzJames on Monday, but I shall every dayes have letters from Paris, and in six houres I can be heare.”

JAMES III. to CARDINAL ZONDADARI.

1715; May 15. Commercy.—Wishing him a prosperous journey to Rome. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 151.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, May 21. FitzJames.—“Since I parted St. Germains I have not heard from Talon (de Torcy) nor Sably (Bolingbroke). This latter assured that as soon as he came to the place of his abode, he would send a memoire concerning M. Raucourt (James) and Alençon (England). I have not had a letter from Farnham (Colclough) though he had writt Mr. Dicconson word that he had writt to me. I write this post to Farnham, repeating him still the same things, and I believe at last Cam[eron] must goe with orders to fixe a day with Orbec (Ormonde) and Enster (the Scotch). The playthings for Alexandre (arms for the army) will be ready, and can be sent as soon as Puysieux (the Parliament) is gone home. Trevers (Tunstall) parted hence yesterday. The Queen, I heare,

is perfectly well recovered. I hope to have the honour of seeing her Sunday next."

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1715, May 24. Bar-le-Duc.—Nominating Doctor MacMahon, Bishop of Clogher, to the Archbishopric of Armagh, which has long been vacant. *Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 152.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1715, May 24. Bar.—After the arrangement to which you have contributed with so much zeal for the preservation of our right by an expedient which his Holiness considers necessary under present circumstances, and to which our respect for him has determined us to consent at last, we believe that we cannot re-enter on the exercise of our right in a manner more agreeable to our holy father than by nominating to the first see of our kingdom of Ireland, the person whom you recommended to us a year ago as the subject who would be most acceptable to his Holiness. We therefore beg you, as Protector of Ireland, to present the enclosed to him, and to propose to him at the same time Dr. MacMahon, Bishop of Clogher, whom we have nominated to be translated to the vacant see of Armagh, being willing to pass over the objection we had against him both from consideration for his Holiness, and because it appears by the applications sent to us in his favour that he is the most capable person to restore peace and union in that diocese, where you know religion suffers much from the divisions so long prevalent there. We will send you our nominations for the other vacant sees, according as we receive from the places the lights necessary to decide us in the choice of the most worthy subjects to fill them. *French. Ibid. p. 153.*

LIEUT. J. LEGATE TO MR. SHERIDAN.

1715, May 27. Arras.—Thanking him for his trouble, and requesting him to put the money into a banker's hands, whose address is sent, and get it drawn on Mademoiselle Caudron, a marchand there, and also to send him back the billet of the 20 guineas.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, June 2. FitzJames.—“Cam[eron] passed by heare on Friday, and is gone by Dieppe, by reason that I thought it best for him to take the surest way. The Queen gave him his instructions, which are reduced to very few heads, and I hope he will in less than a fortnight bring back a positif determination. Castel Blanco will give in a memoir for powder, ball, and flint stones, all things necessary. Lt-General Ecklin, lately turned out of employment in England, has writt to me from Calais that he is arrived there in order to offer his services to your Majesty. I could wish he had stayed rather in England. Floyd has left

me a cypher. I suppose he will in a few days part from Aix-la-Chapelle in order to goe to M. Harvey's (Holland). Trevers (Tunstall) I believe will soon write, for I reckon he parted from Calais a week agoe."

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to GENERAL GORDON of Achintoul.

1715, [May 31]. Gordon Castle.—Requesting him to meet him there on Tuesday the 7th by dinner time, to concert methods about what they are to do afterwards. *Postscript.*—I wish the master the same success in what he undertakes as the man has here.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, June 14. FitzJames.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 6th instant but yesterday. As soon as Cam [eron] returns it will be very easy to settle the rout, it must be without coming through any great town, and the shipping place must be in the river Seine at no town. When everything else is settled I will send for George and agree with him, that knows the coast and river.

I send the Queen some letters which she will forward to your Majesty, when she has read them.

I am glad that Errington (the Emperor) has been so civil to Laumarie (Duke of Lorraine) on what regards M. Raucourt (James), and Laumarie must be desired to continue as much as he can the good dispositions of that gentleman.

I goe on Sunday to Marly where I speak with M. Talon (de Torcy) about M. Agincourt (money) but I know beforehand it will signify nothing, till a plan be made for the journey to Alençon (England). Floyd parted five or six days agoe for M. Harvey's (Holland); he has made acquaintances at Aix and hopes to be able to give M. Robinson (James) a good account of matters.

The Dutches of Berwick is very sensible of the honour your Majesty is pleased to doe her and beggs her most humble duty may be presented.

Here are Sir John Forester's papers he has brought. I think the proposalles would be very good, if there was money.”

JAMES III. to CARDINAL OLIVIERI.

1715, June 14.—Congratulating him on his elevation to the Cardinalate. *French. Entry Book 1, p. 154.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL COLONNA.

1715, June 14.—Condoling with him on the death of his mother, the widow of the Constable Colonna. *French. Ibid.*

JAMES III. to the CONSTABLE COLONNA.

1715, June 14.—Condoling with him on the death of his grandmother, the widow of the Constable. *French. Ibid.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, June 18. Marly.—“I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 13th instant, and have sent to Mr. Ennis a letter of the 30th May old style, I received from Farnham (Colclough). desiring after he had perused it, that he would send it to your Majesty. The question is now to send Orbuc (Ormonde) word, what money can be returned him, and to know of him, what use he will make of it. The second point will be after Cam[eron]'s return to fix a day and place for M. Raucourt's (James') journey to Alençon (England), for I find most people are of opinion this last is preferable to Elbeuf (Scotland), provided M. Enster (the Scotch) does his part at the same time. As to the money, besides the little M. Robinson (James) has in cash, mythinks M. Stoner (King of Spain) has given hopes of summe. M. Talon (de Torey) after the letter he received from M. Rancé (Queen Mary) spoke to M. Rose (Louis XIV.), but this last pleaded poverty and bid him speak to M. Desmarez. This held the same language, even the fatt fellow who had promised a round summe 87, 11, 52, 46, 69, 96, 87 (Croisat) made a great many difficultys, and at last consented to advance a 100 87, 61, 52, 69, 96, 28, 12 (thousand), 87, 11, 52, 18, 28, 69 (crouns), upon condition that M. Rethel (Louis XIV.) would repay it in so many years and that he should have a 87, 46, 87, 21, 55 (title). At my arrival here on Sunday Talon told me all this, so I pressed him very much not to be rebuted, and I have engaged him to speak again to-day to M. Desmarez and represent him that it is not ready money, and that in four yeares time he will be able to think of wayes of paying, but I beg'd he would speake of the big somme and not of the lesse, which would not be sufficient at this time. I represent'd to him the advantages that would come of it to M. Rose and omitted nothing could persuade him. He (Talon) enter'd very freely and will certainly doe all he can to bring it about. Time presses, so he will get a positive answer immediately. I have spoken to Vernam (Villeroy) who enters into the business very hartily.

As to the marriage as matters stand just now, I do believe M. Raucourt must differ, for in all likelihood he will not have time before his journey to Alençon.

I return to-morrow to FitzJames, and will come back here as soon as 'tis necessary to determine the whole matter; in the mean time Talon will work and let your Majesty know the event.”

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, June 18. Bar.—“I receiv'd yesterday yours of the 14th, and send you back here Sr. Jo : Forester's papers with those I had from the Queen. The last letter from Fern[ham] (Colclough) of which you will have had an account puts me in better hopes then I have been this great while, for since all depends now upon Agincour (money) I cannot but hope Mr. Rose (Louis XIV.) will grant it. 'Tis true till Cam[eron]'s return no plan can be fix'd upon, but I cannot imagine why Mr. Talon (de Torey)

should expect to know all the details of such a plan before he consents to give you Agincour.

The Plan in general we may give a good guess at already, and therefore why should Agincour be stop'd any longer since the very first preliminarys cannot be gone about without his help. What dos Mr. Rose risk in getting him ready? And on t'other side, of what fatal consequences will all delays be to me? I cannot therefore but hope that the solid and pressing arguments you may, and to be sure will, insist upon with Mr. Talon, will at last induce him to what you seem to dispair of before a Plan be settled. When that is I shall expect the further details you promised me as to the Route. The Queen sent me a paper of Mr. Sheldon's which I think admirable good sense, and dos well deserve to be consider'd both by us and by friends on t'other side.

As to Sr. Jo. Forester's project of arms, our want of mony dos but too positively decide that question. Besides me thinks they are very dear, and might be cheaper bought in France, and more easily convey'd from thence, but besides that I cannot pretend to understand those matters; I leave entirely the determination of them to you, when we can get money for such uses. His project for getting officers from Spain and ships to convey them is a very good one if feasable, for since I can have no troops, the more officers the better. I hinted some thing of this to you in my last, but upon the whole you are the best judge of what measures should be taken to that effect, and of the most prudent secret way of getting so necessary a help as that will be, when the time comes. The proposals Sir John makes in relation to mony are I think very vague and not over practicable, to give powers and credentials so slightly would not I think be over prudent, especially after what has happen'd already in Flanigan's negociation. And as for my writing to the Archbishop of Toledo methinks that I should first know something more positive of his intentions. However I shall be glad to know your opinion on these matters that I may act accordingly. Tho' on the whole, all projects we can make for mony (except what we can get from Mr. Rose) will I fear neither answer expectation, nor be effected in time for our present purpose, however there is never harm in trying where there is no other inconveniency in doing it, but that of having little hopes of success.

Pray let Sir John know how sensible I am of his zeal and diligence, and if you think it proper he might return my compliments to the persons he mentions in his letter to Nairn, for I think that is sufficient.

I say nothing of all this to Mr. Inese, for I know you communicat every thing to him. Our not understanding Kast's letter is not so material, since all depends now on Cam[eron]'s return, which, I pray God may be soon. I expect the Queen here on Saturday, and find myself much the better for the phisick I have taken and my bleeding yesterday. I am to take another doze tomorrow, which I hope will be the last. *Postscript.*—I was overjoy'd to hear Mr. Rose's indisposition was so well over, for you know how much depends upon his life, what I owe him,

and what I expect from him. If you think it proper, pray make my kindest compliments to him on this occasion." *Copy.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, June 21. FitzJames.—"I saw on Wensday M. Janson (Inese) and desired him to give M. Raucourt (James) an account of several things, because he will be better able to doe it in detail, than I, who avoid long letters. The project of sending to Mr. Spencer (King of Sweden) may be of great use, and we have good reason to hope this gentlemen will be glad of the proposal, so the sooner your Majesty sends me your orders, and a letter in general terms, referring to the bearer to say the rest. As to Agincour (money) I expect from M. Talon (M. de Torcy) to know if he has engaged him. M. Vernam (Villeroy) was very harty in the matter, and M. Rose (Louis XIV.) seemed not averse to answer for the said Agincour being restored in so many years, provided 12, 55, 99, 96, 11, 96, 46, 69 (Demarais), thought he could. The rout and all other matters cannot be determined till Cam[eron] comes back, which, I reckon, will be instantly. The 43, 46, 68, 61, 52, 25, (Bishop) of 12, 55, 11, 11, 18 (Derry) desires M. Raucourt will allow him to meet him at his arrival at Alençon (England.) He is one of an estate of his own, and a person of that garb may be welcome and fitt to accompany M. Raucourt. I expect from Talon dayly some resolutions about Belley (D. of Berwick), who has and shall act his part with all vivacity imaginable. Sir John W[ebb], M. Belley's neveu's father-in-law, desired me to tell your Majesty he had 500l. ready. Be pleased to tell me to whome they shall be given. I am sorry he gives so little, but he excus'd himself upon having marryd lately two of his daughters."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, June 22. FitzJames.—"I have the honour of sending your Majesty the original letter I received this post from M. de Torcy, which I beg you will be pleased to return me. Your Majesty sees that now the point is get Croisat to advance the money for that purpose. Besides what advantages he may ask, a title is what he desires, for he told M. de Torcy so. You will be pleased to lett me know if I may offer him one, and how high I may goe, that M. de Torcy and I may finish out of hand that affaire. As to the business of Suedland your Majesty sees neither M. de Torcy nor Baron de Spaar thinks it a vision, so, if your Majesty had anybody of sense to send, it would not be amiss he parted immediately, but he must have a credentiall, and I should fancy he had best come by Paris to see Baron de Spaar. If I can meet Baron de Spaar, when I goe to Paris, I will speake with him, but I find Hook will not be allowed to goe to Stralsund. I wonder we have no newse of Cam[eron]. I hope the Queen is arrived in good health, and beg your Majesty will give me leave to assure her of my most dutyfull humble respects."

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

1715, June 24. Bar-le-Duc.—Two receipts for 1,000 and 275 (the last sum amounting to 3,987 *livres, 10 sols*) new *louis d'ors* received from William Dicconson, the Treasurer to the Queen and Comptroller of her household, on his Majesty's account. With endorsements that they were delivered up and cancelled, being charged in Ellis' accounts of July and August.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, June 25. FitzJames.—I have had the honour of your Majesty's of the 18 instant, and have already answered most of the points in my last letters. We must now see to gett Agincour (money) ready and then wayte for Cam[eron]'s return, till when one can be positif in nothing. The project of getting money in Spain mought be very good, but we have no time now. If by Cam[eron]'s answer there be any, we can write to M. Lawles[s] at Madrid about it. I wonder I have no English letters this post, for the Committee of Secrecy was to make the report on Thursday last.

Address of a LETTER.

1715, June.—For Mrs. Mary Brown at Mr. Mor's, a joiner, near the Bagnio in Longacre, London.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 1. FitzJames.—“Cam[eron] will give your Majesty an account of all he brings. All must be ready for when the next messenger comes from Orbec (Ormonde). In the meane time it is necessary your Majesty should send all the money you can gett, and that without loss of time. I have writt to Talon (M. de Torcy) to gett the other money ready, which M. Raucourt (James) may carry with him to Alençon (England) or elsewhere. I will speak with M. Spencer's (the King of Sweden's) agent, and I will endeavour to gett him to send an express to his master. That will be a quicker way than any other and will make no noysse. Cammock is buying the shipp, so your letter to Pontchart[rain] is unnecessary. I shall goe this week to Paris about M. Robinson's (James') affaires. I beg leave to assure the Queen of my most dutifull respects.”

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 2. FitzJames.—“I received this morning the honour of your Majesty's of the 27, with the enclosed letter of Talon (de Torcy). I did not say anything as to what related to myself, nor can I, till I goe to Court again, which will be on Saturday next, and in the meane time I have sayd nothing to anybody of the difficulty made by the French Court about my having the honour of following your Majesty. Lord John Drummond passed by heare this day, going to Paris. He has nothing new,

but what Cam[eron] sayd already. Here is a letter I have received from Trevers (Tunstall). The copy of the two deeds will not be sent, for Talon will not venture his name being brought upon the stage, but I have assured the lawyer (Marlborough) that none of the deeds were ever writt by Belley (D. of Berwick) or Talon's own hand, only by a commis[sary]. If Horne's (the Elector of Hanover's) agent asks Talon any question, this latter will seem to know nothing at all of the matter, and will tell him plainly that he is not to meddle nor care for all their *tracasseries*, which is all the lawyer desires."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, July 2. Commercy.—“The accounts I have had from the bearer are such that it makes our meeting absolutly necessary, and, when you have heard him, I beleeve you will have no difficulty in the matter. The bearer will be help to you in conducting you here with all secrecy, and I must conjure you not to lose a moment’s time in setting out towards me. My impatience to see and discourse with you is equal to the esteem and confidence I have for you, and to the importance of the present conjuncture, in which I should be loath to make some certain steps, or determine any material point without your previous advice. I do not doubt but we shall agree very well when we meet, that we shall find ourselves both of the same mind in most points and equally forward to undertake something out of hand. Referring to the bearer I shall add no more here but to assure you of the great and sincere friendship and kindness I have for you. You know my hand and the bearer knows you, so I believe you will like it better that I neither sign nor address this letter.” *Copy.*

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 4. FitzJames.—“I intend to see Baron de Spaar on Saturday next, if I can find him, or at least before my return hither, so if your Majesty would be pleased to send me without loss of time a letter for the King of Suedland, only of compliments and referring to what I shall propose to the Baron de Spaar, because the letter I send you back, which is excellently well penn’d, referrs to Hook. To-morrow we shall have newse from England. I find by Cammock’s letter he has bought the shipp. I beg leave to assure the Queen of my most dutyfull respects. Hearre is a letter I received from Plunkett.”

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 7. Marly.—“I came heare yesterday, and this day by appointement M. Spencer’s (King of Sweden’s) agent came hither, I discours’d with him fully on the project, which he enters into very hartily, and makes no dout but his master will putt it in execution immediately, by sending M. Alexandre (an army) streight to Alençon (England) conducted by Varennes (ships)

who actually now is where one could wish him. M. Robinson's (James') letter to M. Spencer is desir'd in all hast, such as I mention'd in my last, and indeed 'tis but copying that which I return'd your Majesty, retrenching only the name of Hicky (Hooke) and mentioning instead of it, whatever Belley (Duke of Berwick) will propose to the agent. This letter will not be sent in original for feare of accidents, but an authentick copy in cypher, the original will remain in the agent's hands. If M. Robinson's be not yet sent to Belley, it were proper to loose no time to send it him by a courier. The agent desires M. Agincourt (money) may be sent to M. Spencer, which is reasonable, the question is how to engage that gentleman to that journey having already engaged himself with M. Raucourt (James) and Orbec (Ormonde) and Elbeuf (Scotland), but this piece of service is so essentiaill that my opinion is that M. Agincourt having several children that are fitt for the trade, one may send one of those, who are actually with Croisat. This last gentleman has engaged but for one hundred, I am to gett M. Desm[arets] to press him for lending the other two hundred since M. Rose (Louis XIV.) will answer for the repaying all.

I have told M. Spencer's agent, that I would see if we could lett him have fifty of those goods, to which he answer'd that whatever we gave, if not employ'd, should be that instant restor'd. I told the same Agent that to loose no time in delays, his proposall to his master if lik'd must be putt in execution without waiting for any other account, and that he mought assure his master, that M. Raucourt would part for M. Elbeuf's before the answer could come heare: I told him, 28, 55, 13, 87, 96, 69, 37, 21, 55 (Neucastle) was the fittest place for Alexandre to repair unto, for he will be there in the neighbour'd of M. Raucourt who by that time will be with his friend M. Enster (the Scotch), as also of M. Arthur's (England) countrey safe, where there is plenty all that he can want, especially of 61, 52, 69, 55 (ho[r]se).

On Tuesday the Agent will return heare with his letter, and memoir, which shall be sent as soon M. Robinson's letter comes.

'Tis now time to fixe M. Raucourt's journey. I will speak with Janson (Inese) and I believe we must consult 25, 96, 46, 52, 87, (Paiot) who can best tell us the road, as also George. I will gett Janson to putt all this in writing and due forme. I beg my most dutyfull respects to the Queen. The King is very well.

Postscript.—I believe it would be proper your Majesty sent me two words of kindness to the Agent, who is realy very harty and zealous. Talon (de Torcy) does all he can."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, July 9.—“I received last night yours of the 4, and send you here enclosed the letter to the K. of Sweden, alterd as you desire. I suppose you have burnd the credential and letter to Hook. I said so much by Cameron that I can add no more till this new promised messenger comes, after which I hope in God I may soon be able to part myself. I hope means may be found

that I may carry some ready mony with me, for what can be done without it or without Cr[oisa]t's mony, in obtaining which pray lose not a moment? I see no reason for thinking affairs seem to lagg in England, for I cannot conceive anything wanting but my presence in the island. Therefore neither time nor pains must be spared that I may be once sett a flotte. The Queen returns you her compliments and is very well." *Copy.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 14. FitzJames.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the 9th instant. I have sent your letters for Spencer (the King of Sweden) to Talon (M. de Torcy), who writes me word the dispositions at Stralsund are admirable. Cr[oisa]t has refused positively to give any more at present. He only says that if matters take a good turn, or that a shipp he expects arrives, he will give more without naming how much. However, the necessity of not loosing this present situation of affairs in England must determine your Majesty to goe with what you can gett or scrape, and therefore 'tis absolutely requisit 50 thousand crowns be sent to Orbec (Ormonde), and as much to Spencer. Providence will doe the rest. I have writt in these terms to Talon and Janson (Inese). I believe the English paquet-boat stop'd by orders at Dover."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 16. FitzJames.—"I received yesterday a courier from Talon (de Torcy), who was in dout whether he should send to Orbec (Ormonde) and Spencer (the King of Sweden) M. Agincourt (money), as we had agreed, by reason that Cr[oisa]t positively deny'd lending any more but the first hundred, he only gave hopes that if he saw M. Robinson's (James's) law suite in a fair way he would doe more without specifying what, or if once M. Varennes (ships) arrived, he would also. My answer to Talon was that I saw nothing alter'd since Janson (Inese) and I had spoken with him together last week at M. Rose's (Louis XIV.'s), and therefore I did not think there should be anything alter'd in the measures we had resolved upon, unless orders to the contrary came from M. Raucourt (James) or that Orbec bid one differ beginning the law suite. I insisted on the absolute necessity of M. Raucourt's going, since his friends both at Alençon (England) and Elbeuf (Scotland) expects it from him, and therefore for the better success of his journey it was necessary with all hast to supply Orbec and Spencer. The first waites only for that to dispose all, and we are almost sure the latter will comply with what has been desir'd of him. The objection alledged that M. Raucourt will be very little in stock when he arrives at Elbeuf, where will be very deep play, is I think easily answer'd. It were to be wished M. Raucourt had vast summes to make a shew, and great purchases, and he has left no stone unturn'd to compass it, but be it as it will, he must goe with a little in his pocket, rather than not at all, and leave the rest to Providence.

His honour is astake, his friends will give over the game if they think him backward, as no dout they will. In short no delay must come on his side. We had agreed with Talon and Janson that if Orbec when acquainted with these resolutions should desire for good and weighty reasons to have M. Raucourt differ for a little while his journey or even steer an other way, in that case one mought weigh the business and take what other resolution would be thought properst.

I made bold to assure your Majesty would be of my opinion, and I desir'd Talon to lett M. Rose know so much, for 'twas by this latter's order that the courier came to me. I find even that M. Rose is inclined to be of my opinion as also all those he most consults. M. Janson will give your Majesty an account of all the rest of affairs. I have had a terrible cough which I have much adoe to gett ridd of, but I take such care of myself that I hope soon to be well.

I humbly beg leave to assure the Queen of my most dutifull respects. Heare some letters from Spaine P[rince] Chelamare (Cellamare) has sent me."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Friday night, [July 19]. Bar.—“I have ordered Mr. Inese to give you an account of a message I have just received from our great friend on t'other side. You will see the necessity of losing no time, so I shall part the 28 and be the 30 at Diep[p]e, where I desire you will be by that time, that we may embark together. This messenger knows not of your having been here, so I addressed him to Mr. Inese, to whom I shall referr you, but could not but write however these few lines to one who after having given himself to me in adversity will, I hope, before it be long, enjoy with me the sweet of better days.”
Endorsed “18 Juillet” but Friday was 19 July. Copy.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 19. FitzJames.—“M. Janson (Inese) sent me to-day the letters your Majesty wrtit to him of the 14th or 15th instant, by which I see the resolution taken for the 28th instant, as also for appointing the 10 August. It's absolute necessary for fear of mistakes to specify the new or old style: besides though no man is more against delays than I am, yet I think in a business of this importance, one must not make more hast than good speed, all depends upon taking right measures especially in the beginning which can not possibly be done, if M. Raucourt (James) parts without hearing any more from Orbec (Ormonde). Tis true that unless M. Robinson (James) fixes a day, none will doe it on the other side, but yet, if one will hope for success, the day fixed must be so, as that they may have time to lay their measures, otherwayse it will be a confusion, and many for want of being advertised will become useless. Those at Elbeuf (Scotland) requires less precaution, but for Alençon (England) it is an other matter, and

Orbec will be very much puzzled, if you give him not tyme to dispose and order all things. Your Majesty knows that Orbec has writt word that till the arrival of Agincour (money) he could not send down the severall agents, the said M. Agincour went away but last Tuesday, and cannot see Orbec at soonest till the end of this week or the beginning of the next, he must then send for the agents and give them instructions. They must have time to repair to their severall departemens, all this can never be done by the day appointed, so that unless Father Calanan (Callaghan) has brought something more positif, or that agrees with the resolution you have taken, I humbly offer to your Majesty that you must fix a more competent time, and even expect Orbec's answer before you lett M. Raucourt beginn his journey.

I sent this morning a courier to Janson desiring he would send a courier to your Majesty with these thoughts of mine, not having then the leasure of writing, for in a morning, I am coughing extreamely and all I could doe was writing two words to Janson.

Talon (de Torcy) has sent the deeds to Orbec and Spencer (the King of Sweden), the letter to the Baron is gone by Talon, this Baron is an Embassadour.

My health is but indifferent, I am doing what I can to be well, that I may be in a condition to act as my hart wishes."

JAMES III. to SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

1715, July 21. Bar-le-Duc.—Order to deliver to Mr. Nairne one sealed bag and 800 old *Louis d'ors*.

DAVID NAIRNE.

1715, July 21. Bar.—Receipt for one sealed bag supposed to contain 1,000 old *Louis d'ors* and another of 800.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, July 23. Bar.—“Father Calahan (Callaghan) has decided all things as you will know before this comes to you, so that I have nothing to say in answer to yours of the 14th (19th), only to explain that I meant the 10th of August new stile. Nairne had orders also to acquaint you with all particulars, and therefore in the hurry I am in I shall not repeat them here. I heartily wish your health may be soon established, and then, in acting as your heart wishes you will certainly act as I could wish, for, after all, differing your journey eight days after me, is putting yourself in great danger of never getting over at all, and your presence at first in Holland will be, if possible, of yet more consequence than in the suite. You know what you owe to me, what you owe to your own reputation and honour, what you have promised to the Scotch and to me, of what vast consequence your accompanying of me is, and at the same time none can know as well as yourself what Mr. Rose's (Louis XIV.'s) intentions are at bottom, and what he thinks in his conscience and in his heart. All this being, I cannot but persuade myself you will

take on this occasion the right partie, and it would be doing you wrong to think otherwise. I shall not therefore bid you adieu, for I reckon we shall soon meet, and that, after having contributed as much as you may do to my restoration, you may in a particular manner share of the advantage of it." *Dated 28 but endorsed 27 July. Copy.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 23. FitzJames.—"I expect Sably (Bolingbroke) heare this night. I desired him to come hither, for my cough will not allow me for some dayes to goe to Paris. Besides, when I am there, as I see him only at night, it is very troublesome, for one is all wayse in a hurry, but heare I shall during fower and twenty houres have leasure to discourse him fully of all. I long to heare definitively from Orbec (Ormonde) and humbly beg leave to assure the Queen of my most dutifull respects. *Postscript.*—M. de Torcy advised Sably not to come heare, so I shall only sea him when I goe to Paris. Heare is a letter I just now received from Farnham (Colclough)."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Tuesday, July 23.—Pointing out the mischiefs and the causes of them which his service labours under, and the remedies that appear to be necessary and are in his Majesty's power to take. (Printed in full in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix*, p. ix. where line 24, "would" should be "could.")

JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1715, July 24. Bar-le-Duc.—Warrant for swearing and admitting Jeremy Broomer to be clerk of the kitchen. *Entry Book 4, p. 101.*

JAMES III.

1715, July 24. Bar-le-duc.—Warrant for a grant of a Baronetcy of England to Joseph Ronchi and the heirs male of his body. *Copy made 2 Aug. 1735, by Felix Ronchi, with attestation that it is a true copy by Louis Rira.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, July 25. Marly.—"Upon the account M. Rose (Louis XIV.) had of the resolution taken by M. Raucourt (James) to begin his journey on the 28 instant, I had orders to come hither which I accordingly did yesterday. I pass'd by Paris, where I saw Sably (Bolingbroke) and Janson (Inese), who explained to me the whole matter; this latter had received a letter from Abraham (Menzies) of the 18th instant new style, wherein he gives notice of Ch. Kinn[air]d being parted that day with full instructions; the said instructions will be sent

in writing in Janot's (d'Iberville's) packet. I also had a letter of the same date or a day older from Farnham (Colclough) which I sent your Majesty. These seem to contradict what Col. Brown has brought, to which add, that it is very odd only a verbal message should be sent upon so serious and important a matter: two lines would have been requisit. Sably and I agreed that B[evil] H[ig]g[on]s should part immedately to press Orbec (Ormonde) and the rest to give a final answer, specifying the time, place, etc. . . . His instructions are positif, and he is not to return but with positive reply to all the articles: the first whereof is that M. Robinson (James) is resolved to goe out of hand to Alençon (England) or Elbeuf (Scotland). If Ch. Kinn[air]d brings a determination, so much the better, B[evil] H[ig]g[on]s' journey will doe no harm, if there be any doutes, he may cleare them, and at worse 'tis but sending back, either M[urra]y or Kinn[air]d.

Not only it seemed to us all a necessity of waiting for a more particular account of matters, and of a concert with Orbec, etc. . . . but even the journey would have been stopped other wayse, for actually there are at Dieppe six men-of-war.

M. Rose was mightily in pain for fear of wrong measures taken, or of a miscarriage; his concern for M. Raucourt being beyond expression. I told him all was now sett right, and that we expected dayly authentick persons from Alençon, upon whose report a resolution mought be taken; so he is satisfyd.

Give me leave with all respect and summission to speak freely to your Majesty, nothing but your own honour and welfare are my motifs; the affairs now on foot are of a nature, that admitt of no wrong stepp, which would ruin for ever yourself and your friends, so that I should humbly conceive, no resolution should be taken, without the advice of those whom your Majesty know's to be properst to advise: Sably and Talon (de Torcy) are certainly the fittest, the first for his knowledge of Alençon, as well as his credit there, the second for his true zeale and good sense, besides that by his canal M. Rose will be managed to advantage: whatever happens your Majesty can not be blam'd, when you act with such advice, and otherwayse reflections will be made, and even friends at Alençon discouraged; for my share, I shall not be wanting in giving my poor advice, and your Majesty may have observed, that of late Sably and I had the same thoughts, though we could know nothing one of another. Sably is hearty, and we are very free together.

I am for loosing not a moment, but I own that I am not for making more hast, than good speed: a concert must be had twixt your friends and yourself, till then, *ce sera une charrié malle attelée*, and instead of advancing affairs it will be their destruction; I beg your Majesty's pardon for speaking so freely, but I shoud betray you if I said not what I thought.

I humbly beg leave to assure the Queen of my most dutylfull respects.

Heare is a letter from Trevers (Tunstall) which I can hardly read."

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS.

1715, July 26.—Receipt for 180 new *Louis d'ors* received from Mr. Dicconson.

Endorsed as cancelled 18 Aug., when Mr. Dicconson and Sir W. Ellis adjusted and evened all accounts.

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, July 26. Bar.—“I find too much solid reason and sincere zeal in yours of the 23rd that I cannot but dayly more and more applaude myself for the choice I have mad of you; I cannot you know, as yett give you very essentiall proofs of my kindness, but the least, I cann do for so good and faithfull a servant, is at least in sending you the inclosed warrant, which raises you a degree higher than my sister had done before, and which will fix your rank with me beyond dispute; I hope you will take this mark of my favour as kindly as I meane it. And now to begin with business, I shall tell you that I enter entirely into your reasons for present delay, and approve of the remedies you propose to apply to the difficulties wee lye under. I understand not who, Ralph (Duke of Berwick) is, and feare I have mistaken the cypher I gave you, or you may have made one with another so I shall write this out of cypher. Supposing Ralph meanes Kiniard (Kinnaird) he is come hether, and will part towards you to-morrow with a memoir, the result of divers meetings, and which I feare will discourage the French more than anything, the difficulties of an enterprise are layd open in all their force, and tho' the dangers of delay are specified yett the great reasons relating to my present circumstancies on this side the sea, and to the dismal prospect I have for the future, are not at all mention'd, and yett I own to you I think, they are of such weight that nothing can be worse than what I have to feare from long delay, but a certain ruin of my friends, and my cause for ever. At the same time I cannot pretend to take upon myself to act in such a manner against my friends' advice; on the other side to pack them on an enterprise which they think desperate, without you and D. of Berwick, and Mr. Torcy cann hitt on some methods by which my freinds' desires may be so farr complied with as to make my attempt not all together desperate. Did I follow my own inclinations I shoud forwith pass the seas, but I am, and hope allways shall be guided with reason and solid advice and therein dispise the foolish reflections of such whose ignorance renders them no competent judges of my actions. Till Bevil's return no fixt resolution I feare cann be taken, tho' Kinniard's message is I think sufficient to provide all necessary preparations upon, and in that you are in the right that no time should be lost. I find by Cameron, that you are in almost a certainty that Mr. Torcy will conjoynly with you enter into such measures, as will not only facilitate my passage but make it a probable enterprise; but that an absolute secret is required of me. In that I have not the least difficulty, and shall even have in me in one sense a comfort

in it, to witt that nothing cann be layn at my door as I may say, if things come out by any accident. If therefore you assure me that measures and speedy ones are a-taking I shall with satisfaction leave the whole manegement of the matter to you, Mr. Torcy and D. of Berwick, and tis sufficient that I am served and inform'd myself and that you will not fail I am shure to do. The King of France's kindness and Mr. Torcy's freindship I cannot doubt off, but yett I cannot but remember what is past, and that I have been another time buoy'd up with hopes of help from France which has only [served?] not only to delay, but render past retrieve the most favourable opportunityes. This is fitt you shou'd know, tho' indeed the case is not the same now, having at present one like you on the place who will not be deceived, nor receive words for deeds. Here is my letter open for Mr. Torcy, I shall not repeat here what is there said, and leave to you to tell him as much, or as little as you think fitt of this letter. I have order'd Kinniard to go streight to you and act according to your directions ; and as I cannot answer this memoir on my own head, you will determin whether he shall return immedately, and what is to be sayd, I being in the dark as to what the French will positively do, or what may be reckond upon the relation to Sweden. Did that particular project take, it would certainly answer the article and demand of troops; but as for artillery, and 500 Irish officers (supposing there were so many in France) and I cannot see how I cann carry them over without divulging the secret, by the preparations necessary for their embarkation. The resolution now to be taken depends entirely on laying together all circumstancys as things now stand, the dangers of delay on the one hand and the dangers of a rash enterprise on the other, and without having the whole layd distinctly before one, one cannot forme a solid judgment, I have therefore taken the party to send Mr. Dicconson to the D. of Berwick who will bring him to you if you please, that he may informe of the great and imminent danger of delays as they relate to my own present circumstancyes to the end that after having been thoroughly inform'd and had all things layd before you, you may be the better enabled to give me your advice, upon which I do and shall entirely depend. If it please God you do succeed with the court of France I shall soon hope to meet you yett at the seaside. Therefore in this uncertainty I believe you will be more usefull to me at Paris as yett to hasten the preparation. Poor Cameron has been ill of the gravel so that he cannot return to you to-morrow, which I am very sorry for because he is a true honest man, and who certainly deserves our confidence, so that to loose no time this goes by Macdonnell to Mr. Inese, who will send it to you. I woud not send Macdonell strait to you, not to trust him with your being entrusted and employd in my affaires, but what requires most hast now is the sending to Scotland to contradict Lord John Drummond's message. You will determine whether that cann be best done by letter or by message, if by message and that our freind Murray can't well goe, I have nobody to send but Sir John

Fo[re]ster, who is hearty and discreet, and hath been lately employd in my service, and to him you may give the sign'd note I gave you. This is, I think, all I have to say at present, more than you will be able to read without some difficulty, but I have been in a great hurry since yesterday, and hast and dispatch is necessary. What may have been omitted here Cameron will supply when he sees you which I hope will be soon. Sir Thomas Higgons has given the cypher, which explains your letter." *Copy, with a blank where the word "served" has been inserted above.*

**JAMES III. to the COLONELS or COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF of the
IRISH REGIMENTS in France and Spain.**

1715, July 28. Bar-le-Duc.—"Our loyal subjects in the Irish troops abroad have so signalized their loyalty and bravery on all occasions that we cannot doubt of their readiness to quit and venture all to follow us in the expedition we are now preparing to go upon for the recovery of our kingdoms. We have thought fit, therefore, before we set out, to write this circular letter to you, to give notice of our going to put ourselves at the head of those loyal subjects . . . , who have invited us to come to their assistance, and at the same time to let you know, that we do not doubt of your doing your utmost endeavours to follow us privately, with what convenient speed you can, and to bring along with you, or after you, as many officers and soldiers as you can influence, and engage to join us or those you shall find in arms for us in any part of our dominions. You will take the most prudent and efficacious methods you can to signify this our pleasure to such officers and soldiers of the regiment now under your command, as you judge most capable to serve us on this important occasion, and to facilitate their escape and transportation, in which we can give you no particular directions, but must leave all to your zeal, prudence, and good conduct and to the affection of our troops." . . . Noted "His Majesty's circular intended to be sent to the several colonels, &c." *Entry Book 1, p. 155.*

[The QUEEN DOWAGER OF POLAND.]

1715, June and July.—Account of the wages paid to some of her servants during these months with their receipts for the same. *Italian.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 2. FitzJames.—"I received two days agoe the honour of your Majesty's of the 23 July, since which measures are alterd or rather differd for some time. Sably (Bolingbroke) will have given your Majesty an account of what we agreed on on Wensday last. I reckon on Munday he may have an answer to the memorial he was to give yesterday unto Talon (M. de Torey). I feare much he will not obtain Alexandre (an army). I putt him in a way of getting easie Agincour (money). Arms I

hope may be gott. I am glad Varennes (ships) will be ready for M. Raucourt (James), but Cammock, &c. must know nothing of it, for I find dayly by experience none of those people can hold their tongues. I long to have the answer from Spencer (King of Sweden) which would reconcile all matters, if favorable. I have writt to Sir P. Lawless to try his master about Alexandre, representing the reasons that disingage him from his treatys with Horne (the Elector of Hanover). In short no stone shall be left unturned, and I dare answer Sably will doe his best to bring the matter to a happy and quick end. 'Tis his interest, and, if I should find him too slow, I will take care to push him on."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 2. Bar.—“I was very impatient for this day’s letters, in hopes to have had some satisfactory account of my affairs from you, but I find from Mr. Stratton’s and Mr. Feild’s letters that you were indisposed and that Mr. Farby^o was but just come to town, so that I can expect no more news till next post, without you find it necessary to send an express hether. I perceive you have sent Mr. Cam[eron] to Mr. Storie’s (Scotland). He will certainly be believed more than any other, and I hope will get safe thether; but still till wee have a further account from Mr. Freeman (England?) wee cann determine nothing as to time and place, tho’ I hope, in the meane time, Mr. Webb (Louis XIV.) will so farr enter as to furnish us with some money, and that you will be able to concert with his factor, Mr. Walters (de Torcy) all that relates to the charges now necessary to be made in relation to the imbarcation; till that is quite settled I shall be very uneasy; for, I must confess, I still apprehend that Mr. Webb will do nothing, and that as he will never declare positively so, that the hopes wee may take from civil words may chance to make us count too much on what wee shall never gett; but I need say no more on this article at present. I hope you may fix it so as to putt me at ease in the matter, and am very sure you will do your best towards it; and, when you are sufficiently *au fait* of everything, give me an exact account of all, which I expect with impatience, that is I think pardonable in one in my circumstances. I send you here a letter from Mr. Cammock which requires no other answer but what you may think fitt to have him told. Here is also a long letter to myself from Mrs. Oglethorpe, the first part is very odd and I cann make no answer to it without your advice, the rest of it is most of it stuff. Mr. Inese cann give you an account of that correspondence which has never signified much, and is embarrassing enough, but in my circumstancy’s wee must heare everybody, disgust none if possible, and without trusting too many, draw from all sides all the light and help wee cann gett. D. of Berwick and Mr. Inese will tell you all they know, so that I have no more to add here but that I rely entirely on your penetration, good sense and advice, of all which I never stood in more need.” *Copy.*

* Probably = the Duke of Berwick.

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 3. Paris.—“I did not intend to have writ to your Majesty till this evening, and then to have given you an account of my silence and of the state of your affairs, but the inclosed letter coming this moment into my hands, and there being I hope time to send it by the post, I thought that a moment should not be lost in communicating it to you. I say nothing of an officer settled at Brussels, who is said to correspond with some about your Majesty, and to be trusted by people who go backwards and forwards between the coast and Mary’s (England) because your Majesty will have had that account already. I keep my letter open no longer than to return your Majesty my most humble thanks for the last instance of your goodness and to assure you that the utmost duty, affection, diligence and zeal shall influence me in every step of my conduct for your service. To-night or to-morrow I shall send a dispatch to your Majesty, tho’ I do not expect till next week anything very particular.”

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 3. Paris.—Giving an account of the interview between himself and the Duke of Berwick and M. de Torcy and advising delay until things are ripened in England. (Printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix*, p. *xii.* where lines 6 and 16 “endeavour” and “paper” should be “endeavours” and “papers”; in lines 24 and 25, after “despatch Cameron” should be added “to Nicholas,” i.e. “Scotland”; p. *xiii.* lines 25 and 26 “took upon him with these arms” should be “him to make with, etc,” line 8 from bottom, “thence” should be “hence,” p. *xiv.* line 28 “Humphry” is wrongly interpreted Orleans; it should be King of France.)

THE DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 4. FitzJames.—“I have the honour of sending your Majesty the letter I have received from Trevers (Tunstall). I have sent copy of it to Sably (Bolingbroke), for there are several things in it, which may be usefull to him in following M. Raucourt’s (James’) business with M. Rose (Louis XIV.). I was in dout whether I should trust that secret to Sably, but since your Majesty has none for him, and that realy he must be *au fait de tout* for to manage matters, with the advice of M. Sheldon I have imparted to him the secret with the necessary cautions. I like what the lawyer (Marlborough) says and am pleased to see him puzzled. I hope he will be soon yet more.”

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 5. Paris.—The principal parts exhorting him to restrain his impatience, and concerning Delafaye’s mission to Marly, and a certain lady’s [Mrs. Oglethorpe’s] letter are printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix*, p. *xiv.*, the omitted

part is: "The article concerning M. de Croissi's letters cannot be true. Those letters pass thro' another channel, and are all come to hand. More credit is to be given in my opinion to the other peice of intelligence, and, if any persons who have the honour to belong to your Majesty do correspond with the man att Brussels, they ought either to break off their commerce with him, or else to carry it on under your direction in order to amuse him, and by amusing him to amuse Leonard (the Elector of Hanover)."

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1715, Aug. [5?]. Bar.—"I have your two letters of the 31 of July and the 2nd of this month, by which I am very sorry to find that you had not yett been able to see neither Bointon (Bolingbroke) nor Mathew (Berwick) but I easily beleeve the fault was not yours; I am also very sorry to find that the paper you carryd made so little impression, and that I am sure was not the fault of the paper neither, for it contained very good sence, and reasons against a delay not to be answer'd. I wish it had been putt in to French and shewed to Charles (M. de Torcy?); I cannot beleeve neither that this shynesse, and all these delays proceeds from any ill will, I therfor must conclude, that the great triumvirat have a mind to engrosse all to themselves, and I suppos they beleeve they cann do it better then any body els, as I beleeve myself, provided they would hear others, and take advice when it is good from a few others, as well as theyr own; I am afraid Bointon and Mathew will be disappointed in the succor of all kynds, that I find they expect from Edward (Louis XIV.) who I am confident is neither in a condition, nor a disposition of giving any, and if so, I wish he would soon flattely refuse it, for (without it be perishing in the attempt) I know nothing so bad as all these uncertaintyes that caus endless delays which will at last (and I fear very soon) make the game desperat; you do very well to writh tho' you have not much to say, pray continue to do it, for I like very well to know the bad as well as the good of everything, and so dos the King, who would know but little of anything, if William (Inese?) did not writh; the relation of St. Germains' miserys makes me sad, and what Mr. Desmarest sayd to you is most uncomfortable, I have writh to Madame de Maintenon to speak to him, I wish you may find the effect of it, befor you come away, and I pray God give us all mor patience or some suddain relief one way or another." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, Aug. 6. Bar.—"I did not reckon to have had time to have writ to you to-day, but having found some, I cannot but tell you how pleased I am to find by yours of the 2nd that you are in hopes of getting some arms. Alexander (troops) I never expected, for that certainly is impossible, but the main is Varennes (ships) and if that will be ready that's all; for I find Raucourt (James, i.e. myself) very much sett on his journey, and

he cannot heare with any patience of a long delay; he promis'd Sably (Bolingbroke) by Cameron that he woud have patience for a month counting from thence, but after that, doth he not find things ready on this side, I feare I shall scarce be able to hinder him from passing the sea as he cann, and as he certainly will, for after all what a conjuncture is this, all the nation is in a flame, and his person single now, will I am confident do more good, than an army join'd to it some months hence, if dispositions change, and who cann insure them in our country? My penn runs on from the abundance of my heart, for else I have the satisfaction of seeing that you are much in my sentiments, and none that wish me well cann be in others, and so I am persuaded that Sably thinks as wee do, however a reasonable spurr from Belley (Berwick, i.e. you) cann never do harme. I am in great expectation that Nearne (Nairne) will bring me a decisive pacquett, till that comes, all I can do is to beseech God to fix and to direct you below, to take speedy and proper measures, and then to direct me take (when I have weigh'd, and consider'd all) the resolution that will then be the most proper, and which cann never be for a delay if things dont alter strangely in a short time.

I wish the answer from Spencer (King of Sweden) may be favourable and that your sollicitations with Mr. Richmond (King of Spain) may have their effect, but after that none of those foreign prospects must retard the main work, which may and I hope will do of itself now, but nobody cann answer for the future.

Aug. the 7th. Since whats above I received yours of the 4th with the inclosed from Trevars (Tunstall) which I return you and which is all I shall say to-night, expecting Nearne with the answer to the memoriall till which all woud be repetition in me. I have had long and satisfactory accounts from Sably to whom I am glad you have made the confidence of Gourney's (Marlborough's) correspondence, as to which I had orderd Mr. Dicconson to speake to you, as you will heare from him, but that now is out of doors. Tis good when great people are puzzled, but judg you how much more, both he and many more woud be if I were on the place, and then what help cou'd Horne (the Elector of Hanover) gett from them." *Copy.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 6. Bar.—"In expectation of further accounts from you, which you promise me in yours of the 3rd, I have little materiall to say at present, but that by a letter from Mr. Farby³ I have the satisfaction to see that things seem in a hopefull way with you, the great point is not to delay too long now matters seem to be ripe, and I am even of opinion that, if Mr. Webb (Louis XIV.) will enter into our interest, I may still be parting before the month is at an end, but then 'tis wee must fix a day, for on t'other side 'tis plain they will never positively do it. Mr. Walters' (de Torcy's) letter dos not allarme me, I cannot doubt but there are spyes here, but what

* Probably = the Duke of Berwick.

cann they learne lett them be never so considerable people, but *basse cour* talk; for except the Queen, my Lord Middleton and Sir Thomas Higgons and myself, nobody cann tell them any secrets. In generall this article of spyes is an evill without remedy, tho' it has been so much made use off as a plausible pretence of making misteryes to me of my own busyness; but now you are on the place, you will, I am sure, prevent that which cannot but be of fatall consequence to me, after that as I sayd allready, the consequence of the secret is so great, that I am most willing to keep it to myself, when I am once perticularly and positively assured that all will soon be ready; my impatience for that is great, and as soon as you cann, you will be sure to satisfy it.

There was one Mr. Douglas here on Thorsday who left Paris on Tuesday, if he be a spyē he cann certainly know nothing, however for the curiositie, I will when he returns from Mets gett a *fausse confidence* made to him to see what will come on it. This Douglas professes loyalty as you may beleive, but he has no acquaintance here and what common civilityes he has on occasion mett with here, was less on his own account than on Mr. Walters' whose relation I heare he is.

I suppose you remark'd what Macmahan sayd of Hull. I think that a very materiall article, and worth inquiring more after, you cann best judg what steps are necessary to be made to that end, and if wee are once sure of that important place, what use may be made of it. When you see Mr. Farby make him my kind compliments, I have his of the 2nd, to which I have no more to say than what is here.

If John O., whom Minnis (Menzies) mentions as if to be soon with us, shoud come to Mr. Walters I wish he would dissuade him from coming here, for by Walters I can know all he says, and for himself, I remember that wee had once reason not to like him, as Mr. Inese cann tell you. All this is on the supposition it is one Ogilby, who had formerly enough the air of a spyē.

Aug. 7. Since what's above I received your pacquett of the 3rd, and your letter of the 5, the answer to your memorial is what all depends on, so that till I receive that I cann only tell you that I do not only approve all the steps you have made but am most sensible of all the pains you take, and application you give to my busyness. I own sincerely to you that the name of Sep^{br}. frightens me; but when I have heard and seen all, I must take my last resolution, in which I beleive wee shall agree, for I do not see much choice in the matter when once, Mr. Walters' Patron (Louis XIV.) has given his last and definite answer.

I know nobody here that corresponds with the man at Brusselles. What shall be sayd to Mrs. Oglethorpe about her freind, for some sort of answer must be made, tho' I think you make a very right judgment of that part of her letter that concerns him? Walters' heartyness in our business is a great comfort, and you cannot be too free to him so that I shall allways approve of any advice you give to him tho' on never

so nice a subject, as is that of his Patron's nephew (the Duke of Orleans).

To avoid confusion I shall hence forward make use of Sir Thomas's cypher. If my parting be like to be soon may be the Queen's journey back might serve to cover the secret, I should be glad to know your opinion herein ; the Queen else thinks of returning the 20th. Mr. Dicconson is to be here before the Queen leaves this, pray God that by him you may be able to send me a definitive advice, I meane such a one as I soe much long for; you shall know when he, Dicconson, parts that you may write by him."

Copy.

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO JAMES III.

1715, Wednesday night, [Aug. 7]. Paris.—“Your Majesty is already informed of the D. of O[rmonde's] arrival at this place, and you will hear from the bearer the reasons he has had to alter his first resolution of going directly to attend your Majesty. There will be this advantage from the delay that he will be able to assist in bringing things to a certainty here, and when he has the honour to see you to inform you more fully of the state of your affairs. Upon the last memorial and subsequent applications which I have made, I find Talon (M. de Torcy) more warm than ever, entering as far as I could wish him to do into all the reasons for Harry's (the King of France's) assisting you in the most effectual manner, and insisting, as far as I am able to judge, on nothing but their own ill condition. Ralph (Duke of Berwick) is sent for again, and, till he comes, they will not speak more plainly. In the mean while Talon is of opinion that you should please to drop, even to those about you, such short and general things, as may make them imagine there is no thought of an immediate undertaking. I shall do the same to those busy flies, which buzz all day about me, and he will throw out words to the like effect. He wishes your Majesty would please put the fellow of Brussels on a false scent, which is easy to be done if any person about you has any correspondence with him. Talon proposes by these means to calm the alarm, and to create as great a security in Maryland (England) as possible, whilst we take closer and more effectual measures than have been taken to make a home thrust. There is no answer yet from Thomas (the King of Sweden). Talon is in some fear for the pacquet. Charles (Duke of Ormonde) is clearly of the opinion of the memorial you last received in every point. I suppose Ralph has informed you of the last accounts from Samuel (Marlborough). He is in a perplexed state but his hopes must be kept alive, for, could he resolve to be steady, his help would be considerable. I had forgot to mention that 23, 12, 22, 10, 25, 23, 7, 25, 22, 27 (Shreusbury) is engaged, which I think a considerable article.”

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 11. Bar.—“I send you here inclosed two letters from E. Mar with my short answer that you may give it to

Henry's man (M. de Torcy), your friend, to forward as usual. In the uncertainty of affairs I could say nothing positive, but either by C. Kinnaird or by letter I suppose you will acquaint him how things stand and of the last resolution which you will know before me. I desire your advice as to what he says of Lord Athol, and as to the letter to himself, which till I see more into matters I certainly cannot write for want of matter. This is all I have to say at present expecting Charles' (Duke of Ormonde's) and your resolution with impatience." *Copy. Enclosed,*

MUNGO SMITH (JAMES III.) to [THE EARL OF MAR].

1715, Aug. 11.—"I received two days ago yours of 9 July, and Mr. Kenedy (James III.) desires you may know that the reason why he did not sooner answer yours of June 18, was the hurry and uncertainty he has been in in relation to his lawsuite, in which there has been so much darkness and so many rubs in the way that he can say at present nothing positive to it, besides that Mr. Progers (Duke of Ormonde) and Mr. Bambury (Bolingbroke) who are now soliciting our great lawyer, Mr. Mason (Louis XIV.) can give you better accounts than I can of matters. You will have heard how generously and heartily Bambury is become our solicitor, and I shall desire him to acquaint you with the progress of our affairs, but, till I have seen Mr. Progers, which will be in a few days, I cannot speak positively nor by consequence write the letter you propose for Mr. Ashton (Earl of Mar). That you desire in yours to Mr. Kenedy seems no more so proper after what you write to me. I am glad Mr. King's (Duke of Atholl) interest is not like to have great influence on his relations, and, as to what you propose to me, if he fails, I shall consider of it. When I have seen Mr. Progers you shall hear more from me. In the meantime 'tis a sensible comfort to me to see of one of Mr. Naper's (Earl of Mar) experience and good sense so hearty in my cause, and so exact in the accounts he gives me of it. I hope our meeting may soon put an end to that trouble, but whatever happens I hope he'll do me the justice to believe me a sincere and grateful friend to him. Do me the favour to do the same.

Postscript.—I should have told you that Mr. Morice (Charles Kinnaird) acquitted himself of your commissions. He is now at Mr. Mason's house expecting his determination and Mr. Bambury's directions to proceed further in his way to Mr. Lindsay (England) or Mr. Sanders (Scotland). If to the last you may chance to see him, and he will tell you what he knows. I am glad you are going to see Mr. Sanders."
Copy.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 18. Paris.—"I arrived on Friday last to town, and had that night a long conversation with Orbec (Ormonde) and Sably (Bolingbroke). I went on Saturday to M. Rose's (Louis XIV.'s,

and discoursed him, Talon (de Torey) and all the other chief Agents; the result wheroff Talon exposed yesterday in my presence to Orbec and Sably, upon which this last has drawn a memoire or instructions to be sent by Ch. Kin[air]d immediately to Alençon (England). We read it all four together, and agreed that it was the only stepp at present to be made; the answer thereunto may bring matters to an immediate determination, if those at Alençon will enter hartily into it. A courier is sent to Spaine to desire from M. Rose's [grand]son M. Agencour (money) as Sably will informe your Majesty. Belley (Berwick, i.e. I) also desired that some baubles for M. Alexandre (arms for the army) mought be sent from thence, and it has been added to the letter. Valcourt (Voysin?) told me he could furnish some baubles, so I have desir'd Talon to ask the order for them. Varennes (ships) is getting ready to accompany M. Raucourt (James) when he begins his journey. Parker (de Pontchartrain) is harty in the matter, and hopes Varennes will have his equipage ready by the end of the month. I like not M. Rethel's (Louis XIV.'s.) state of health, so I have advised Orbec to endeavour to ingratiate himself with Osmond (Duke of Orleans). Mrs. Olive [Trant] can make the overture, having been with Osmond from Tilmond (the Tories) to desire Agencourt, so that now he may send her with thanks of the kind expressions Osmond made and by that meanes beginn a sort of a *liaison*, though the secret must not be told Osmond. I also think M. Robinson (James) would doe well to seek occasions of making his compliments to Osmond and even of desiring his friendship, if it does no good, the contrary I am sure may doe harm. I write to your Majesty in short, but Sably will informe you more at large. Having agreed all the present measures to be taken, I return this day to the countrey. I humbly beg leave to assure the Queen of my most dutyfull respects."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 15. FitzJames.—“I have nothing new to give your Majesty an account of, only in my last I forgott to speake about M. Raucourt's (James's) desire of seeing Orbec (Duke of Ormonde). This last has also a great mind to it, but Talon (de Torey), Sably (Bolingbroke), and Belley (Berwick) are positively against it, for 'tis impossible Orbec can make that journey without it being known, and it would give a new handle to the Whiggs to make a noise, and even to clapp up many honest men, who by that will become uncapable of doing any service.”

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 15. Paris.—“At the end of last week Richard (Duke of Berwick) came to Harry's (Louis XIV.'s) house in order to bring matters to a conclusion, and I confess that the disposition wherein Harry's servants seem'd to be from a sence of their own interest, the only principle by which they are to be influenc'd, gave me hopes that the second proposition would att least be

comply'd with. On Monday Charles (Duke of Ormonde) and I din'd att Talon's (M. de Torcy) country house, where Ralph (Duke of Berwick) met us. I was a good deal shock'd by what I observed in the countenances of both before we enter'd into conversation ; but I was much more so, when I heard from them, but most explicitely from the latter the state of Humphrey's (King of France's) health. I took measures that very evening, and have done the same every day since to be fully and certainly instructed in an article of this importance.

You may, Sir, assure yourself that he is under the greatest languor ; that his colour is chang'd to a livid paleness ; that his voice is gone to a great degree ; and that it is hardly possible to conceive more alteration for the worse in four or five days' time. He may fall at once or he may hold out for some time. But I protest I do not see which of the two cases is for your Majesty's interest most to be apprehended. An event so important as his death might shuffle the cards which are pack'd against you, and produce a run of good fortune. Att least some measure or other would be precipitated both here and in Margaret's family (England), whereas it is evident that whilst his servants are in daily expectation of so great a turn att home, they will not cast an eye abroad, nor make any step of consequence. Was there room to hope for an entire recovery and for a return of spirit and vigour, that indeed would be the most considerable advantage, which your Majesty could ask of heaven.

In this state of things your Majesty is prepared to expect no very satisfactory account of Monday's conference. After Charles and I had heard all that Talon and Richard had to say to us, I desir'd that I might state in writing, before we parted, what appear'd to me to be the result of the whole. I did so, and I have the honour to send you a copy of what I drew in English and read to them both in English and French. The letter to M. Talon will explain the manner in which the memorial is to be convey'd ; the marginal notes and what I have further to add will explain what may be too generally express'd in the draught. (Then follows a long passage printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxi.*, concerning aid from Spain and Sweden, the Duke of Orleans and the proposals made to Bolingbroke through his mistress.) I send your Majesty several letters and papers which I have had from Ralph. I believe you will not find very much in them except general advices. The article of engaging Samuel (Marlborough) is indeed of moment, but I doubt much about him. His inclination would lead him right, but that inclination is warp'd by several unfortunate habits. The love of money and the love of power, will, I doubt, prevail, and make him keep aloof, till your affairs are in such a posture as to make even them operate for you, and in that case you would not want him. I write with the utmost freedom of men and things to your Majesty. My zeal for your service and the permission you was pleas'd to give me must plead my excuse. I know nothing more of Douglas than what I once writ to your Majesty, except that I remember 17, 6, 22 (Mar) once corresponded with him as to the busine s of 13, 25, 16, 16 (Hull). I believe it might have

succeeded had the Governor continued in, and had your Majesty been able to begin your enterprise with some *éclat*. But the last letters bring advice that he is turn'd out, as are some others who were actually engag'd for your service. It greives me to find that they have singled out just the persons we depended upon ; this might happen by chance, and be the effect of guessing, but it is to be fear'd they are got deeper into the secrets of our friends on that side than those friends apprehend.

If Ogilby comes he shall not proceed, but I doubt his coming. I humbly think that a compliment should be made by Mrs. Oglethorpe to her friend, taking it for granted that his sentiments and his professions are the same. This is becoming your Majesty's clemency and goodness to a man in such unfortunate circumstances, and can have no ill effect whatever.

The letter to 17, 6, 22 (Mar) is dispatch'd, and is as full as your Majesty could in the present circumstances make it. The judgment he makes concerning William (Duke of Atholl ?) and the advice he grounds upon that judgment are undoubtedly good. I will be sure to miss no occasion of informing and exciting both him and the rest of your servants, but the accident which has befallen 8, 6, 17, 10, 22, 19, 18 (Cameron) frightens our couriers. Bevil [Higgons] is to my surprise on this side still and Charles [Kinnaird] not a little afraid to go. He shall however go and some other ways of corresponding shall be fallen upon.

This letter is writ in the midst of continual interruptions, and may therefore be incorrect and confus'd. To-morrow I shall have the honour to wait on Charles out of town, where we propose to draw up a state of your Majesty's affairs as we apprehend them to stand that you may see the whole before you in one view. We shall state the different partys which you have to take, and the natural consequences of these several resolutions, submitting the whole to your pleasure as becomes men who have devoted themselves to your service. At the same time as this state is sent to you, your Majesty shall have answers to some points of your letters now omitted, and further accounts of what we transact, and of what we hear." 11 pages. Enclosed,

LORD BOLINGBROKE to M. TALON (DE TORCY).

1715, Aug. 14.—"Je me donne l'honneur de vous envoyer une traduction du *Mémoire* que j'ay dressé par votre ordre lundy passé a Chaville. Le Gentilhomme qui nous apporta celuy auquel nous respondons présentement, partira pour s'en retourner en Angleterre sans perte de temps ; mais comme il peut courrir quelque risque d'être arrêté, j'ose vous prier de faire mettre en Chiffre le *mémoire* qui accompagne cette lettre, et de l'envoyer par le premier courrier à Monsr. D'Iberville.

En cas que le Gentilhomme susdit aye le bonheur d'arriver à Londres sans aucun accident, il ira trouver Monsr. D'Iberville qui aura la bonté de luy donner une Copie de ce qu'il aura reçu de rotre part. En cas que ce Gentilhomme soit arrêté, Monsr. D'Iberville prendra, si vous le trouvez

bon, la peine de donner cette Copie ou au 17, 6, 22 (Mar) ou à 16, 6, 18, 23, 9, 19, 25, 18 (Lansdoun) ou à 26, 14, 18, 9, 18, 6, 17 (Windham); et s'il arrive que ces trois personnes soient partis de Londres, il enverra chercher le nommé Menzies entre les mains duquel il pourra remettre la dite Copie. Ce Menzies est fort connu de luy. Vous me permettrez, Monsieur, de vous prier très instamment que les 100,000 armes puissent être préparées et envoyées à l'endroit de leur embarquement au plutôt. Ce seroit un grand surcroit d'obligation si sa Majesté voudroit bien y ajouter des pistolets et des carabins pour 2,000 Cavaliers.

Je ne scaurois m' empêcher de vous renouveler les instances que je vous ay fait déjà, et particulierement dans ma lettre que le sieur Dicconson vous a présentée depuis trois ou quatre jours. Si le Chevalier pouvoit attendre un Secours considerable en argent de la part du Roy, Je ne vous solliciterois pas pour une aussi petite somme; mais en vérité, Monsieur, sans ce petit secours, et sans l'espérance d'un plus grand, je ne vois pas comment nous empêcherons les équipages des vaisseaux qui sont au Havre de se débandir. Je verray demain le Baron de Spar; et je ne doute point après ce que le Roy a eu la bonté de faire, que la négociation à Madrid ne sorte son effet (sic). Si nous pourrons obtenir de l'argent de L'Espagne et des troupes de la Suede, avec ce que le Roy a la bonté de contribuer, je ne regarderay pas nos affaires comme désespérées. En attendant je fais tout ce que depend de moy et icy et en Angleterre pour calmer l'alarme et pour ôter tout soupçon d'aucune entreprise de la part du Chevalier. Je vous demande pardon de toutes les peines que je vous donne.

Postscript.—Je ne scaurois m' empêcher de vous communiquer une Idée qui m'a passé par l'esprit: vous me direz s'il faut qu'elle y passe une seconde fois, nous trouverons peut-être des particuliers qui prêteront au Chevalier une somme assez considérable, si le Roy voulust être sa caution."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 15.—“ Since I have finished my letter, the D[uke] of O[rmonde] is taken ill, and gone to bed. I hope the indisposition is of no consequence. It began with a shivering, and he apprehends a return of his ague, which he had on the other side of the water. He begs your Majesty's excuse, that he does not write to you, and hopes the Queen and you, Sir, will accept of his duty.”

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1715, Aug. 16.—Sending him the enclosed letters to the Pope and asking him to support with his good offices the nomination the first contains, and also thanking him for the part he has taken in the arrangement about the right of nomination. French. *Entry Book 1, p. 162. Enclosed,*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1715, Aug. 16. *Bar-le-Duc.—Nominating Edward Murphy, Vicar-General of the diocese of Dublin, to the Bishopric of Kildare. Latin. Entry Book 1, p. 163.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1715, Aug. 16. *Bar-le-Duc.—Thanking him for his letter translating upon his nomination, Hugh MacMahon, Bishop of Clogher, to the Archbishopric of Armagh, and further thanking him for preserving in the said letter his royal right of nominating to the churches of Ireland unimpaired. Latin. Ibid. p. 164.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 18. Bar.—“Mr. Dicconson gave me yesterday morning yours of the 15th with another short note from you relating to Charles (Duke of Ormonde) who I am sorry to find is not well, but I hope his illness will be of no consequence. What you say to me of Harry’s (Louis XIV.’s) health gives me with reason much more unquietness, and renders it an absolut necessity to endeavour by all prudent means to engage his nephew, who is called I think *M. Overbury* (Duke of Orleans), to be our friend, and that I think may be done without trusting him in our secrets which would be dangerous, whereas other civilitys can do but good, and their omission might be of fatal consequence. Charles, Ralph (Berwick) and yourself can best judge of the properest ways to make court and application to him, and Benet (Queen Mary) who is on the news of Harry’s ill-health returning home, as well as Andrew (the King, i.e. myself) will lose no occasion of courting Overbury, but still without too much affectation.

As to what past between George (Bolingbroke) and a certain Lady, it is as you say a very nice point to manage, but still, as long as George keeps on general heads, he cannot, I think, say too much to engage Overbury in our interest. The hint that was given you in relation to mariage is what deserves great consideration. You ask me my directions, and I must ask your opinion whether you think such an alliance would be acceptable to the fantastical Lady Mary (England) or in it self proper for Andrew. Besides this I know Andrew had other views as Ralph and Mr. Inese can explain at large to you, which views were more certainly in themselves both more suitable and more conform to Andrew’s inclinations. This last is at present under no engagement, but still in hopes of obtaining the fair Lady, and the affaire is in such a situation by the consent of the father as that Andrew can if proper be able to say with truth that he hath an engagement which he can scarce depart from without a more definitive answer from the party concerned. This is the state of the question. What is therefore now to be considered is which of the two partys ought to be preferr’d all things

considered, and then one must act accordingly. There is no doubt that if it were come to that that Overbury would enter heartily into Andrew's cause, and only make him promise to marry his daughter after he should be by his means settled in his estat, there would I say be no difficulty in the matter, for in that case all must yeeld to the greater good and interest, and therefore I see no difficulty in your taking some occasion to let the Lady *entrevoir* as much, this coming from your self in a free conversation may produce further and more particular overtures, while it can in no respect engage me, and this is all that occurs to me on that head.

Your letter to Harry's man (De Torcy) and your instructions to literal Charles (*i.e.* C. Kinnaird) I approve, but after what has happened to Cameron I own to you I dread the consequences of the like accident to another, but to be sure you have weigh'd all, and find the necessity of sending one over ought to counter-balance what may be apprehended from it. I suppose Charles is to go by Holland and there if he is not gone he might make a visit to Anna (James ?) which is not much out of his way. Since Charles is to go, I suppose you will not send Beville [Higgons], two messengers would be useless and most dangerous, and one is only necessary. I expect with impatience the result of your conversation with Charles, but see with grief the necessity of waiting for an answer from our friends now that matters are quite chang'd and alter'd since we heard from them. You see I was but too true a prophet in relation to Harry's answer ; and I must confess that the other prospects we have seem both foreign and uncertain, and to build upon them would produce endless delays, for we have and 'tis now manifest no other sure foundation but the good will and resolution of our friends. If we have that I think it would be tempting providence to wait for more, and on the whole my notion of affairs is this, either our friends will resolve to shew their (*blank in original*) and resolution or they will not, this we shall know by their answer, and this only I think ought to be regarded. If the first, no foreign prospect ought to make us neglect the favourable disposition of so changeable a people, if the last, no prospect on'tother side of future tho' almost certain inconveniences to say no more, ought to make us run headlong into the greatest of all inconveniences :—In fine the probability or no probability of success ought alone to bear weight in the present case, and all other hopes or fears to be considerd as secondary motives only to strengthen but not to determine the resolution.

I am too well pleas'd with the freedom you use with me not to have even a satisfaction in giving my heart to you, for I am allways persuaded you will not only not abuse of my confidence, but that my conferring with one who has so great experience will be of advantage to me who have so little and who do my self justice in owning it.

Mrs. Oglethorp shall be answerd as you advise. Samuel (Marlborough) must still be encourag'd and managed tho' I hope

little from him, and I think that Charles should be informed of that intrigue. I am glad Harry will furnish a ship and some arms, but fear your solicitations for the present entertainment of our own ships will not prove very effectual, and yet if we have not a speedy help to that end I can keep them no longer as Mr. Dicconson will tell you at his return, and to him I shall referr as to that particular article." *Copy.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 19. Paris.—"A secretary who belongs to me left London on Friday was sevennight, and, tho' he fell once into the hands of the Customhouse officers, he is safely arrived at this place. He brought no letters, but says a pacquet from Edward (Sir W. Wyndham) is coming by another hand, and that 8, 6, 17, 20, 14, 19, 18 (Campion) will be here in a day or two. As this gentleman is one of the most considerable and most zealous of your servants, you will certainly receive by him some informations of consequence for the direction of your measures. He was to go to Oliver Cornwall first, and from him to make the best of his way hither. (Then follows a passage about the report of the Secret Committee and the feeling in England, printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xiii.*) Our friends have still their eyes on Harry (Louis XIV.) and cannot persuade themselves that so little a succour will be refused, when the giving it is in order to so great reputation and to so much real advantage. The memorial lately sent, and the journey of C. Kin[naird] or some other person to explain and enforce it, will perhaps undeceive them, and bring them up to a resolution of endeavouring to owe their preservation to themselves alone. Charles (Duke of Ormonde) thought and I was of the opinion that it might be of use to detain C. K[innaird] till the arrival of the person above mentioned. If he does not come in a day or two C. K. must be dispatch'd. The state of Humphrey's (Louis XIV.'s) health is, I fear, much the same, and, as long as that is precarious no dependance can be had on anything from him. You will hear perhaps that he has more appetite, that he sleeps better. Favourable accidents and the last struggles of a good constitution may 9, 10, 16, 6, 27, 13, 14, 28, 9, 10, 6, 24, 18 (delay his death). But the 7, 16, 19, 26 (blow) is struck, and, which is of the last ill consequence to your affairs, his servants think so. I have repeated day after day my solicitations to Mr. Talon (M. de Torcy) for a little money, and have represented the impossibility of hindring the equipages of the merchantmen from disbanding without some supply. I get no answer, and in the mean while R[obert] Arbuthnot represents that the case is likely to happen from day to day. You, Sir, will be pleased to determine whither 10,000 or 12,000 *livres* out of the money you have here or att Rouen might not be very properly apply'd to prevent this mischeif. If you do not obtain one way or other, a much larger sum than what you have in hand, I fear that what you have in hand will be of no use. If you do obtain such a sum, then this small deficiency will be easily

dispense'd with. In no case can it break your measures. Townshend has made a demand on the States-General for the performance of the engagements of their guaranty of the Hanover succession. I have seen the resolution of the States on this demand. It is very wild, an awkward evasive compliment. I hope they are not in condition to give much more than words. We wait with the utmost impatience the return of the courier from Spain. Charles is better. I hope he may to-day or to-morrow get to a little house out of town, and prepare some proposals for you to consider and resolve upon. You have, Sir, in him and in me two servants who will run your fortune. I hope you will find the same disposition in all our friends. As to the greatest part of them, I make no doubt of it." 5 pages.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 20. FitzJames.—"I sent yesterday to Sably (Bolingbroke) a letter I received from Trevers (Tunstall), and he will forward it to your Majesty. You will be pleased to lett me know who shall take of Agincourt (money), in case Malbranche (Marlborough) parts with him. I have writt to-day to Trevers, and I bid [him] insist about Agincourt, as also that Malbranche will repaire to Alençon (England) to meet M. Raucourt (James) at his arrival there. My newse letter of the 1st instant, old style, said that Cameron, who had been seized at Deale, and carry'd up by a messenger to London, had escap'd out of the said messenger's hands. I know nothing else at present. We expect dayly newse from several parts, and according a resolution must be taken. The Duke of Leeds was heare with me some days agoe. He expresses great loyalty, and is full of great projects. I told him he must communicate them to Orbec (Duke of Ormonde) and Sably. M. Rose (Louis XIV.) is somewhat better, but not out of danger."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 20. Paris.—Concerning his affairs and the Dukes of Shrewsbury and Marlborough and the Earl of Peterborough. (Printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xix.*) Enclosed,

LORD BOLINGBROKE to M. TALON (DE TORCY).

"J'ay receu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire hier, et je ne saurois vous remercier assez des attentions que vous avez eu pour faciliter le passage de celuy que j'enroye en Ecosse, et pour faire enfermer de la maniere qu'il conrirent l'Espion que Monsr. de Stair a enroyé au Harre.

Vous royez, Monsr., par ce que le ministre du Roy vous mande que ce point de maturité dont je vous ay si souvent parlé est venu. Le Duc nommé à la fin de la lettre de Monsr. D'Iberville du 11^e Aoust, homme circonspect, s'il en fust jamais, et qui par cette raison passe dans le monde

pour timide, nous asseure qu'il est prest a contribuer et de sa personne et de sa bourse au retablissement du Cheralier, et qu'une tête de 2,000 hommes en debarquant rendroit la revolution immanquable. Faut-il d'un si petit secours perderons nous une si belle occasion? Periront ils tous les amis de la France dans la Grande Bretagne? Le Royaume deviendra-t-il une province d'Almagne? Vos ennemis mortels en seront ils paisibles possesseurs? En un mot le Prince légitime, le parent du Roy tres Chrétien, perdra-t-il l'occasion de rentrer dans la possession de tous ses droits, faute de la dixième partie des Troupes, de l'argent, et des autres assistances, que les Etats Generaux dans une conjoncture tres delicate pour eux, ont fournis au Prince d'Orange contre son Pere?

Je sçay vos sentiments, je connois l'Elevation de votre cœur, je ne vous demande donc que la continuation de vos bons offices. Si nous n'entreprendrons rien, ou si nous echouons, vous aurez infailliblement la guere, et les Whigs ne manqueront pas de se servir de la premiere occasion pour porter un coup a la France. Si nous réussissons, et il ne tient qu'a la France de rendre cette réussite certaine, vous vous attachez a jamais la nation Britanique, et le principe de ce gouvernement sera qu'il faut soutenir la France pour conserver l'Equilibre de l'Europe; Principe très opposé a celuy sur lequel la conduite de ce peuple a roulé depuis quelques années. Je communiqueray au Chevalier les avis que vous m'envoyez et je ne doute point qu'il ne trouve a propos de faire avec un certain degré de precaution les pas nécessaires pour gagner Monsr. de Peterbourg. Celuy cy n'auroit pas tenu ces discours a Monsr. D'Iberville, s'il n'avoit cru l'affaire en train de réussir.

Nos dernières lettres de Londres nous préparent à recevoir des instances pressantes de ne plus perdre de temps. Quel malheur si nous nous trouvassions dans la nécessité d'agir, avant que nous nous fussions assurés ou d'argent ou de troupes! Sur le dernier de ces articles je verray encore le Baron de Spar, quoique je ne doute point qu'il n'aye envoyé l'Expres hier selon la promesse qu'il me fit la semaine passé. Sur le premier j'ay pris la liberté de vous communiquer mon Idée de ce qu'on pourroit faire icy, et Je vous prie a mains jointes de rouloir presser le Prince de Chelamar affin que nous ayons une reponse prompte et favorable de Madrid."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 21.—“I am glad to find by yours of the 19 that you were soon expecting a person from whom we may hope to receive some further light in our affairs, and that being you did well to stop Kin[naird] for a day or two. This last will surely convince our friends that they must now act on their own bottom, and when

they are once persuaded of that I shall still hope they will act vigourously, even for their own sakes. The answer of the States I like very well, and the early demand made to them, if known, ought, me thinks, to increase the flame the Nation is in, by showing them what the main view and aim of the Court is, who is so impatient to enslave the Nation as that they would not wait for a real and certain invasion as they term it, before they call on a foreign force.

After all the expence we have been at in relation to our ships, it would be very sad that we should at last risk the loseing the advantage of them for want of 10 or 12,000 *livres*, and that in the expectation we are in of yet soon being able to make use of them. I therefore after having weigh'd the matter, give leave that you should take such a sum out of the mony now in Paris or Rouen. It is true I was under a sort of engagement to M. Lacey (Duke of Lorraine), I mean my landlord, to carry that mony on shipboard untouched, but it being my self that made that assurance, which was not requir'd by him of me, and he being of so generous a temper, I think I may on this emergency take upon me to entame a little the mony, assuring my self that he will approve of it when I acquaint him with the reasons of my so doing. If we could get back any part of the money that was sent to Maryland (England) (where I should not think it were may be now so much wanted) that could have supplyd the present want, but however I desire that all means may be made use of to get at least as much as may reimplace what we are now going to take out of Lacey's mony, that the sum may be entire in my hands; my concern in the matter being only for Lacey, for els your remarks on that matter in general are very reasonable and perfectly conform to my notion of matters. It is fitt you should know that all Lacey's mony is in old *louis d'ors*, which do not only not run current in France, but are if I am not mistaken confiscated when discover'd.

The account you give me of Harry's (Louis XIV.'s) health is very melancholy. I am glad Charles (Ormonde) is better; pray forward the enclos'd to him, when you have read it and seal'd it. I would have you also shew him the enclos'd paper. It contains only a few thoughts which at my leisure yesterday I put in writing, with no other view but for my own passetime and satisfaction. But on reflexion I think 'tis fitt you should see them as they are, and let me, both of you, know your thoughts upon them." *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, Aug. 28.—"I left the Queen this day at Moutier in her way to Chaalons, where she reckons to be to-night. I receiv'd in arriving here yours of the 20. I suppose Sably (Bolingbroke) forgot to send me Trevers' (Tunstall's) letter, which you mention, so I can say nothing as yet as to that, only in general that I approve your pressing for mony, as I shall any other proposal you and Sably shall think fit to make to him as to entering heartily

into Raucour's (James') cause. I beleeve you mistake the cypher in saying that Malbranche (Duke of Marlborough) should be desir'd to go to England to meet Raucourt, but "I do not see why, when Raucour gos to Scotland, he might not write a letter to Malbranche, to require his attendance there, or his declaring openly for him in England, for which (?) such an order would of necessity oblige Malbranche to pull off the mask and trim no longer." You did well to send D. Leeds to Orbec (Duke of Ormonde) and Sably. I think it of no smal consequence to see so many great men now in a manner openly for me. I am in great pain for Mr. Rose (Louis XIV.), whose state of health requires that Raucour should lose no more time. If you are at Paris you will know all I think of matters from Orbec and Sably, to whom I write so fully that I shall add no more here, but that "I think it more than ever more than ever *now or never.*"³ (The parts between asterisks are printed in Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xx.) *Copy.*

JAMES III. to LEWIS INESE.

1715, Aug. 23.—"I received your letter by Mr. Bagnal yesterday, and coming back from Moutier had by the post yours of the 21st. Fernam's (Colclough's) letter was indeed but a necessary cordial on the sad parting of this day, but it was a great one and Andrew (Queen Mary) George (Bolingbroke) and Darby (Duke of Lorraine?) think as well as myself that the question is now decided, and that the business now is not to resolve but to execute, and to begin with the necessary preparations thereunto. I am of your mind as to C. Kin[naird's] journey being at least deferr'd, and very glad you saw Onslow (Ormonde) and were so pleased with him. Our meeting is but requisit to come to a resolution no more to be altered by Mary(Berwick) and Sably (Bolingbroke), and I therefore give Onslow a rendezvous by the bearer, who will *en passant* leave a paquet of my letters with the Queen, and she will shew them to you. I shall therefore add no more here, but that I shall live in hopes that Providence will at last bring about the great work, and that in His own way. I am in great pain for Edward (Louis XIV.), and truely concerned for poor D.[uke of] Perth, who, I hope, will yet do well;" *Copy.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 23.—"I received yours of the 20th yesterday, as I was going to accompany the Queen to Moutier, so that I am obliged to keep the bearer till to-morow to have time to end at leisure my dispatches to you and Charles (Ormonde). The accounts containd in Farnam's (Colclough's) letters are so clear and positive that I see no further room for deliberation nor any necessity of sending Kin[naird], now that we have by a sure hand an answer to what he was to carry. It is not clear to me whether Mr. Campion will come or not, or whether Farnam's letters were not thought sufficient alone as they most certainly are to authorize our getting ready the ship and what els we have at our command, in all which no time ought to be

lost, and while that is a doing as I find Charles willing and ready to come and see me I shall give him an apointment that by discoursing with him on all things we may together fix matters more distinctly and more quickly, for I cannot but repeat that I am convinced no more time is to be lost on no foreign accounts whatsoever which are allways uncertain, will not fail of causing delays, and in that respect their expectation may prove more fatal than the helps we may hope from them can prove advantageous hereafter. Ld. Shrewsbry's being so frankly engaged is a great article, you will do well to forward a kind message to him from me, and such a one as you believe may be most agreeable to him. I think that will be sufficient because of a particular which your mentioning him to me puts me in mind of, for 'tis my intention you should be acquainted with all tho' particular facts do not occurr all at once, and so cannot be communicated to you, but present contingencies renue the memory of past transactions. As for the pardon mentioned by Mr. Iberville there never was such a thing ask'd for, but some months ago Lady Westmorland writh the good dispositions her nephew (the Duke of Shrewsbury) was in, and on that I writh a letter to that Lady to be shewd to him, but the whole was only in general terms, and I do not remember I had any return to my letter from Ld. Shrewsbry, so that your entering into a close correspondence with him will be necessary, for without one enters into details all is time lost. This particular of Lady Westm. is only to your self and Charles. because I beleive that Lady would be very cautious of the secret of what her nephew may have said to her.

Tho' I never saw Ld. Peterborow, yet his conversation with Iberville seems to answer perfectly the character I have had of him. Your intimacy with him makes you the most proper judge of what may most contribute to dipp him and of what he may be capable of being usefull in, I shall therefore give you *carte blanche* in that article, and see no other difficulty in your going to meet him but that your presence may chance to be necessary at Paris in this Crisis, but however I leave it to you to go or not. Mr. Inese acquainted me with your thought of employing him in Sweden, I think it a very good one, for it will be certainly conform to his inclination and a bussleing man will suite very well for such a negociation in which he cannot but do good, whereas his pretensions in warlike affairs run so high that he might be disgusted and embarrass'd should he remain hereabouts.

By Orbec (Ormonde) I shall expect from you yours and your friends ultimat advice that I may with him be able to fix all even to the day of my departure.

Your letter to Mr. Talon (de Torcy) is admirable; but by a letter I have just seen concerning Harry's (Louis XIV.'s) health, I beleive nothing else will be so much as thought of in that family. This is to me a new and strong reason for pressing matters without delay, but as prudence must allways be joyned with fortitude as you well observe, so if you and your friends

are not unanimous in your opinion at Paris I do think it absolutly necessary that I should see you and Orbec together that I may ground my resolution and the particulars of it on the solid foundation of the advice of two such able persons. By letters all is obscure, and explications cannot be askd without causing great delays, whereas in a free conversation reasons may be plainly layd before me, and I be able to decide in a clear light. This I hope may be done with secrecy, at least I think it of the last consequence in the case I put, and in all cases it will be of great advantage to settle the better, several smaller particulars and details, which are often of importance in such cases.

I write what follows in a sheet apart that you may be able to shew the letter it self to Charles whom I mean by Orbec. I beleieve you forgot to send me a letter concerning Marleb[orrough] which D. Ber[wick] mentions to me, so I cannot say any thing particular as to that more than that you know as much as I of that correspondence, and therefore I leave it to you and D. B[erwick] to send such a message to Marl : as you shall agree on, for 'tis not fitt to let this even for him nice occasion pass without endeavouring to make use of it for the gaining so considerable a man.

I am glad you give me caution not to name him to Charles, tho', should Charles know of the dealings I have with tother another way, it would be certainly yet more grievous to him. Could there be no possibility of uniting these two great men at least in some measure, for after all as to Charles I do not see what jealousy he can have of him, for sure he Charles cannot think that I would ever bring 'tother into competition with himself. When I see Charles would it not be proper for me to say something to him as to Marl[borough] which in discourse can be better done then by writing ; but 'tis a nice point in which I desire your advice." *Copy.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 25. FitzJames.—"I receiv'd yesterday a letter from Trevers (Tunstall) with one enclos'd from the lawyer (Marlborough), who tells me he has a like summe to that he sent before at your Majesty's service. Though it be small, still it is much from him, and shews that he would faine be honest. Your Majesty will be pleas'd to lett me know who the money shall be delivered unto at Alençon (England). I sent the originall letter yesterday unto Sably (Bolingbroke), desiring him to forward it this day to your Majesty. I long with impatience to hear from our friends. They must determine, but it is to be wish'd, and they must be pressed to loose no time in their councels. To-morrow sennet we leave this place to return to St. Germain. I intend to goe by Paris to waite on the Queen and receive her orders. M. Rose (Louis XIV.) is in an ill state of health, and I fear much, he will not hold out very long. May be quiet and rest may retrive him a little. Osmond (Duke of Orleans) must be

managed. I advis'd Orbec (Duke of Ormonde) to make advances to him, and I will follow it close, for he will alwayse be for his advantage.

I just now receiv'd the honour of your Majesty's of the 21st instant."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 25.—“I forgot yesterday to inclose to ~~Orbec~~ (Ormonde) the route I promis'd him. Here it is; pray forward it to him. The accounts I have of ~~Henry~~^{Edward} (Louis XIV.'s) state of health are such as threaten a sudden end, and therefore I think nothing ought to be neglected for to court his nephew, whom I think I call'd Overbury in one of my letters. Why might not ~~Bolingbroke~~^{Overbury} (Bolingbroke) take some occasion of visiting ~~Overbury~~^{Orleans} (Duke of Orleans), and of leting him know how sensible I am of the accounts I have had of his friendship, which I want more than ever, and of which he may now more than ever be able to give me some proofs. A compliment like this cannot I think but do good, and the neglect of it might perchance be interpreted a slight. But as I know not on what terms ~~Boleton~~^{George} and ~~Overbury~~^{Overbury} are, I do not pretend to order anything as to this enterview, but only leave it to your decision, that, if you otherways think it proper you may make such a step without further leave from me. An occasion like that might produce a freedom in ~~Overbury~~^{Overbury}, and a confidence in you, if he'l befriend me, and such a confidence may be of great use hereafter. ~~Queen~~^{Andrew} (Queen Mary) intends to make compliments to the mother both in my name and his own, and to charge her with the same for her son, but then 'tis uncertain when ~~Queen~~^{Andrew} and she will meet, and ~~Henry~~^{Edward} (Louis XIV.'s) precarious state makes even instants precious and moments of consequence. As for the wording the compliment to Overbury, if you see him I leave it to you, who can do it better than I can prescribe, but general terms will, I think, be the most prudent. When I thought I was to begin my journey I sent to Tallon (M. de Torey) two for ~~Harry~~^{Edward} grandson and his lady, Mr. and Mrs. Stoner (King and Queen of Spain). I suppose those letters were not forwarded, but I should be glad to know positively, because, if they are not, I owe letters to them, which must be fram'd accordingly. I should be glad to know also if in my letter to Mr. Stoner (King of Spain) I should mention or not the help that is ask of him for Andrew (James) in Harry's name.” *Copy.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 23-26. Paris.—“I have the honour of your letter of the 18th and shall venture to write to you upon the several heads contain'd it, tho' I send my answer by the post.

Harry (Louis XIV.) is in the state I mention'd in my last, and altho' the accounts which came yesterday from his untry house make him better, yet you may depend upon it

that there is no prospect of a recovery, languishing is all that can be expected, and in that condition he will be of little use to you in the prosecution of your lawsuit. I write thus positively because my informations are certain. The *contretemps* is terrible because Lady Mary's (England's) lawyers have taken all their measures, and I fear do so still in some degree, on a confidence that they should be back'd by Harry's purse, authority and force.

I see every day more and more the necessity of making Overbury (Duke of Orleans) your friend, and I think I see less reason to imagine that impossible; tho' I know full well his general character and his particular views.

The instructions which you sent to George (Bolingbroke) he will punctually observe, and he is of opinion that more or less than what you prescribe would be equally wrong. He says that affairs are in such a state of uncertainty that he thinks you are extreamly in the right to hear every proposal, to keep every negociation, which promises any thing, on foot; to close beyound retreat with none, but to be ready to push that which shall appear most for your interest when time and accidents enable you to judg with some assurance, where that interest lyes. George has fresh reasons to be convinced that the overtures he writ to you about were not made to him by chance. He will keep the ball in the air, without engaging you in the least to play the game.

He thinks that an alliance with Overbury's daughter would disgust Lady Mary to a great degree, unless she saw herself secure of Overbury's assistance and undone without it, and unless she was previously consulted in the measure, and had her mind prepar'd for it.

In a word she is very fantastical, and must be indulg'd in all her whimsys, if by her own strength she will undertake to carry your cause and her own; but if she calls upon you to procure help for her from other quarters she must give up some of those whimsys, and allow you to take such methods as are essential to your success.

I have some reason to believe that the 24, 25, 14, 24, 14, 19, 18 (tuition) of Humphrey's (Louis XIV.'s) 12, 22, 6, 18, 23, 19, 18 (granson) is left to his lame son (the Duc de Maine) by the 26, 14, 16 (wil). He is therefore to be manag'd, and his 26, 14, 11, 10 (wife) has a great influence over him. Bennet (Queen Mary) can probably smooth things on that side. The little I can do shall not be neglected, but George tells me he has yet no ingression there. He takes his measures however to gain it. If different 20, 6, 22, 24, 27, 28 (partys) should form themselves after Humphrey's 9, 10, 6, 24, 18 (death) there is another relation of that family who will naturally be a 18, 10, 6, 9 (head). George thinks he has an effectual way of gaining some influence there, it is by the 17, 19, 24, 18, 10, 22 (mother): into whose confidence he can let himself, so far, if it be necessary, as to be of certain 20, 6, 22, 24, 27, 28 (partys) of 20, 16, 10, 6, 23, 25, 22, 10 (pleasure) of which you may perhaps have heard.

Charles (Ormonde) has been too much out of order, and too much hurried, to give all the time necessary for the draught which I propose to make. But you may depend on having it next week. I propose to consult Ralph (Berwick) upon it. George agrees that no foreign prospect whatever, remote or present, ought to be otherwise esteem'd than as a secondary motive, and therefore if Lady Mary will be brought to commence the suit instantly, it must be instantly commenc'd, though we should sue even *in forma pauperis*. But if she will not be brought to this, I must with that freedom which you are pleas'd to allow me, which I will always exercise for your service, and which I will never by the grace of God abuse, affirm, that we shall be cast for ever, if we commence the suit. I have no partiality for Lady Mary, nor for Nelly (Scotland); I esteem them both, but I know them both, and the undertaking spirit of the latter must be supported by the purse and strength of the former.

Litteral Charles (C. Kinnaird) is not yet gone, and as I disguise nothing from you, I must own that I found him too much alarm'd when it came to the point. He has the lives of your best friends in his hands, and tho' his integrity is beyond the least question, yet the passion of fear has often strange effects. I have therefore not given him the final instruction which I propos'd, but shall send another person over, for whose discretion and honour I think I dare answer, who has courage, and who is thought to be against your interest, and therefore still more proper to be employed. He shall go away publickly and without the least air of business, and therefore must not depart on a sudden. I have the honour to inclose another of Titchburne's (Tunstall's) letters. Samuel (Marlborough) will never be gain'd to any purpose, if he is not gained now. They push openly att him. I have writ to Ralph to make one decisive effort. 20, 10, 24, 10, 22, 7, 19, 22, 19, 26 (Peterborow) has been stopp'd on the other side; the moment I hear he is got over, I write to him.

Aug. the 26th. As soon as I had the honour of yours of the 21st I sent to Mr. Innese and he gives the necessary directions for putting into R. A [rbuthnot's] hands the sum of 10,000 *lirres*, which will be sufficient to answer all the demands which press'd hard upon us.

I have shewn to Charles both Anthony's (James', i.e. your) letter of the 21st and the paper apart. I suppose Charles will in his first dispatches speak for himself. For my own part, as there is nothing which I have att heart so much as Anthony's service, so the whole conduct of my life shall be directed to that view, and that view shall be directed by Anthony's commands. I will take the liberty to represent, and after that I shall constantly obey.

It is certain that Charles and George have very great estates which lye almost att mercy. If it be of consequence to break thro' all the measures taken to save some part of them, neither of these men will hesitate a moment. But it seems to me very apparent that to render them of effectual use to Anthony they

must continue link'd with the party at the head of which their past conduct has plac'd them; that they must square their conduct on this side of the water in concert with their friends on the other side, in a word, that nothing must happen which shall give a pretence to say that their party cannot avow their cause and their correspondence with them. He who comes a single man, let his merit be what it will, to Anthony's service, offers him no great matter. I am sure he can be of no use to him in Maryland (England); and I have seen enough here to be very positive that no representations to this Court will have much weight, unless they who make the representations can answer for Lady Mary's conduct att the same time. It was late last night when the gentleman return'd, and brought me the honour of yours of the 23rd, to the former part of which I can only say in answer that I am ready to obey your orders, and that in expectation of your final commands, I neglect nothing which relates to the 23, 13, 14, 20 (ship), to money, or to any other necessary article. We expect Camp[ion] here to-day, but by his stopping att Rouen, he either has no message from our friends, or none which requires much haste. Mr. Farnham (Colclough) I have no knowledg of, but I know very well the persons in whose name he writes, and am I confess surpris'd that they should give so crude a message on so important a subject. You will pardon me, Sir, if what I have frequently seen in the course of business, and particularly in the case of the Monk, make me a little jealous even of the warmest zeal and of the best intentions.

As to Peterb[rough], since you approve my scheme I will follow it.

We were yesterday in expectation every moment to hear of Harry's death. I will dispatch a courier instantly, if that happens, and perhaps that courier may very soon follow this letter.

I do not remember to have omitted sending you any paper of the kind you are pleas'd to mention. What are last come to my hands I inclose with this.

If any communication is given to Charles of the treaty with the other person, it must be by yourself, and by word of mouth, in very soft, and very general terms. It grows late in the day and I close this letter."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Monday [Aug. 26], near 6 in the evening. Vaugirard, near Paris.—“The valet-de-chambre who brings you this letter is just returned from Versailles, and I would no longer defer sending to you, since, tho' the King is not dead, his death is equally sure. Monsr. de Torcy sends me word that the gangreen is got into his belly, and that he must dye in few hours. Since this I have seen another, who comes with the like account from another friend. All centers in Overbury (Duke of Orleans). For Godsake let me know whether I should not, or rather perhaps Charles (Duke of Ormonde), ask to see him and speak to him in your

name. He is left Regent, the D. of Maine, Tuteur, and Villeroy, Governour. I have writ a letter, which I hope will meet the Queen on the road."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Tuesday, Aug. 27, at 8 at night.—“Your courier brought me yours of last night an hour ago. I reckon the good king dead before this, and therefore too many advances cannot be made to the Regent. By my last I authoris'd you to speak to him from me. That is now necessary and more natural for you to do it than another, being in the post I placed you, but that doth not hinder Charles (Duke of Ormonde) from going also. I even think 'tis proper for you both do so. What is to be said in particular, and how far Overbury (Duke of Orleans) should be trusted, I leave to friends with you, tho' I do not see how trusting him now can be avoided. Talon (M. de Torcy) can advise you in this, and, when the Queen arrives, you will concert with her what further is to be done in that respect. Talon can also best advise whether I should write to Overbury, and what is the form with him. When you see the Regent you should mention particularly our pension which I hope he will continue. Our circumstances are sufficiently known, and for him not to continue it would, me thinks, be not a very generous beginning of a Regency. Our pension need only be given to the Queen by name, by which means Hanover can have nothing to say against it. I expect to hear from you by to-morrow's post, as you shall from me in that case. At present I have no more to add. The Queen's parting from hence was well nick'd. You will, I suppose, discourse with her about the proposal made to you of marriage, for that would be now of great consequence.” *Copy.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Aug. 28.—“Yours of the 23 and 26 I received this day by the post. Your note which I answerd last night decides all the uncertaintrys as to Harry's (Louis XIV.) state. A new scene is opening and new measures to be taken. I can add nothing in relation to Overbury (Duke of Orleans) to my last, the monoculist will scarce have I think any great roll to act, however 'tis good to keep fair on all sides, and 'tis still of use to endeavour to gain his mother's friendship. Benet (Queen Mary) has no sort of acquaintance with the Cripe's (Duc de Maine's) wife, whose extravagant disposition made me look upon her as insignificant as to politicks, tho', has she influence on her husband, she is not to be slighted. Benet 'tis true has occasions of seeing her mother sometimes, but in general I can give no particular directions, *il faut faire la guerre à l'œil*, and when you have discoursd of all with Benet, you can then best judge of the properest courses to be taken.

I am glad to find you do not dislike the once proposed settlement for Andrew (James, i.e. me) and easily beleeve the

Lady Mary (England) would not care for one of Harry's family. Your general notion on that subject I think very just, but that is not the main point now. Tis certain did Margarite (England) desire herself a match with Andrew there would be no dispute in the case, but as you prudently observe there has been so much obscurity and so many mistakes as to that Lady's intentions that one would be glad to know in a more extended positive way her reall determination, and that I hope we shall have by the person you send to her, and I am very glad it is not literal Charles (C. Kinnaird) against whose being sent I should now have writt to you had not you prudently alter'd it. When I see Christopher (Ormonde) I suppose I shall have at large all your joint advices laid before me, so till then I can say little on the subject nor can I indeed form any solid judgement of matters in the commotion you are in at Paris now: all or at least a great deal depends on Overbury's disposition, that point must be clear'd, and I see nobody can do it so effectually as you, so that in that consideration I shall not at this time press for your journey hither, especially Charles (Ormonde) being soon to see me. What you say on the memoire I sent you I think very just and reasonable, and my own inclination and satisfaction must and shall allways yeeld to reason, after that as circumstances change counsells must also: Harry's death and the answer to what you now send to Mary (England) must drive us into new measures, and those I shall allways take with you, Charles, etc., whose credit with your party must be preserved and to whose own privat interest I shall allways have a just and due regard.

Mr. Campion's stoping at Rouen is a sign he has no material message to bring us, but yet Abram's (Menzies') and Fernam's (Colclough's) letters are so positive, that I know not how to doubt of their truth, tho' the truth is they are, as you terme it, so crude that I do not see how one can blindly act upon them.

You did very well to advise Ralph (Berwick) to make one last effort more with the Lawyer I mean Samuell (Marlborough) whose two thousand pound I desire may be remitted to Paris and put into Mr. Dicconson's hands, that out of that Andrew's landlord's (the Duke of Lorraine's) mony may be reimbursed. Pray let Ralph (Berwick) know this, it being all I have to say to him in answer to his of the 25, being a litle press'd by the post's departure. I wish Ralph's credit with his new master may be equal to his good will to serve me with him. May I ask you in confidence on what terms they are.

The Lord Danby (Duke of Leeds) has writt to me a loyall letter in general terms, which I answer in the same. It seems he has address'd himself to young Lesly. I wonder he did not rather do it to Charles or George (Bolingbroke). However I shall not in my answer name either of them without knowing first their opinion whether they would trust themselves to him.

I shall follow your advice as to Samuell when I see Charles. The freedom with which you write to me is most wellcom and agreeable, your advice necessary, and your great experiance of no

less advantage to me so new in great affairs. I must confess mine at present seem to press very much, and yet I see no possibility of taking a prudent resolution till I see Charles and know more of Mary's (England's) intentions by him. I am very glad Charles's secretary and 'tother gentleman (Cameron) have made their escape. As to Earl Portmore you'l consider what should be said to encourage and manage him. I send to the Queen the English letters you sent me."

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 30. Paris.—“I have the honour of your letters, and shall take the best methods in my power to execute your orders and to answer all your views. The great danger I was apprehensive of is over, all will certainly submit without the least struggle to Overbury (Duke of Orleans) and he will by consequence be under no want of assistance from his neighbours, but remain att liberty to pursue the general interest of his own and his nephew's estate. George (Bolingbroke) has never had to do either in good or in ill with Overbury, and therefore he imagines that as there can be no prepossession in his favour, so there can be no prejudice against him in the breast of the latter. The trusting Overbury is of indispensable necessity, if his friendship and concurrence in your cause be so, besides when Ralph (Berwick) took occasion two days ago to speak to him concerning your interests, he said that he was appris'd of all that had been done, and of the present state of them.

There are two or three points in your letters which I cannot answer without consulting Talon (de Torcy) and to him I have writ. But I believe the letters to Mr. and Mrs. Stoner (King and Queen of Spain) were sent when the last application was made to them by Harry (Louis XIV.).

Bennet (Queen Mary) arriv'd yesterday, I believe I shall have the honour of seeing that person to-night, and shall after that close my letter.

Sep. the first.

I had the honour to wait on Bennet as I proposed, but I kept my letter open so long the next morning, in expectation of having somewhat very possitive to write concerning Harry that I lost the post. Last night Humphrey (Louis XIV.) continued in the same uncertain languishing way. When I use the word uncertain I mean it only with respect to time; for all recovery is to be despair'd of, but the progress of the distemper being sometimes quicker, and sometimes slower; the hour, or perhaps the day cannot be prefix'd.

It is impossible for George to do anything yet a while with Overbury. There must be four or five days of convulsion before a settlement.

As I am writing I receive news of the King of France's death, and that my letter may go this night by a courier of the Duke of Lorraine. The former dyed this morning, as the person tells us, att a quarter after eight.

I must make haste, but I must tell you that Ralph has adroitely enough struck into the interest which joyns to secure Overbury's power. A certain battle may perhaps not be forgott, but this is a real service and will cancel former piques. I think in my conscience you have nothing to fear and a great deal to hope from Overbury.

Danby is a madman. I have talked freely with him, because I do not care to have any great reserve, but he can be of no use except in the moment of a desperate attempt. General compliments have gained him, general compliments will secure him.

Port [more] is an officer and worth securing. I send compliments from you to him.

I am called upon for my letter. I hope it may go by the courier, if not, it will go by the post."

QUEEN MARY.

[1715, Aug. ?] "Memorandum to speak to the King. All the reasons against my journey, of which only one has weighed with me. My concern and trouble about it you can never express tho' you have been witnesse of som part of it. What Charles (M. de Torcy?) said to me, that ther was no need for the King to keep great measures.

What that may signifye, and if it may not free the King from affecting to keep so great a secret to me upon all his affairs.

Mr. Inese, and what I propose about him.

Heywood and my opinion concerning him.

My reasons for not writing to Mrs. Oldeson and Mrs. Melvill, tho' I think the King should do it.

Scotland, and the man that comes from it.

Carrington and what I know of him.

To beg of the King to take care of his person, and not to suffer any strangers to stay at Barr, if they cannot give a good account of themselves.

Onslow (Ormonde) and Gournay (Marlborough).

Mr. Porter has not spoke to me of anything like businesse since last Christmas." *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Sept. 3.—"I had yesterday from Benet (Queen Mary) an account of what pass'd in a visit she received from Charles (Ormonde) and George (Bolingbroke) in which several points were discuss'd, on which I should be very glad to speak to them myself.

There may be reasons and solid ones against those two persons declaring just now publickly for Andrew (James).

I am in no hast in proposing abruptly at present a match with Mis Overbury (daughter of the Duke of Orleans), tho' that is an article that deserves serious consideration.

To write anew for advice from friends in Maryland (England) seems useless to me, after the several late accounts we have had from thence, without some new proposal more to be made.

All seems ripe in that country, the dangers of delay are great, proposals of foreign help are uncertain and tedious.

On tother side right measures should be taken, some probability of a secure passage and landing, and some sorte of concert with friends with Martha (England).

There is an absolut necessity of knowing more distinctly Overbury's (Duke of Orleans') intentions, the ways and methods of gaining his friendship are to be well weigh'd, and 'tis of the greatest importance of puting our selves on a right foot with him at first, of making our affairs run through a proper channell, of making use of the properest persons, and of rectifying on this change of Government, what may have been defective in all this under the former.

These are general heads, which most of them contain several articles, which I think are of so great importance that proper measurs cannot be too seriously consider'd, nor resolutions too prudently nor too cautiously taken. By writing 'tis impossible to concert any thing with the exactness that is requisit, and as I cannot resolve to act on my own head, so I am in the necessity of desiring you will out of hand come and conferr with me on these heads. Your journy may be so privat that it cannot be prov'd against you, and as now you have personally no more risk to run, I venture to decide on this occasion, that my discoursing with you is of more not only advantage but necessity, then all the reasons against it can be, especially since your absence from Paris need be so short, that you'l hardly be miss'd, and not neglect any opportunity of discoursing with Overbury whom you will, I reckon, have seen before this, and whose hands and head will be so full for the first days, that he will scarce have leisure to allow you much time with him for some days now. I have lights to give you which I cannot explain by letter, and which I think necessary for you to know for your future conduct with Overburry, with whom I would fain establish you in a freedom and intimacy so necessary for my affairs. I could wish you had the sole management of them with him, and that may be compass'd if wee meet. Ralph (Duke of Berwick) has, I suppose, acquainted you with what Overbury told him. I am really mortifyd Benet saw not Humphrey (Louis XIV.), but you know, I suppose, that Ralph hinder'd his going, which I am sorry for. This is all I have to say at present, without to-morrow's post furnishes me with new matter.

I desire your advice as to the inclos'd Memorial of the Ld. Danby (Duke of Leeds), to whom I could at present return no other answer but thanks for his zeal and that I would consider of it. Sep. 4.—Since what's above, I receive yours of the 1st. As little surprising as is the King's death, 'tis still most sensible to one who ow'd him so much, and who hop'd for yet more from him. I have also a letter from George which speaks so confidently of Overburry's friendship that it has put Andrew extreamly at ease. Overburry, whom I shall henceforth put to

the letter H, being already acquainted with all Andrew's concerns, puts it out of doubt whether we should trust him or not.

I hope before this reaches you, you will have seen Humphrey (Duke of Orleans) and will be able to give me a good account of your conversation. The more I think of the visit I propos'd to George the more I find it necessary that he and Andrew should meet, tho' I do not require so much hast in it, as that I shall disapprove of a few days delay, in case he finds that requisit to discourse more fully with Overburry." *Copy.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Sept. 3. Paris.—"I suppose that the letter which I have the honour to inclose from the Duke of Berwick to your Majesty acquaints you that the King of Spain agrees to furnish the 400^{m.} crowns, and promises you further assistances, that the circumstances of affairs rendering the negociation of Bills in this country uncertain, if not impracticable, the sum above mentioned will be remitted in specie, and that the Catholick King is very earnest to have the secret inviolably kept. When I receiv'd these accounts from the Duke of Berwick, he told me att the same time that he desir'd that he might have a full power from your Majesty to treat with the Prince de Chelamar, and that this full power might be writ in your Majesty's hand or mine. I have desir'd Mon^r de Torcy to let me have the draught of the form us'd in France, and if your Majesty will be so good as to order Sir T. Higgons to send me a copy of such forms as he may find in the books which are in his hands, I will endeavour out of the two to prepare such an one as may contain nothing which can be drawn hereafter into consequence against you. I have always found the Spaniards very alerte on the trifles of ceremonial, and therefore they cease to be trifles in treating with them. I did not ask, neither did the Duke of Berwick tell me, what is the nature of the propos'd Treaty. In the state of your affairs, your Majesty has little to lose by Treaty; and yet I think it prudent not to admit any thing which may hereafter be an incumbrance to you, or which might att present, if known, prove prejudicial to your interest att home. The Duke says he will speak to the Regent about my waiting on him in your Majesty's name, as soon as it is proper; in the present hurry it is hardly to be done; att least he will give little attention to foreign business, till his own affairs are entirely settl'd.

The particulars of what pass'd yesterday in the Parliament of Paris are matter of publick notoriety, you will have them from other hands, and I shall not therefore trouble your Majesty with an unnecessary repetition. I think it is plain that no strength can now be form'd to oppose the Regent—he is absolute Master of France.

His expressions of friendship to your Majesty and of good will to your cause, are I am sure very welcome to you; but they seem to me to point att very distant services, and in the mean while I doubt that things precipitate too fast in England and Scotland to bear much delay. I inclose a paper which is the copy of what

the Duke of Berwick gave me in his own hand, and which he calls his thoughts on the present state of your Majesty's affairs. You will likewise receive a draught of what came yesterday from England, and the copy of what the D[uke] of Ormonde and I have sent thither. I hope your Majesty will approve the latter; all is said in it which can be said with truth, to keep up the spirit of your friends on that side; but the difficultys and obstructions were necessarily to be stated, as well to keep them from taking false measures, as to account for your Majesty's conduct, and for the behaviour of your servants who are here. I have desir'd that the money last pay'd by Samuel (Duke of Marlborough) may be sent hither, and the D[uke] of Berwick will take care accordingly.

It will certainly be proper that your Majesty should in your letter to the King of Spain take notice of the assistance which he gives, and of that which he promises. The D[uke] of Berwick forgot to ask Mons^r de Torey whether the other letters were sent, but I am upon my memory confident that they were." *Holograph.*
Enclosed,

The DUKE OF BERWICK TO JAMES III.

[1715] Aug. [Sept. 1.]—"Estampes' (Spain's) agent
heare came to me this day to acquaint me that he had
received an answer about the proposition made to M. Richemont
(King of Spain). Agincourt (money) is granted,
and would have come here this instant, but for the
b a n k e r s
difficultys of the 43. 96. 28. 29. 55. 11. 69. Agincourt (the
money) and his family will come post, but for want of post
f o u u r
horses will be some weeks a coming. 89. 52. 13. 13. 11.
h u n d r e d t h o u s a n d
61. 13. 28. 12. 11. 55. 12. 37. 61. 52. 13. 69. 96. 28. 12.
c r o u n s
87. 11. 52. 13. 28. 69. are ready to follow Agincourt.

The said Estampes' agent, alias Cambriton (Cellamare)
has a power to treat with Belley (Duke of Berwick),
independent of M. Rose (Louis XIV.), and he desired
me this morning to write to M. Raucourt (James)
that M. Robinson (James) mought without loss of time
send a full power sealed and signed unto Belley, for
concluding a treaty with M. Richemont, who promises to give
what further helps he can. I believe he does expect M.
Robinson should make a private treaty with him. Belley
will conclude nothing with [out] M. Raucourt's orders, and
without the approbation of Sably (Bolingbroke). I do not
even find that Belley knows as yet what it is that Cambriton
(Cellamare) will demand in the treaty. I have spoken with
M. Osmond (Duke of Orleans) in general terms about M.
Raucourt, and he has made me great protestations of friend-
ship. I will endeavour to get Sably an audience; but first
other matters must be settled.

Your Majesty will learn the death of the King. To-morrow the Duke of Orleans goes to the Parliament, where we are to open the King's will. The young King will come to the Parliament Wednesday or Thursday.

Postscript.—We expect soon an answer from Spencer (King of Sweden). The packet has been delivered to him, and his Baron has assured me that his master desires no better."

Paper sent by ORMONDE and BOLINGBROKE to ENGLAND.

This is a duplicate of the memorial sent some time ago in M. d'Iberville's cipher, and recommended to Lords Mar or Lansdowne or Sir W. Wyndham or in their absence to Mr. Menzies. With note that the King having a copy of that memorial it was thought useless to repeat it here. The paper continues:—

"Charles Kinaird was to have carried such particulars as would have explained every part of it. In default of him the following explanation is to be taken:—

The troops which are hoped for are twelve battalions, at this time in the neighbourhood of Gottenberg, to be commanded by Hamilton, a Scots Major-General in the Swedes' service. Observe that these troops may be as well transported when the Baltic squadron is come back to England, and laid up, as when they were passed the Belt, the point of time first thought of.

We lost near nine weeks before we received a certainty of our letters being got into Stralsund, we are now sure that they are come safe to hand, we are sure that the King of Sweden wanted nothing but a more plausible pretence to appear for the King; that pretence has been given him by George's taking possession of Bremen. We therefore conclude, and his ambassador is of the same opinion, that the twelve battalions will be sent. 50,000 crowns, a great sum in our circumstances, is remitted for that service.

As to money, before the King of France fell [so] ill as to be unable to do any business, he writ with his own hand to press his grandson to furnish us with 400,000 crowns. The Spanish ambassador at this Court was heartily engaged in the project; we know that the King of Spain has a fund of 800,000 crowns ready, his confessor was engaged in the design, and we have little reason to doubt of the success of it.

These are the explanations of some general expressions in the memorial, to which is to be added that the state of the revenues and credit of France was such, that money could not have been found for the voyage of Fontainebleau had the King lived. He is dead this morning, September 1st N.S. and the alteration occasioned by his death must be explained.

Had there been any dispute in France about the Regency, etc., the Whigs would have had a fair game. There will be none, our friends may depend upon it, and likewise upon this, that the Duke of Orleans is under no engagement against us, but thinks of English affairs as his uncle did.

It will require some time to settle his Regency and to extricate the Government out of the difficulties they lie at present under, after which perhaps more is to be hoped for from France than before.

But these views as well as those of money from Spain and troops from Sweden are distant and liable to accidents. Therefore the King thinks to get ready to come to some part of the Island as soon as possible, though he will in all probability come with very few people about him, with little money, and without the additional arms which were hoped for from France.

In this case it may be of use that our friends in Scotland and England lose no time in sending the best advices they can about the place of his landing (which it is thought must be in Scotland), signals, &c.

In case they will not have him come yet a while they must determine their intermediate conduct, and regulate his.

The Duke of Ormonde and Lord Bolingbroke think that it would be for the King's service for them to be with him, and to declare publicly for him, but their friends are to order them what to do, they are ready to go to him tomorrow or to continue to play less in sight.

If our friends resolve to begin immediately, they must send notice to all parts to rise at once, and to execute the projects concerted, and they may depend on the King's coming or perishing in the attempt.

Memorandum. Plymouth, Bristol, Newcastle, Portsmouth, Highlanders, &c.

It is to be hoped with reason that the States of Holland will not be very ready to engage in this war. From Bremen foreign troops may be thrown in, that the winter approaches and we hope that in that case the French will throw off the mask.

Mr. Mennis (Menzies) must communicate the contents of these papers with the utmost caution to none but to such as are absolutely in the secret, and at the head of the business. If he has access to the Duke of Shrewsbury let him communicate the whole to him, and ask his opinion, which may be given without using his name. If Mennis can't go to him upon this, Lord Jersey will.

The Tory exiles on this side of the water are determined to perish or to succeed, they will take their measures from their friends on the other side, and assure themselves that they shall not be abandoned by them.

Duplicates of this are sent, let duplicates be sent of the answers.

September 3rd. Since the writing the memorial we have received assurances of having 400,000 crowns, but as no bills can be negotiated here the money must be remitted in specie, and that will draw into length.

The sum of the whole is this, the King, and those who serve him on this side, have done, are doing, and will continue to

do their utmost to put themselves into such a condition as their friends in England and Scotland have judged necessary to make their enterprise succeed. In all events they will, as soon as they can possibly get away, make the attempt. Many accidents have happened to break their measures, others may happen, as far as it is possible to lay down things with any certainty, it has been done. Their answers must be without delay, they shall hear from us more frequently than ever upon every turn of affairs, and it is desired that let the trouble or risk be what it will, they would in like manner let us hear from them frequently, fully and explicitly.

The first memorial has been sent above three weeks since, to which there is no answer yet come, query if it was received. What's above is desired to be kept as secret as possible, particularly what relates to Spain and Sweden, yet it is necessary that our friends in the secret who are not in London should be acquainted with it."

JAMES MURRAY to JAMES III.

1715, Sept. 3.—“Since Lord Bolingbroke finished his letter to your Majesty he has been taken a little ill, and is gone to bed, but commanded me to inform you that Earl Mar was retired privately from London into the Highlands of Scotland, and is under great uneasiness that there is no authority to act by in that country, in case the necessity of affairs should bring things to an extremity there. Both these lords have a suspicion of Atholl, and upon good grounds, but yet they are humbly of opinion that your Majesty should take no step in this particular, which may give him the best pretence for deserting your service, and therefore, that a mark of confidence may be shown him which will be extremely soothing to a man of his natural temper, and that at the same time your affairs may not be in any danger of suffering by it, they propose that two commissions may be returned signed by your Majesty, one appointing Atholl to command, but obliging him to act by the advice of Mar, Marishall, and two or three more of your friends there, such as you think deserve that trust, the other entirely blank. In case Atholl will accept of the command and enter heartily into your service, the second commission will never be produced, but, if it should either be thought improper to make him that offer when affairs press, or, if he should refuse when made, then Lord Mar will fill up the blank in the second commission as he and your other servants shall judge most effectual for carrying on your service. This is the substance of what I am commanded to lay before your Majesty.

Postscript.—Mr. Kennedy has been arrived some days, and begs the honour of having his most humble duty presented to you.”

JAMES III. to the EARL OF MAR.

1715, Sept. 7. Bar-le-Duc.—Commission appointing him general and commander-in-chief of all his forces both by sea and land in Scotland with power to give commissions, to assemble

forces and raise the militia, to secure suspected persons, to seize forts and castles, to take up arms, horses, money, &c., giving receipts for them, and to make war on the adherents of the present government and usurper. *Entry Book 4, p. 104.*

The CHEVALIER DE ST. GEORGE (JAMES III.) to the DUKE OF LORENAE.

1715, Sept. 10.—Since my last nothing has happened in my affairs worth communicating to your Royal Highness, who knows better than I do all that passes at present in the French Court. The Queen has been there lately, and, with the continuance of our pension, has received from the Duke of Orleans every possible mark of civility and friendship. He will however have numerous measures to attend to at the beginning of his Regency, and however good his dispositions towards me may be, he will not be able to let them appear as yet. Meanwhile this change of government in France necessarily suspends my resolutions with regard to England. Lords Ormonde and Bolingbroke view that delay, inevitable as they consider it, with some regret, and M. de Berwick has written a memoir on that subject, which I have had translated to send you, for it will put you in possession of the facts better than anything I could say. Its reasonings appear to me to be solid, and however strong my inclinations for the contrary may be, reason must prevail. For the present at least I do not see any other part to take, but I always flatter myself, that such a cruel condition will not last long, and that either my friends will find themselves in a position to send me a plan concerted among themselves, or that I shall soon see myself in a position to send them one from here, after I have the absolutely necessary succours, on which they appear always to insist. I shall see Lord Bolingbroke next week, and then I shall be able to give you more positive information. I saw to-day the Prince de Vaudemont, which seemed to me much affected at the King's death. He is neither depressed nor aged by all his afflictions. I am much obliged for the news from France which you have had the kindness to send me. Strickland has given me the letters, with which your Royal Highness has honoured me. *French. Copy.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Sept. 11.—“I was in hopes this post of hearing that either you or Charles (Duke of Ormonde) had had a meeting with Humphrey (Duke of Orleans), but I am, I find, disappointed, and indeed the hurry in which Harry (Duke of Orleans) will be for some time yet, is like to be so great, that I can scarce hope you will either of you soon get access to him. In the meantime my friend Andrew (James) sees the necessity of speaking to you dayly more and more increase, and thinks it ought not to be deferr'd a day longer after you receive this. Your absence need not be long. Charles in your absence may perhaps get a sight

of Overburry (Duke of Orleans), and at your return you'll be better able to discourse fully with Harry, and then Charles may bring me the answer you have received from Overbury, for to have you both here at a time might make too much noise. I shall say nothing of business here, expecting you with impatience in a few days at this place. If you think fitt to trust literal Renny with your journey he might help to keep you privat here, having a convenient lodging for that purpose, but in that you are best judge, provided I discourse with you that is all I desire, and that I think and find absqulately necessary should be compass'd out of hand." *Copy.*

The EARL OF MAR to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET,
baillie to the Marquis of Huntly.

1715, Sept. 1 [-12]. Aboyne.—Commission in the same form as that printed in *Brown, Vol. II.* p. 269, except that instead of the passage beginning "and by the King's special order . . . " ending "with his other forces" it runs:—"to require and impower you to raise such of the Marquis of Huntley's men and following as he shall direct you with their best arms and accoutrements, and to obey his Lordship's orders in your marching of them to join the King's forces, who will be on their march through Perthshire towards Stirling. You are likewise impowered to secure what arms and ammunition are in the hands of suspected persons in the neighbourhood of the said Marquis' countries, in which you are likewise to obey his orders." *Seal.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Sept. 12. Paris.—"I shall say nothing to your Majesty about the present situation of affairs. Sably (Bolingbroke) goes himself to discourse with your Majesty and receive your final orders. It will be necessary your Majesty send now immediately the *plein pouvoir* to treat with P[rin]ce Chalamare (Cellamare), for he, may be, will propose a treaty when I demand money of him. Your Majesty will be pleased also to send letters for the King of Spain and his Queen upon the King of France's death, and be pleased to mention the receipt of those letters I sent you long agoe from them. It will also be necessary your Majesty write to this Court, that is to say, to the Duke of Orleans, making him your compliments and desiring his friendship without entering into particulars."

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, Sept. 15. Bar.—"I received yesterday yours of the 12, and referring to Lord Boll[ingbroke] I shall only inclose here the paper you desire. I shall expect to be inform'd of the contents of the proposed treaty before any conclusion be made. You will also inform the Queen of all that relates to that affair, in which the Duke of Ormonde's and Lord Bollingbr[oke's] advice will be useful and necessary.

Postscript.—I find Lord Boll[ingbroke] cannot yet draw the *Plein pouvoir* you are to have, but since K. Spain is willing to treat with you, I promise to send that power as soon as possible. I do not see why you might not *en attendant* begin to treat as the plenipotentiaries at Utrecht did, before they receiv'd their powers.” *Copy.*

The EARL OF MAR to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Sept. 4 [-15]. Invercall.—Warrant. I send by express the enclosed accounts just received from the South, which I have likewise done to the Marquis of Huntly. You are by all means to prevent the joining of these people in Ross with Grant's men, but take care you do not meet with a ruffle. Forward the enclosed, which is of consequence, by a sure hand and a safe road to the Marquis of Seaforth as soon as possible, that he may join his men immediately with my Lord Huntly, but, till he do so, you are to do your best with Lord Huntly's own men and those who will join you. I wrote to you by Glengarry. If he be with you when you get this, communicate it to him, and if he be gone, send a copy after him immediately, and you are to follow what directions he gives you. I expect to hear from you often, and that you lose no time now in going about the orders I gave you at Aboyne. *Postscript.*—If Borlome younger be in this country show him this. *Enclosed,*

INTELLIGENCE received by LORD MAR.

Last Sunday Capt. Monro of Fowlis, one of the captains of the independent companies, and deputy-lieutenant for Ross-shire, left Edinburgh for the North with several commissions for such honest gentlemen as himself. Last Monday Brigadier Grant came to Edinburgh and has sent to his friends in the North, who, with Capt. Monro's friends, are to form into a body and be joined with the three independent companies, which is looked upon as an effectual way to surprise any person taking part with the Pretender. And the Government looks upon it as certain that none can escape southward because they have brought their whole forces to Stirling Park, so the Pretender's friends will be caught in a hose net. This project is certainly laid down, and may have success if not prevented. Though an account went last Monday from Edinburgh it is not to be depended on, because it might miscarry several ways. Wherefore take your own way to forward this as soon as possible. Let notice be given that Col. William Grant is no ways to be trusted, and that Capt. MacDonald, a brother of Keppoch's and now a half-pay officer in Lord Mark Ker's regiment, is undoubtedly hired by the Government to bring intelligence from the Highlands. Yesterday Mr. Lockhart came out of the Castle, bailed by Mr. Francis Montgomery and Bailie Lind for 6,000 marks. To-day the Earls of Home and Wigton

are also to be admitted to bail. You will easily see the above project is designed against the Earl of Mar, to whom you'll endeavour to have this communicated by a sure hand.

Sept. 2. Being obliged to go for Edinburgh early next morning, you'll excuse me for not waiting on you. I have seen a letter to my neighbour from a good enough hand on that side bearing:—That they expect to hear every day of the invasion, the Duke of Orleans having refused to hinder the Pretender, so that the good people here are trembling at the apprehensions they have of the danger their friends will be in before (the words of the letter) any help come from Mar.

. . . Noted as received 4 Sept., B[raema]r.

The EARL OF MAR to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Sept. 5 [-16].—Invercauld.—Warrant. Having yesterday given you orders to have the men of Strath-doun, Glenlivet and Badenoch in readiness with their arms and that you should by all means prevent the joining of the Independent companies with the Grants in Strathspey, in doing which the loyal gentlemen in your neighbouring country are hereby ordered to join you and dispute them by force of arms if needful. These are now ordering you, in case there be no appearance of any such conjunction, that you with the rest of the neighbouring countries who are ordered to join Lord Huntly's men, are to march into Athole, where I will expect you next Monday, the 12th, to join some others of the king's friends there and the gentlemen of the low country. You are not to divulge this order till you be ready to march, and not to wait for the neighbouring countrys joining you if they come not in such time as you can be in Athole at the time and place aforesaid. In case of your marching before they join you, you are to send word to them when and which way to follow you with a copy of this order. *Seal.*

The EARL OF MAR to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Sept. 8 [-19].—I suppose you have heard from Lord Huntly before now. I expect to hear from him to-night, and, if needful, shall send him an express to-morrow morning. I have nothing to add to my last, nothing having happened to alter what I wrote then, but on the contrary still more reasons and pressing ones too for it, and the sooner our meeting may be the better. You must say nothing of it except to Lord Huntly, but I have accounts from Athole, that they expect, as they beg, that we may come that way, and much depends on our being soon there, else the Duke may do something to be uneasy to us. I'll expect positively to hear from you soon when you can be there, for conform to that I will order my setting out from hence, and I wish you could on Tuesday. My men are to be together to-morrow, both of Strath-don and Braemar, and they will not like, nor is it fit for them to lie long here before they march. I believe Mulen will be the place of meeting. *Holograph.*

The EARL OF MAR to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Sept. 9[-20]. Invercall.—“My not hearing yet from my Lord Huntly, as I told you in mine last night I expected, nor the man I sent with the letter being return'd, makes me fancie my Lord has caried him up the country with him. I doubt not but my Lord Huntly is either now with you himself in his Highland countrys, or has sent you orders conforme to those I last sent you and that you are going about them with all diligence. The occasion of my writeing to you now is in case Lord Huntly's not being yet come up and the time presses too much to wait sending to Gordon Castle to him. I hope what I am now to desire of you he will alow of, it being for the King's service. That good friend of the King's, Invercall, has used all the tricks he could to intimidat the people of this country, Cromar and Strathdon from comeing out, but non of his storys or insinuations have done so much towards it as his makeing them belive that non of our neighbours are to stirr, and particularly my Lord Huntly's men, which tho' groundless and will be soon seen falss, yet retards things mightily and gives a great damp throw the whole country not only here but much further down, as I have heard from a great many from those partes.

For cureing of this, I wou'd have you on Munday nixt or as soon as possible you can send some of my Lord Huntly's men into this country to join us. It may be some of them who are nearest us and since we are all to meet in a few dayes, it will not be very much out of their road. If you send but one hundred men it will do a great dale of good here and else where too, and it will not only occasion my getting more men out of this country than otherwise I will do, but it will make them go with much better heart and prevent desertion. Pray do this if it be possible and if you think any further order for it needfull, you shall have it at meeting, which I hope and wish may be in a few dayes where I told you in my last.

Let me know as soon as possible what I may expect in this and for God sake make dispatch as to our generall meeting, for I have now some of my men here and out of Strathdone toghether; I'm unwilling to let them seperat again and it will be hard keeping them if they lay still here long and do not march, and I cannot go into A [tho]le with these few men of mine alone or until I know certainly the day you can join me there.

Thers more depends on our drawing to a head and meeting toghether soon than most of our friends seem to be awarr of, which makes me the more ancious and pressing about it.

They are so weak at Stirling, and so ill payed, that they scarce know what to do, in so much that their Generall Whittham is gone for London to represent it, and is it not a thousand pittys that we should loose so luckie an opportunity?

My most humble service to my Lord Huntly. If he be with you I know I need not bid you show him this, and if he be not, you'll take care to send him an account of it. I'll be impatient to hear from you.” *Holograph. 3 pages.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Sept. 21. Paris.—Concerning various plans for the passage of James to Scotland, the delay in payment of the money from Spain, the vessel at Havre, the conduct of the Duke of Orleans and the refusal of aid from Sweden. (Printed in full in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxiv.*, where “fitting out the ship” should be “setting,” “method of sending the money be pushed” should be “pursued,” “reason specified in my letters” should be “letter,” and “your Majesty’s servant” should be “servants.”) *Holograph. Enclosed,*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to the EARL OF MAR.

Concerning the condition of the Jacobite cause and the ill effects to it of the death of the King of France. 20 Sept. (Printed in full in Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxi., where “France would not see us run over” should be “over-run,” and “the Whigs are so sensible” should be “are sensible.”)

Substance of another MEMORIAL JUST SENT INTO ENGLAND
[by Ezekiel Hamilton].

“That since the last memorial sent in cypher to Mr. ——, things have put on a worse aspect in this country.—That the Duke of Orleans, tho’ he is possessed of the Regency, absolutely seems determined to keep the measures with Hanover and the Whigs, into which he entered before the death of the late King.—That he has ordered the ships at Havre to be unloaded, and has promised not to suffer them to sail.—That this (? his) connivance at the measures which the King shall take is very uncertain, but that his opposition to them, if the secret or any part of it gets the least wind is very certain.—That he has discontenanc’d some who acted for us here, and expressed disapprobation of the helps promised us from other parts.—That we are at last flatly refused the troops we expected.—That the money was promised before the King of France’s death, but that since his death the receiving it becomes very dubious and will prove at best extreme dilatory.—That notwithstanding all these disappointments, which Providence has thrown in his way, the King determines to attempt the getting into Britain.—That his friends in Scotland are in the best condition to receive him and in the greatest want of his presence, if the report of the rising of the Highlands be true.—That, wherever he goes, the rising must be general in all parts of the island, so as to distract the forces of the enemy, or he can hope for no tolerable success.—That therefore his friends in England ought to take their resolution once for all to lose no time in concerting the execution of their designs at home, in concerting measures with his friends in Scotland, and in giving him notice of their proceedings and of their sense of things, and these points are most earnestly recommended to them.”

The EARL OF MAR to the LAIRD OF GLENGARRY.

1715, Sept. 11[-22].—It is wrote to me from Edinburgh that two regiments are ordered for Fort William from Ireland, and, though I do not altogether give credit to it, yet I thought it best to let you know it, though it be not fit others of your country should, in case of intimidating some of them from leaving their country, when in that case the garrison would be so strong, and I know you are incapable of that. If they should come, could you not order it so to intercept them, even tho' you be marcht before their arrival? I leave this to yourself, but I fancy it may be practicable, for, I suppose, they would not land just by the garrison. Can you not easily too surprise on the march some of the outposts? if it can be easily done, and certainly I think it ought, but not else, which I also leave to your discretion. I have at last charged Invercall in the King's name as strongly as I could word it to send all his men and friends with his arms and ammunition to attend the King's standard, but not a word of himself, for I think he does not deserve that honour; but tho' I sent it yesterday morning, and know it was delivered, I have no answer as yet.

With the assistance of God I think we have a sure game, if people's hearts do not fail them, but Invercall has infected a great many in Aberdeenshire, and some in Angus seem backward till the King land, and are terrified at the summons they are soon to have. However I hope when they see us together in arms, which they will now before their day of compearance, they'll take heart, but had they not had that to cheer them up, what would have come of it? *Postscript.*—Be sure that neither waiting for those regiments, nor surprising any or all of those outposts stop or retard your march, and General Gordon shall be with you before the 24th which you mention. I believe Mullen in Athole will be the place of your meeting, but this ought not yet to be known. *Holograph.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1715, Sept. 11[-22] at night. Invercall.—“I just now had yours of the 9th with a great dale of pleasure as I had severall others just about the same time from the south, and by all the accounts I have, I hope in God our affairs are going well. They write me that the Duke of Orlance has declaired that he'll assist the King more than ever his uncle did and that it is not doubted but he's by this time at sea.

I have mett with abundance of difficultys and dissapointments since you left me and mostly occasioned by my ungratefull landlord who beside his own withdrawing, has done all the mischife by his bad example, malicious storys and otherwise his weak understanding was capable of, tho now blest be God I hope the worst of it is over.

Lord Huntly acts the honourable parte I expected of him and Glenbuckat his Baily is very diligent. I have reason to hope that some of the Strathspey people will join him. Lord Huntly's

men of Badenoch, Strathavine, Glenlivet, Glenrinis, Auchindown and Cabrach as Glenbuckat just now writes me were in armes yesterday, and he writes me too of Clunie's diligence, which with what you write makes me long to see him and give him thanks in our master's name.

The Athole people are reddy against we come near them and Lord Drummond is gone about his men as I hope Earl Bredalbain and some others in Perthshire are bussie about theirs.

The low country gentlemen are mostly reddy to join us upon the first advertisement.

I have been doing all I can to bring my own people togither.

Since a day or two after you left us I have had a guard here of 50 men of this country and 50 from Strathdon, and yesterday I had upwards of a hundred men more from Strathdon mustred here and all the men of this country save Invercall's and a few more he influences. To-morow they are to be togither again and those who were deficent before both of this and Strathdon and then I will not let them seperat again. I expect some of Lord Huntly's men to join me here to-morow or Tuesday morning and on Wednesday I propose and hope to march and join our neighbours as we have appointed, and I found it necessare that Lord Seafort should be one of them to join us which I have accordingly ordred, tho' 'tis likly he may be a day or two later of coming than the rest of us. Thers on thing in our scheme of the midle district which we found necessary to alter since you was here and that is the makeing our first randevous in the Highlands, and then to march down togither in a body to be join'd by the Gentlemen in the low country, when we will be able to protect them and our selves too, which had we mett in the low country we wou'd probablie have come in stragling and separat parties and so been exposed to some danger, and beside by this way we are now to follow we will take some of our nighbours along with us who want a show of force to excuse their joining us, which you may easily understand. This I hope you'll approve, but it was impossible to keep our being in the low country so soon as the 14th as you and we were proposeing, so there will be the less in the delay you write you are oblig'd to make, tho' I hope and know you'll make all the heast you can.

Pray heast up to us those who you can send word to in your partes who are of the midle district as we made it and the nearest way they can come towards Cowper of Angus the better.

Calder's grandchild Duncan was with me two dayes ago and at his desire I was forced to alter his being of your party and send his brother Hugh in his place which I hope will be no loss to the service with you and is an advantage with us. You will take care to let me hear from you often and be particular in your accounts. I am very glade you was so luckie in stoping those two warrants and getting the others sent in place of them.

My humble service to the honest gentlemen in your nighbourhood and pray thank them from me for their zeal and forwardness in their King and country's service, which I'll take care to

give him an account of. I flatter my self after all the rubs I have mett with that I shall be in a condition by Wednesday nixt to proclaim the King here and set up his standard. I have sent one express by a very luckie occation some good friends got me to the King, to give him an account of his affairs, so if he be not come off before that arrives, which I doubt nothing he will, we may be sure he will not be long after it.

I am obliged to you for your care of me. I hope I'm not now in so much danger as I was some dayes after you left me, and shall be the longer in the less. If I shall be of any use to my King and country, I have my end, come of me what providence pleases. I will never forget the obligations I owe you in particular; and when the King gets the accounts I've sent him I am sure he'll wish he had many subjects like you.

I thought it was fitt to send you a copie of our manifesto, which I have sent to London, Edinbrugh, and Aberdin, to be printed and publisht as soon as they can, and when it's generally seen I doubt not of its moveing the hearts of most of our countrymen, and it will soon be confirm'd by the King's declaration."

3 pages. Holograph.

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Sept. 23.—“The message Cameron brought me gave me great uneasiness, but I thank God that account did not prove true, and since that is I still hope our Scotch friends will at least wait for my answer, if they cannot stay so long as to expect a concert with England, which I begin to flatter my self they may. In the mean time I see nothing more could be done then what yours of the 21 acquaints me with, and I approve of your message to friends in England. You forgott to inclose your letter to Marr, but I think it was but necessary to inform the Scotch at large of all our disappointments and present proceedings that they may bear the necessary delays with less impatience. The highlanders not being up we must stick to what you and I resolved together in that supposition, and in the mean time prepare matters so that if as I hope things ripen in England, nothing may delay my journey to Scotland. What you have done in relation to my project of Spain is perfectly right, and clearings for the Canarys will take away all colour of suspicion, but then it must be agreed, where this ship is to wait for me, which you will settle I suppose out of hand, and give me an account of it. Our being disappointed of our Spanish mony doth not in the least surprise me, the *défaite* is indeed gross enough and I hope for little success from P. Celamar's new solicitations, and think that matter ought not to be so much counted upon as to alter or retard any of our measurs. If that mony, the ship, and I could all meet at an apointed place, it would be very fortunat, but then I see not need of more then one ship for that purpose, which should go I think out of hand to the Spanish coast, that I may be at liberty to part when I please, I mean when 'tis proper, without delay.

As to your Holland Project, it is Romantick as you term it, and I fear scarce practicable, however I think you cannot do better then pursue your part of it, and then when I have three ships in three different parts in Holland, France and Spain, I can chuse which at that time will be found most convenient, and by that means should there be any suspicion of them, that diversity of places will distract the adverse party and facilitat my passage, for which I must confess I see nothing comparable to my going to Spain.

I beleeve arms will be much more wanting in England then in Scotland, so that if it can be compass'd I wish that ship which now lyes undiscover'd at Havre could be dispos'd of as D. Ormonde proposes, but I should think but I think (*sic*) that she should out of hand be remov'd to some other port and there wait for orders with more security, but after that she had better go for Scotland then lose that miserable rest of all our mony and pains.

You referr me to the Queen as to what relates to Ralph (Duke of Berwick) but I suppose either her letter was forgot, or comes by the post, for I have had no such letter from her. I shall therefore keep your express all this day expecting to hear more by the post, which I am sorry to find is so unsecure, for couriers are an expense I do not see how I can support in our present circumstances.

I never had a good opinion of our expectations from Sweden and allways grudged the mony that was sent there, and I find now I was not in the wrong, tho' to do every body justice I must confess that King's reply is both reasonable and unanswerable, tho' very unfortunat for me, but since it is so I hope at least the mony will not be lost, and desire you will inquire after it.

Humphry's (Duke of Orleans') proceedings are I must own incomprehensible, the managements he must as yet keep with Martha (England) are unavoidable in his present circumstances, and it may be what has been done at Havre was so, tho' I have had no detail of what past there. On 'tother side I do not see that he has any measurs to keep with Andrew (James, i.e. me) and if he design'd or thought it worth his while to deceive him, he would do it more *finement* I should think and either give you an audience *de bonne grace* or persist to refuse it. But in fine, and 'tis but too plain, that the best we can hope is that Humphry will not act openly against us, and that there is great reason to fear he wishes us no good ; your interview with him will I hope clear this point.

On the whole I must confess my affairs have a very melancholy prospect, every post almost brings some ill news or other, all hopes of the least foreign help are extinguish'd, in stead of gaining new friends, we apprehend a powerfull enemy, and all our endéavours and pains are in a manner lost, and 'tis all rowing against the tide; but yet this [is] so far from discouraging me, that it doth but confirm me in my opinion of a present undertaking for I cannot but see that affairs grow dayly worse and worse by delays, and that as the business is now more difficult then it was six months ago, so those difficultys will in all

humane appearance rather encrease then diminish. Violent diseases must have violent remedys, and to use none has in some cases the same effect as to use bad ones. If our friends have the same notions that I have, their answer will soon decide matters, but till that comes all reasoning is useless. If indeed they are resolv'd to submitt tamely and do nothing, the evill is without remedy, but after all you have writt to them I cannot but hope they will come to some vigorous resolution and to excite them to that you did well to lay our present circumstances plainly before them ; After this which ever way things turn, in the disposition Humphry seems to be, 'twere very much to be wish'd that Andrew were out of his clutches and out of this country, but then where to go is the business, and allmost an unanswerable difficulty as great as the inconveniency of staying here is, which will dayly encrease by Humphry's taking such measurs to hinder my getting away, and by the naturall encrease there will be of his friendship with Laurence (the Elector of Hanover) and the new measurs he will take with him, if, as we with reason apprehend, they are now in strict ammity.

I just now receive the Queen's of the 21, and agree with you both in what she writes to me as to Ralph. I do not see how Humphry could really do less then what he has done at Havre, since Stairs complain'd, and that Humphry neither nor can (*sic*) break with Mary (England) now. But I am sorry to find by the Queen's letter also that my Spanish project is so difficult, but I hope those difficultys may be surmounted, for I see nothing like that way to answer all ends. I suppose you consider'd well all the objections against Dunbarton, before you nam'd that for the place of debarquation, I think the objections against it are very great, and from Spain one can easily make the round of Ireland, and then by landing in the north of Dunbarton find myself much nearer my friends. I find you are all against Charles's (Ormonde's) coming here, and so I shall not require it of him, but now that my journy doth not seem to be so very near, I see no difficulty in my seeing him, nor what consequence can be drawn from it, however I shall in my answer to him leave it to you to determin among you. Not to make repetition I shall referr him to you for all that relates to business, of which I have no more to say at present. *Postscript.*—Why might not a ship be also got for me at Dunk[irk]? The more there is the more it will facilitat my journy and help to keep the secret by drawing the attention of the adverse party different ways, besides that it is allways good to have more strings to one's bow then one, and sometimes such unforeseen accidents happen, that the false attack becomes the true one and proves effectuall. I cannot but send you this bit of a *lardon* to shew you how secrets are sometimes thought to be got out, when there is nothing but mear guess and conjecture in the case, as here the *lardon* news is of the 10 s. [tilo] n. [ovo] and I did not so much as see you nor name Spain or Bayone till the 14.—There is now a servant of mine one Da. Floyd at Paris, his father is as honest a man as breaths, and so may the son be for ought I know, but he has such Whigish principles, that I do

not think fitt to let him live here in my small family, and I think 'tis fitt you should know his true character, for you will doubtless meet with him in several places." Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxix.* Copy.

The EARL OF MAR to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Sept. 12[-23] after 11 at night. Invercall.—An unlucky accident of Black Jock's losing my letter of the 5th, which I sent to him to forward to Lord Huntly so perplexes me, in case its having occasioned some fatal mistake, that I scarce know what to do. I never knew of it till this minute Jock came here himself and told me, and he was such a dunce as not to write me an account of it when it happened, while I all the time thought Lord Huntly had got it, and was wondering I had no answer. All I could do now was to write to Lord Huntly of it, which I have done and sent it by an express. I have also sent him a copy of the lost letter. I'm in mighty apprehensions that by this mistake your men I wrote for come not here to-morrow nor the rest of them meet me in Athole, as I hoped they would, and that indeed may be fatal, for the whole project depends upon it, and, until I know certainly that your men can join me there, and the precise time they will do it, I cannot march from hence, which will so discourage my people as well as those who expect us, that it may give a wrong turn to all our affairs. I hope you will do all you can to prevent it. I heard from Lord Seaforth to-day, and hope he begins his march to-morrow. Postscript.—I have heard from Glengarry and Borlome, the last of which was at McIntosh's, and all are as could be wished with them.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Sept. 25. Paris.—Concerning the rising in the Highlands, the answer of the English Jacobites, the ships for James' passage, &c. (Printed in full in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxix.*, where "dissatisfaction" should be "disaffection," and, after "I am to see the Marshal d'Huxelles to-morrow as well as M. d'Effiat," should be added "and will make one last effort.")

The DUKE OF BERWICK to [QUEEN MARY].

1715, Sept. 27. St. Germains.—"I send your Majesty here enclosed a letter I received this night from Trevers (Tunstall). It seems to agree with all that we have from England, that is to say, that the King is expected by everybody. All this concludes for his Majesty's parting as soon as possible. I wish the Duke of Ormonde's journey retards not the King's departure."

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Sept. 29, St. Germains.—"I have not had the honour of writing to your Majesty this long while, having been obliged to be running backwards and forwards since the King's death, besides that the Queen has given your Majesty an account of what has

passed. We have been doing all we could in the present conjuncture, but all that is to be hoped is, that France will not oppose your Majesty in case matters be carried on with secrecy. The chief and essential part is your getting through the kingdom to gain Scotland. Lord Bull[ingbroke] has sent Flanninghen down to prepare a vessel, and, as soon as it is ready, I do humbly conceive your Majesty ought to lose no time. None can follow you, for feare of making a noise that may stop your journey. Orm[onde], Bull[ingbroke], Leeds, Sheldon, and Cammock must find ways to meet you on the seaside, and when your Majesty is seal'd (sailed) all others must make the best of their way to several ports, and gett ships to carry them over to Scotland. The Spanish Embassadour will not have an answer this fortnight, but, when it comes, if it be favourable, money will easily be sent after, and will be alwayse welcome. Belley (Duke of Berwick) would faine part at first, but Fredeling's (France's) present master seems not willing to allow it. He has desired me to assure your Majesty, that, if he can possibly find meanes to overcome the difficultys, he will with great zeale and hartiness part, but at present he cannot answer positively. M. Robinson (James) knows that Belley proposed it himself above two years and a half agoe. The same reasons of duty and affection subsist, and, if he does not goe, it will be a most sensible mortification to Belley. I shall write next post to Malbranche (Marlborough) and shall press him very home, to tell what he will doe if ever Raucourt (James) visits his friends at Alençon (England) or in the neighbourhood."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Sept. 29.—“ Boynton's (Bolingbroke's) packet of the 25 came safe to hand. His letter to Mr. Martell (Earl of Mar) I think perfectly right. Sure this last will find some way of letting us know Mr. Hunter's (the Highlanders'?) present situation, of which I do not find we have yet any perfect or positive account. Mary's (Duke of Berwick's) correspondent I know not by name, but I believe no great weight is to be layd on the accounts he sends. I am sure he is no considerable body, and all he is, is I suppose a hearty honest man that writes a sort of Gazette à la main, but I hope Mr. Scravenmor (Ezekiel Hamilton ?) will have brought some clear and satisfactory message on which we may be able to build, for by Jening's letter 'tis plain that Mr. Jonston had still hopes of Jenny's assistance,* and Mr. Narbon's paper which in that supposition is a very good one runs all on that topick, but I am in hopes Scravenmor's message may par avance answer the last paper we sent, and then after I have discours'd with Onslow (Ormonde) nothing need retard the execution of what I have so much and so long desir'd. I am very glad you have secured the 4 brothers Stanlys (4 ships) for they may be usefull, tho' the more I think of

* This probably means that by “ d' Iberville's letter 'tis plain that the Jacobites had still hopes of France's assistance.”

them the more I prefer the eldest Spanish Stanly (ship) and I am heartily glad he is entirely secur'd to us, when I see Onslow I shall demonstrat to him the reason of this preference.

I venter to send here inclosed the commission that is desir'd, but there being no necessity shall not return by the post the letters you have sent me.

I should be glad to know whether Charles's (de Torcy's?) not caring to meddle with Mr. Lee (letters?) whom you sent to him proceeded from his own having shutt up shope or from his master's directions not to meddle more in these matters; but be that as it will, I am sure he always was at bottom a good friend to Peter (James) whose compliments I desire you will convey to him in this change of his circumstances, in asking the continuance of his friendship for Patrick (James). I heartily wish Boynton (Bolingbroke) may have some influence over the two managers he was to speak to, I think it would be of use to endeavour to gain some of their brethren to befriend us. I am not in the least surpris'd that Edward (the Regent) should know the particulars of Gournay's (Marlborough's) secret, for if Charles knew it 'tis no wonder he should think himself obliged to tell it to his master, nay he might think to do by it a piece of service to Peter by showing what a considerable friend he had in Gournay, besides when Mary first spoke to Ottway (Duke of Orleans) about Peter before either Edward seem'd to be against Peter or that Euphemia (the Regent?) had silenced Mathew (Duke of Berwick) on that head, it is not impossible but that Mary out of a very good motive should have told that particular to Edward to convince him how many and great friends Peter had, that he might by that means be the more easily induced to befriend Peter. I am very glad the mony design'd for Mr. Kemp (King of Sweden?) is return'd. I hope we are still masters to dispose of it as we think fitt.

This is all I have to say at present, expecting with impatience some comfortable account by Orbec (Ormonde) at whose return I shall be able to say all I think without constraint on every thing."

Copy.

EIGHT RECEIPTS.

1715, Sept. 2, 3, 12, 18, 19, 21, 30 (o.s.)—By William Fraser, son of Dullcrag, quarter-master to 200 of Lord Lovat's men commanded by Hugh Fraser of Streng, for various sums of money received by him for their subsistence, clothing and equipment, and also for cows and meal received for their subsistence.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF BERWICK.

1715, Oct. 2.—“I have just received yours of the 29, and by what M. Rancé (Queen Mary) has writt to me, I begin to hope Mr. Osmond (Duke of Orleans) will at least not oppose Mr. Raucourt's (James') passage, for which I hope all will now soon be ready, and that Mr. Varennes (the ship) will soon be in a

condition to travell. All depends no doubt on the secret, in which I am not for Cammock's being trusted, but when I have seen Mr. Orbec (Duke of Ormonde), nothing will after that, I hope, long retard Raucourt's parting. It would be doing a great wrong to Belley (Duke of Berwick) to doubt of his willingness to accompany Robinson (James). Robinson knows that nobody can hinder Belley, if he be resolved to go, so he does count he will, the minute he shows such a desire of it. I have said all that can be on that subject already, so I shall add no more of it here, but desire you'll read over my former letters on that subject. I have time to say no more, the post is parting." *Copy.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 5. Paris.—"I have delayed from day to day writing to your Majesty, in hopes of having something to say, which might be of moment, for we have been, and still are, in hourly expectation of the arrival of one of our friends from Mary (England). I write now purely to convey the inclos'd, and to hinder your Majesty from thinking me lost. O'Flannegan has executed his instructions to the purpose, and will be back here to-night. The person dispatched for to visit Nelly (Scotland) has been windbound this fortnight, which I look upon as a very great *contretemps*. The other 23, 19, 14, 20, 23 (ships) are under orders to proceed to several places, in such manner as to answer all the views mentioned in former letters of mine. R. Arbuthnot writes that the intendant has declared that in three or four days he must turn out of the harbour into the road certain ships, which, it seems, the English have complained of. An Amsterdam *Gazette* some days old speaks of this order as a point promised to Stair. There is a report of an action in the Highlands of Scotland to the disadvantage of the English. Stairs seems to believe it, but speaks of it as inconsiderable. 17, 25, 22, 22, 6, 27 (Murray) is hastening to Nelly. If you please to send me another paper with blanks like the last which is already sent, it shall be committed to him. In a day or two your Majesty shall hear more at large from me by a safe hand. In the meantime I beg you would be persuaded that nothing is neglected by me, which can, in the least forward your service."

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 7. St. Germain.—"I have received the honour of your Majesty's of the second instant, and can assure you that the instant it is in my power either to accompany your Majesty or to follow I will doe it, but your Majesty knows where the difficulty lies, and that I am not my own master. I find by all the letters that the Highlanders are in a good posture, and that Hanover is [in] great concern, not knowing who to trust. If Malbranche (the Duke of Marlborough) would play him a trick, it would make up for the past, though I can hardly hope he will have honesty enough left him for so good and great a deed.

Horne's (the Elector of Hanover's) man (*i.e.*, the Earl of Stair) is so well informed of M. Raucourt's (James') affaires, that hast is necessary; lest he should find out M. Varennes (the ship) and aquaint Osmond (the Duke of Orleans) of it. This latter would certainly doe there, as he has done already at 61, 96, 13, 11, 55 (Havre). I cannót but think Orbec (Duke of Ormonde) or Sably (Bolingbroke) must accompany M. Robinson (James) in his journey to M. Elbeuf (Scotland), and one of them may disappear without giving suspicion. Vernam (Villeroy) told me this day, that if once Mr. Raucourt had M. Grassin (a war) at Alençon (England) or at Elbeuf's, that he believed Osmond would enter into wayes and methods to help him, but these are only words. "Tis almost impossible Varennes can keep long private at 69, 96, 46, 28, 37, 99, 96, 21, 52 (Saint Malo), so there is no time to be lost in going to him, and in my humble opinion M. Raucourt mought beginn his journey as soon as he has spoken with Orbec."

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 7. Paris.—“I say nothing to your Majesty of the disposition of the ships, or of the other measures concerted with the Queen for your Majesty's going off, for the conveyance of the money from Spain, and for the transporting such as shall be appointed to follow you. The Duke of Ormonde has taken minutes from me of all these particulars, and will lay the whole before you for your final orders. I beg leave to refer myself likewise to him for such news as we have from Scotland.

The occasion of this letter is another matter which I think myself oblig'd to communicate with you, and which I was forc'd to promise I would not reveal even to you, the person concerned having told me in terms that he would transact the affair with me, and should have leave to do so, but that one was enough to be in such a secret.

I am got into a much closer correspondence with 10, 11, 14, 6, 24 (E[f] fiat) than I expected. I may venture to say that a stop is put to any further engagements, and such I had reason to apprehend were in agitation between Humphrey (the Regent) and Lawrence (the Elector of Hanover). You may now expect on the part of the former an absolute connivance, and even a concert in what manner Andrew's (James') servants shall act that Harry (the Regent) may wink. The difficulty does not seem any longer to lye in the disposition of Humphrey, but in the manner of keeping the secret, which the institution of these several 8, 19, 25, 18, 8, 14, 16, 28 (councils) renders very great. 18, 19, 6, 14, 16, 10, 28 (Noai[l]les) att the head of one, and 10, 28, 24, 22, 10, 10, 28 (Estrees) at the head of another I fear most.

U e 1 [l] e s
25, x 10, 16, 10, 28, [♦] who presides in a third, is our friend, and 25, 14, 16, 6, 22, 28, (Vil[l]ars) certainly not averse. I reckon it a considerable proof of being in earnest that 10, 11, 14,

* Interlined by James “I don't know who, I guess Villeroy.”

6, 12 (Ef[f]iag, i.e. Effiat) enters with me into the consideration of expedients how his master may connive in Andrew's favour without letting the members of these 8, 19, 25, 18, 8, 14, 16, 23 (councils) see that he does so.

If your Majesty was in Scotland or England, and had the whole coast of the continent shut against you, to deprive you of correspondence, and to hinder the resort of those whose good will might carry them after you, indeed the case would be very melancholy. By this method I hope in some degree to prevent this mischief, and if it pleases God to prosper you, this method will grow dayly easier.

It appears very ridiculous that this private transaction should be a secret to Andrew, and yet that was insisted upon. Andrew will therefore be so good as to suffer it to go no further than himself, and I think advantage must proceed from it. Many schemes have been lay'd and pursu'd within a little time, some have fail'd by the hand of God, others by the perverseness of man, but George (Bolingbroke) thinks that one must not be rebutted, some will succeed when many are try'd and diligence and perseverance seldom fail entirely. Sure it is that the neighbours of England will meddle in the disputes if they hang any time, and to me they do not seem to be in a way of imediate decision. It is therefore of the last consequence to prepare and keep things in such a posture that as little of this foreign weight as possible may fall into the wrong scale, and that att least some little of it may be convey'd into the right one.

I have begun to renew my correspondence with some people at the Court [of] Spain, and have link'd myself very closely to a man who has intimacy with the Cardinal. We expect P[rince] Chelamar's answer in some few days. Should that answer not be favourable, which I confess I fear, I will not give over the attempt. Getting that money in is of the uttmost consequence, it may prove the salvation of your cause.

I shall see the Amb:[assador] of Thomas (King of Sweden) to-morrow, we must by him settle some agent att Gottenburg with whom you may correspond when you shall be in Scotland, and from whom you may procure considerable assistances.

I have been employ'd in drawing some papers which I imagine your Majesty will have occasion to publish. I hope to have finish'd to-morrow. God knows how I shall succeed, but all I have hitherto seen of the kind which has been drawn for you is very lame and imperfect. I will endeavour to speak to the present passions of men, which is, I presume, the only way of influencing them." *3½ pages.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 10. St. Germains.—"Lord Bull[ingbroke] goes to give your Majesty an account of what Hamilton has brought from England, upon which your Majesty will determine. The Duke of Ormonde's presence seems to be necessary in the West of England, but above all things no time is to be lost, especially as to what

regards Plimouth. Everybody asks whether your Majesty be gone, and I realy apprehend that if your journey be differ'd the ships at St. Malo will be discovered, and then all will be again at a loss. The Duke of Leeds and Cammock must be spirited away. I have given Lord Bull[ingbroke] a short list of some things it will be necessary your Majesty does before your departure."

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Oct. 10.—“The confidence my friend Bointon (Bolingbroke) makes me in his of the 7 shall not be abus'd of, and I am truely pleas'd to find I am not deceiv'd in the opinion I had of him that he would be without reserve for me as becomes a true friend and a good subject. But I must confess I am astonish'd at the secret that was impos'd upon him by M. Eff[ia]t, however we must take people as one finds them and making use of every body and every thing, *s'accommoder* even to the *foibles* of others when we can make good use of them. I would have you therefore by all means encourage and entertain so usefull a friendship of which I am sure you will make the best use. But 'tis of absolute necessity that you should acquaint the Queen of your negociation, for without acting in concert with her both she and you may make blunders with the best intentions out of ignorance of what each of you may be doing. A conivance is all we can desire at present and may produce hereafter more countenance from Humphry (the Regent). I know from sure hands that he would be pleas'd if I embark'd out of his country and that joyn'd to other reasons hath determin'd me for Spain and of which we may make use to make our court *après coup* to Humfrey who will certainly take most kindly that *demanche* and regard for him and which will encourage him yet more to do his best for me. You will do well to improve your intimacy with your Spanish and Sweden's friends, tho' I hope little good from either. It is in France where I beleieve you can do most good, and if you think you can do any there I shall bear more patiently the impossibility of your going in the same ship with me. 'Tis certain that neither you nor D[uke of] O[rmonde] can stirr from Paris till I am gone, and if you can hope for any help or connivance from France, your staying there a little after me may do great good, and may be, more than your going with D[uke of] O[rmonde] or with me, but you can be only judge of that, and as nothing I know but impossibility or the view of a greater good can hinder you from following me, so nothing but these motives can prevail with me not to carry you with me. This will help you to understand the better the minutus I have given to D[uke of] O[rmonde] and the motives of part of them. After that, your own good sense and zeal must direct you. I am sure of both, and that you will serve me to the best of your power. In whatever place that happens to be, assure yourself of my friendship and esteem, and that I know you too well not to desire your personal attendance as much as is feasable and possible. I wonder Flanegan is not yet come, I fancy you

keep him to send your draughts by him, 'tis sure the former ones were very imperfect, and that none can make a new one so well as yourself so I shall expect them with all impatience.

Ralph (Duke of Berwick) is so incomunicable and incomprehensible that as the surest way at present is the best, I have directed D[uke of] O[rmonde] to say nothing to him of the present resolutions. Ralph is now a cypher and can do no more harm, and if he withdraws his duty from me, I may well my confidence from him. I must confess I cannot but suspect that he hath been sooner or later the cause of the strange diffidence they have of me at the French court, where he never did me good, and where I would never put it in his power to do me harm. D[uke of] O[rmonde] will speak to you of him and of all the rest I have to say so I shall add no more here. I find D[uke of] O[rmonde] not quite convinced of the reasonableness of my Spanish project, but I can see no other feasable and what I mention'd above of Edward's (the Regent's) inuendo by a third person confirms me in it. I fear you will scarce read this, but my hands and head are so full I know not which way to turn, and have not time to write fair." (Part printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxxii.*) *Copy.*

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1715, Oct. 16. Chaillot.—I did not see Bointon (Bolingbroke) last night, and upon reading again the King's letter, I find he was not to leave Bar till Munday night, so that I can not hope to see him till to-night, and in this uncertainty I have writt to Mr. Inese to keep the gold in his hands, till he hears again from me, but I am convinced it must not be sent by the post, and have writt him word so, which is [all] I can say to you till I see Bointon. *Holograph.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 18. Paris.—Mr. Murray attends your Majesty according to your orders with the money and the seals, the rest of your commands are for the greatest part already punctually executed as far as relates to me.

Mr. Campion and Mr. Courtney are actually gone, fully instructed and heartily determined to venture every thing in your service, the first by the way of Cherburg into Cornwall, the latter by the coast of Havre into Devonshire. At each of these places I have advice that a boat is ready for their transportation, pursuant to your directions, which I sent Arbuthnot before I waited on your Majesty.

Mr. Kenyon sets out for the North of England, where his acquaintance and interest lyes, to-morrow, and in a few days after Zech. (Ezekiel) Hamilton shall return to London, the reason of my deferring his journey shall be explained by and by.

The Duke of Ormonde will be ready to go off from hence on Monday night and by the care of your faithful servant Arbuthnot everything will be ready for him as soon as he arrives on the coast. I do not trouble your Majesty with the particulars of news from England or Scotland, because I cannot give you positive assurances of the truth of the several facts. Mr. Murray will have the honour to tell you what reports we have. In general I believe your Majesty's affairs go well, from Stair's silence, and from the new air which the French assume with the Duke of Ormonde and myself.

I had not been an hour return'd to Paris before I receiv'd compliments from people from whom I had not heard these six weeks. I was told that the Duke of Orleans grew tir'd of Stair's importance, that he was under the last concern to find himself unavoidably oblig'd to keep measures with the Whigs, etc.

Last night I saw Monsr. d' Effiat, and I began by complaining of an affair which proves some little inconveniency to your business, and which is a great breach of that *connivence absolue*, so frequently promis'd. One of your ships att Havre, the which was appointed for the Texel got ready to sail, and was proceeding on her voyage, when the Commissary and other French officers frighten'd and intimidated the crew to such a degree that they mutiny'd and refus'd to sail. This ship was empty, she was clear'd for Gottenburg, perfectly unexceptionable, and not complain'd of by Stair, so that there can be no reason assign'd for such an event but one, which I freely told them, and which they as freely own'd, and this is that the conduct of things has been such since the late King's death as to teach this people that the way to make their court is to appear against your Majesty's interest. I inferr'd from hence how necessary it was that something should be done to alter this opinion, if in earnest there was an intention not to obstruct your Majesty's service but to connive as far as possible.

Arbuthnot had got another vessel ready to go to the Texel, but she must carry the Duke of Ormonde, and since no body is att present to go by the way of Holland but Mr. Murray and Cameron, they may provide themselves with a boat when they come to the coast, and I have instructed them accordingly."

(Then follows a passage printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix*, p. xxxiii. on the necessity that declarations and letters should be ready to disperse in England the moment of his Majesty's arrival, where 15 *lines from bottom* "without" should be in "in short." It continues thus :—)

"The use I make of all this, is humbly to desire your Majesty, that you will please to let me have your letters to the Fleet and Army signed by yourself, and the declaration too, if you shall have approv'd it, and I will undertake in a very few days to have them printed off, so as to go with you, or in a day or two after you. I will likewise send you by Cameron letters for the Universitys and City of London, which you will please to return me, and they shall be ready too.

Such copies of all these papers as your Majesty leaves behind you when they are printed, shall be sent several other ways into England, and shall be instantly reprinted att London.

I keep Zech. Hamilton, whom I shall trust alone in this matter, for the printer shall not know what he prints, and he shall afterwards proceed to London, and take care of what is to be done there.

The Duke of Ormonde may go at the time appointed, but he may likewise be by some accident or other retarded. In all events your Majesty shall have punctual and timely notice. There is a story given out, which I can neither tell how to beleive or disbelieve, of a design to attack the D[uke] of Ormonde on the road. Mr. Murray will acquaint you with it. Certainly Hanover and his faction begin to think their affairs in an ill plight. Perhaps they may come to imagine that they have nothing else for it, but to intercept your person. I mention this only to repeat the suggestion I have always dwelt upon, that nothing can render your cause desperate, but an exposal of your person in your passage.

I could heartily wish that Campion might be come back to the coast of Brittany, before your Majesty sail'd, which he will attempt, *coute ce qu'il coute*. I shall write more fully to you on this head to-morrow, and shall have some intelligence perhaps to give you.

I beg your Majesty to take in the best part all I take the liberty to mention, and the freedom I use, which proceeds from a heart fully devoted to your service." *Over 12 pages. Holograph.*

HIS MAJESTY'S circular letters intended to be sent to the
SEVERAL PRINCES AND STATES OF EUROPE, 28 July, 1715.
26 in all. (The date was altered and put 18 Oct.)

JAMES III. to the EMPEROR.

1715, Oct. 18. Bar.—“Ayant plu a Dieu de disposer les cœurs d'une grande partie de nos sujets de rentrer dans leur devoir, et de nous rappeller dans nos Etats, avant que de partir pour nous mettre a leur teste, nous avons crû en devoir donner part a Votre Majesté Imperiale, tant pour la prier de favorisir nos justes desseins pour le recouvrement de nos Royaumes, que pour l'assurer que nous ne pretendons pas par cette entreprise troubler en aucune maniere la paix de l'Europe, mais au contraire l'affermir, etant resolu d'entretenir l'amitié et la bonne correspondance avec tous les Princes et Etats nos voisins, et particulierement de cultiver celle de Votre Majesté Imperiale en tout ce que nous pourrons quand nous sommes retrablis dans la paisible possession du Throne de nos ancetres. Nous esperons cet heureux retrablissemement de la justice de notre cause, du zele et de l'affection de nos bons sujets, et de la droiture de nos intentions. Cependant comme nous ne cherchons dans cette occasion qu'a nous acquitter de ce que le devoir et l'honneur demandent de

nous, nous nous flattions non seulement de l'approbation de Votre Majesté Imperiale mais même de son assistance et son amitié." *Entry Book 1, p. 155.*

SIMILAR LETTERS to the KINGS OF FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, SICILY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, POLAND, and PRUSSIA, the REPUBLICS of VENICE and GENOA, the GRAND DUKE of TUSCANY, the DUKES of LORRAINE, MODENA and PARMA, the ELECTORS of MAYENCE, TREVES, COLOGNE and BAVARIA, and to the ELECTOR PALATINE, and to CARDINALS ALBANI, PAULUCCI, IMPERIALI and SACRIPANTI. *French. Ibid. pp. 156-162.*

JAMES III. to the STATES-GENERAL.

1715, Oct. 18.—Similar letter to the preceding, but demanding from them at least their neutrality, and promising that, if they grant it, and do not assist his enemies, he will forget the past with pleasure, and declaring, that he will be ready to renew with them the ancient alliances of his predecessors, as soon as it shall please Providence to restore him to the peaceable possession of his dominions. *French. Ibid. p. 157.*

JAMES III. to the SWISS.

1715, Oct. 18.—Similar letter to the preceding, but adding, that he is convinced they will not oppose his just designs, and assist his enemies to thwart them. *French. Ibid. p. 158.*

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1715, Oct. 18. Commercy.—Thanking him for his letter, appointing upon his nomination Edward Murphy to the bishopric of Kildare, and, as the administration of the bishopric of Leighlin has been for many years entrusted to the bishops of Kildare, nominating the said Murphy for that office. *Latin. Ibid., p. 165.*

JAMES III. to CARDINAL IMPERIALI.

1715, Oct. 18.—Begging him to facilitate the appointment of the Bishop of Kildare to be administrator of Leighlin. *French. Ibid.*

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTRY to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Oct. 8[-19]. Perth.—Lodge your men as you intended till Lord Mar's further order. I hope there will be room for the rest of the foot when they come up at Cupar. It will be so late before I come where you designed me to see you, that I think it is not needful to come. I shall be glad to see you to-morrow at Cupar, where I think of being till Monday.

**JAMES III. to the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMON COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF LONDON.**

1715, Oct. 20. Commercy.—Sending them his declaration and promising to manifest his extraordinary kindness to that, his native city, on all occasions. *Printed.*

JAMES III. to the UNIVERSITIES of OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE.

1715, Oct. 20. Commercy.—Giving them notice of his landing for the recovery of his right, the enemies whereof have given notorious proofs that they design their ruin, as not content with imposing on them a necessity of renouncing their principles or preferments, they have sufficiently shown that the chief object of their most ardent desires is the possession of their lands, and that they will endeavour to reduce them to the compass of some foreign universities composed only of a few professors with precarious salaries, enclosing copies of his declarations, which will give them full satisfaction that it is his firm and inviolable resolution to maintain all his subjects of the Church of England in all their legal rights, and in the sole possession of all their churches, schools and seminaries of education, and further promising to protect both Universities and all the particular Colleges and foundations in them in the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, and in the government of their respective societies by their own statutes and customs and the laws of the kingdom. *Printed.*

**JAMES III. to the OFFICERS and MARINERS of the NAVY, in
the service of the Usurper.**

1715, Oct. 20. Commercy.—Recommending to them to renew that example of loyalty to their Prince and love of their country given by their predecessors, by which the fleet had the honour to contribute so signally to the restoration of Charles II., promising to preserve to everyone who shall take the first opportunity of declaring for him the ranks and other advantages they enjoy at present, and also to pay their arrears and to redress their manifold grievances so long and so justly complained of, and further promising to such inferior officers and seamen as may be inclined to return to their duty while their superior officers continue obstinate in rebellion, a full pardon and indemnity for whatever they may be obliged to do in reducing the ships in which they serve, and also promotion according to their ranks to the posts of their superior officers, and further rewards. *Printed.*

**JAMES III. to the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the ARMY, in the
service of the Usurper.**

1715, Oct. 20. Commercy.—Conjuring them at once to close the scene of blood which is already opened, and to put an end to those calamities which must from time to time be renewed and

continue as long as the present usurpation, as by declaring for him they will not only restore their country to immediate tranquillity, but secure her future quiet, and promising to all that, before they engage in any action against him or his forces, shall quit the service of the usurper, and repair to his standard, or to that of any of his generals declaring for him in any part of his dominions, punctual payment of their arrears, and the same rank in his service as they before enjoyed, and further rewards.
Printed. Two copies.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 20. Paris.—“The many things I had to say, and the little time I had to say them in, when Mr. Murray set out from hence, hinder'd me from taking notice of the letter which your Majesty honour'd me last with, and which at my return to Paris I found in Mr. Macdonald's hands.

I have already acquainted the Queen with what has passed between Monsr. d' Effiat and myself, and I shall from time to time inform her of the steps I take and the good or bad success I meet, in treating with the ministers of this court. He who I have just nam'd encreases daily in his confidence with me. I met him, for the second time since my arrival here, last night. The impossibility of giving that connivance which is promis'd unless measures are taken to render the French passive in the several ports, and to shew them that it is not the Regent's intention they should in any case, where they have not his positive order, act against your Majesty's interest, was press'd upon him. He agreed in opinion, assur'd me that the D[uke] of Or[leans] was surprised at what had pass'd at Havre, promis'd to renew his instances on this head, and to press the Maréchal d' Huxelles, with whom he does not know that I have any concert, to concur with him.

I am really hopeful that I shall retrieve the loss we sustained by the King's death, and by the first untoward demonstrations of the Regency against your Majesty's interest, att least so far, as to have the French coast to a certain degree open to us, whereas according to the track things were going in, the ports of France would have been as much clos'd to us as those of Holland. This is what may att present be expected, and more than this will not be obtain'd by any other motive than success att home.

If your affairs on that side of the water mend, and due care be taken to traverse Stair, and to strike in the heat of every favourable incident, it is not improbable that this Court may be engag'd for your Majesty, even further than they think at this time in any case to go. To make this the more plain to your Majesty, I would desire you to consider, that there is not now as there was formerly, one Master, one council, one system of politicks. The forming resolutions, and the directing measures, is become the work of several Boards, and these are compos'd of men whose characters are different, whose interests are distinct and even repugnant, and who therefore may be the more easily

broke in upon. If the present government was entirely in your interest I should think this a disadvantage. But as things stand, it cannot but be of service to you.

In the mean time it is proper to consider what use may be made of the disposition which I imagine these people will be in, before future events shall have given their minds another turn, either for the better or the worse. This use seems to me to be the sending arms and such other necessarys as may be wanted by your friends at home, to which purpose money will be absolutely wanting, and I have therefore begg'd the Queen to press the Prince de Chelamar to give a decisive answer, and the rather because the ship bound to Port Passage is actually on her voyage thither. The great St. Malo's ship, which has been so long at the Havre, lyes still there unapply'd to any use. I have writ to Arbuthnot to order her away to some other part of the coast. Sherlock has a large ship actually in France. These two shall be employ'd to run over officers and all such persons as have good will enough to follow you. That which carrys the Duke of Or[monde] as well as that which carrys your Majesty, must on their return be put on the same service, and I find by discourse with Sherlock that there are places on the coast of Brittany, very commodious, and little frequented, from whence embacations may be made, so that I doubt not but I shall be able to put this matter in a very easy method of execution, always supposing that we can keep the French to a fast connivance. I beg your Majesty to believe that I am thoroughly sensible of your goodness to me, I have indeed nothing but your Restoration at heart, and I shall pursue all the methods in which I can be most serviceable to that end without any regard to myself.

Oct. 21.—I broke off my letter yesterday in hopes of news from England, and also because the Queen thought fit to keep Cameron till to-day, that she might by him give your Majesty an account of the Duke of Berwick's final resolution, to whom your paquet has been this morning sent. There are letters of this day sev'n night from London, which do not answer in all points my expectations. Lord Mar encreases in strength but has not advanc'd so far as we thought. Scarsdale, Vivian and Coulston and many others are taken up. The storm grumbles in the West, but is not yet begun and Hanover takes what measures he can to prevent it. I will press the Duke of Orm[onde's] departure for Wensday, and the moment he sets out, a courier shall be dispatch'd to your Majesty. Let me most earnestly renew my request that you will leave no possible precaution neglected to disguise your person, and conceal your departure and route. I shall be thought timorous by those who take want of foresight for courage, and I confess I am so where the safety of your person is concern'd. Let the Duke have a reasonable time before you, otherwise you must come upon the English coast, and go enquiring from place to place where you may land; which is a project that will not bear two thoughts, and must give a chance of fifty to one that you are taken.

Stair has some jealousy that you, or the Duke of Or[monde] and myself, are in motion, or all three. He has people on most

of the roads, and two are this morning gone towards Rouen. I believe the posture of affairs in England, as much as any appearances here, make him thus *alerter*. I cannot penetrate that he has any jealousy of your Majesty's way of going off. I will do my utmost by several little expedients which I have thought of to perplex him, and to put him on a wrong scent.

As I am writing this, the enclos'd letter from the D[uke] of Berwick comes to my hands.

I have this moment a letter from Arbuthnot. Campion and Courtney embark'd this night. God send them success. I think your Majesty's happy passage depends principally on theirs.

I send your Majesty back the commission intended for Lord Granard. It was in the Queen's hands, and the Duke of Or[monde] objected to it as inconsistent with his, and upon perusal I think indeed that it is so. Your Majesty may have it alter'd by inserting such words as these *next and immediately under James, etc.*

I send your Majesty draughts which have been made here of some other letters which may be proper to be dispers'd on your arrival. I think they are not very correct, but if your Majesty approves the general scheme, they shall be mended and got ready." 10 pages. *Holograph. Enclosed,*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Oct. 21.—"I just now received your letter with the King's paquet. Nobody can be more sensible of the King's trust and confidence in me, but nobody more mortify'd than I not to be able to obey the King's commands. I will yet try what my conscience and honour will allow me, for my inclination, ambition, and personal glory bids me comply with the King's command, and the desire of Scotland." Copy.

QUEEN MARY to MR. DICCONSON.

1715, Oct. 21. Chaillot.—"I find Lord Newcastle in so great want of money upon this pressing occasion of his beeing to part with the Duke of Ormonde that I could not refuse him to writt this note to you, to endeaver to gett him as much as coms to the 4 months' salary that is due to him. I beleeve if you answer for it to Mr. Arthur, he will do it for him on my account, but pray don't lett anybody know the contents of this note. The Duke of Berwick is just gon from me. I suppos he will tell you the small progress he has made in his affair, but Lord Bullin-brock has delivered him the King's order and commission. He says he must consult mor yett, before he resolves." *Holograph.*

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 21.—"I have receiv'd the honour of your commandes by my Lord Boll[ingbroke] and accordingly designe to sett out for Caene on Wednesday next, in the evening. I am sorry I

canot have the honour of waiting on you, but I hope in God that you will have a safe passage and a happy arrival in England, where I shall endeavour to meet you with a good number of your subjectes. None will more impatiently waite for your landing than I shall doe. I hope you will take care to be well disguised. I must now informe you of what I hope will give you some sattisfaction. On Thursday last in the evening I had a private audience of Mr. O'Briene (Duke of Orleans), who made me many excuses for not having allowed me that honour sooner, but gave me the same reasones as most of his countrymen in his business has done, the greate measures they were obliged to keep with the people on the othere side the water, but att the same time made greate profesiones of his concerne and friendshipe for you. He has agreed to give you a good number of armes and ammunition. He asked me who I would propose should have the care and direction of this business. I told him, since he was pleased to give me leave to propose a persone for that affaire, that I thought Monsieur Le Blanc, that was intendant att Dunkirke, was as fitte for that business as any one in the kingdome. He agreed to it without any objection, and told me that he would give him orders without delaye, and tell him, that he must meeete me to settle this matter. Accordingly to his promise he sent for Mr. Le Blanc the next morning and gave him orders to meeete me as soone as possibly he could. I saw him last night, and I am to meeete him to-morrow night, and have gott Mr. Sherlocke, that has had the honour to kiss your hand lately to engage to furnish shiping fitte for the embarqueing of these armes. To-morrow I hope to settle everythinge relating to this affaire, and then will doe myself the honour to informe you of all that is agreed on.

Postscript.—I must beg of your Majesty not to speake of this to any one, Mr. O'Bryen having made me promise, that I should keep this secrete. I have only told it to the Queene. Lord Boll[ingbroke] knows nothing of this, it being desired by Mr. O'Briene that he should not.”

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Oct. 21. Commercy.—“Mr. Murray gave me last night yours of the 18, and this gos by a servant of mine who is call'd to Paris for his own privat business.

I am glad you have already dispatch'd some of our messengers and that D.[uke of] O.[rmonde] was soon to part. Pray God he be not stop'd at the sea side; for as to what Stairs should have said, I think it is not much to be fear'd, and I own I am not a little concern'd at the ships at Havre being stop'd, as one may well call it, for that shews the generall disposition; and how my own ship can scape that fate, I cannot well imagine, however I trust in Providence it will, and I must certainly take my venture as to that, tho' I am clearly of your mind of not setting sail till I hear from England, for all affairs now are in so good a way that we must not spoil all by an ill tim'd impatience.

I am sorry you kept Zechi (Ezekiel Hamilton) so long upon account of printing, for I am, I may say, master of the press at Bar, where your draughts of letters are printing, and shall go with this, which may a little retard its coming so soon to you. The letters you promise me I shall also get printed, but after that, when I return them to you, there will be no harm in getting them also printed at Paris if you think it necessary, and find it can be done with safety; but still I think Zechi's journey should be no longer delay'd, he will be usefull and necessary at London, and on my parting we shall never want conveyances for such papers. I shall dispatch Murray as soon as Cameron arrives and do expect with impatience the news of D[uke of] O[rmonde's] parting, being ready to follow him.

Nothing can be more reasonable then what you say to me in relation to gaining the affections of the people of whose dispositions you are a much better judge than I can be; and I take most kindly of you what you say to me on that subject, and have accordingly sent your draught of a Declaration to Bar to be printed. I have made some few alterations in it with some small additions to make it relative to my former Declaration of the month of July, for it is of consequence that such papers should be all of a piece and not in the least clash with one another. To gain time I here send you a fair draught of the Declaration, that you may countersign it and put the signet to it, for I beleieve it will not be the less popular for having your name at the bottom.

October 23.—I beleieve you'l wonder to be so long without having an answer from me, but I have been these two days expecting Cameron every moment and would not send away my express till he came. I begin to hope he may bring me the news of D[uke of] O[rmonde] being gone with some further assurance from you of an absolute connivance on Overbury's (Duke of Orleans) part. The good news we dayly receive will I hope contribute to it, and nothing I am sure will be neglected on your side in that respect. And tho' the courtship made to Boynton (Bolingbroke) on his return to Paris has more the air of self love then friendship, yet I cannot but draw a good omen from it. Lord Mar's behaviour on this present occasion is such that I thought I could not too soon give him marks of my favour, so that I have made a new draught of the Commission be drawn, in which I give him the title of Duke, and leave out the restricting him to act by the advice of others, for 'tis but reasonable he should have the honour of ending alone what he has so successfully begun.

Oct. 25.—At last Cameron came last night, and I gave him and Murray their last directions, the last is already parted, and the first will follow I hope before night, tho' he be a little out of order.

I gave Mur[ray] the D[uke of] B[erwick's] letter to you, which I think as positive and as extraordinary a refusall as ever I saw, and I beleieve the Scots when they see it, will not regrett that Duke, who I conclude will never go after this so formal a Declar[ation] and therefore I bid Murray tell Mar that I did the

less regrett D[uke of] B[erwick's] not going, that he has himself manag'd affaires with so much prudence and success, and that it will be even a satisfaction to me to see him have the honour of ending alone the work he has so prosperously begun. So much for Scotland and Ber[wick] whose letter to me I here send you, and shall not make any answer to it, for I think that is the least I can do, and the gentlest return I can make is to name him nor to think of him no more, for as to trusting him or employing him, he certainly ought no more to be it, nor will not, I dare say, expect it. I am very well pleas'd with what you write to me, in relation to the French Court, where one like you would certainly be very useful in my absence, tho' I still think you would be much more necessary with me, but as to that as we agreed in parting, you can best judge where you will be most usefull to me, and whether you can meet me on this side of the sea with secrecy. I approve intirely your destination of the different ships you mention, and which you or some body els in your absence must see executed, for the article of transporting people after me is of the last consequence. I shall expect with impatience the news of D.[uke of] O.[rmonde's] parting, which I think presses to a great degree, for 'tis plain nothing will stirr in England till his arrival which alone can put a stop to this fury of imprisoning all our friends, which if it continued would cause inevitable delays at the best. I shall give a few days' law to D[uke of] O[rmonde] but as I find by Flanigan that I can ly with great privacy some where near the coast on this side, I shall still part from hence a day or two after your courier's arrival, and as I said before wait at that place till I hear from England. If that should be at my arrival there, and that I find all is ready to receive me, so much the better; If there should be some delay, it would be, I think, of advantage for the security of my passage, for when 'tis once publick that I am no more in this country people will never dream that I am hiding at the sea side, but rather be looking for me in the Island or at sea. And I shall on my side as you on yours use all the litle *jinesses* I can to puzzle people as to my true design, and make people beleieve I am gone to Scotland. And on the whole I shall neglect nothing for disguising my person and hiding my march. Pray God D[uke of] O[rmonde] get safe on 'tother side, as well as our other friends and then I shall have very good hopes of our affairs.

I here return you the commission to the Lord Grenard alter'd as you propose. And if they are printed, Sir Thomas will send you with this the two letters and the Declaration printed. If they are not ready, my next and last courier shall bring them to you. Here is a commission for my Lord N[orth] and Gr[ey] who tho' it may not be perfectly according to form will I hope be sufficient. I see very few alterations to be made in the new draughts you send me, so I shall get them printed, and sent back to you in a few days. As for mony matters, I think the more can be carry'd with myself, the better, but upon examination I cannot possibly carry the seals along with me, so I shall be forced to send them back by Booth, and hope you may be

able to find a secret way of conveying them to me, if you do not bring them yourself; tho' after all as the secret is the main point, one had better leave them behind then risk 'tother. This is all I have to say at present.

Postscript.—I cannot get the 8 new letters printed here because of the form of that to the Universyys, so I send you them back with the changes I have made. I will endeavour to make all such papers of a piece and even in material points to repeat the same words. If you can you may print them at Paris with all the right forms which we have not, and add yourself the complement to D[uke of] O[rmonde]. I hope this will find you quite recover'd, pray show the 3 letters I return you to the Queen."

Copy.

DESCRIPTION.

1715, Oct. 21.—Of the appearance and clothes of an Irish Protestant named Kelly who served in the last war in Spain in Sir Robert Rich's regiment, and is now a reformed officer. He left London 19 Oct. new stile on his way to Bar to kill the King of England. He has offered himself of his own accord and is satisfied to procure by his death for his children the reward promised to him. He is said to have received 800 pieces for the expenses of his journey, and to have spent a fifth of it on his clothes. Though he is assured that this money was supplied him by one of the ministers the writer cannot believe it or that their master has a share in so execrable a design. He is to get into the Prince's company, under the pretext of giving an account of the effect on his friends in the West of the arrest of Sir W. Wyndham. He should be arrested with such precautions that his depositions cannot be denied. *French.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF MAR.

1715, Oct. 22. *Commercy.*—Commission confirming the former commission of 7 Sept., calendared *ante*, p. 415, with the omission of the clause directing him to act in concert and by the advice of certain persons. *Entry Book 4*, p. 105.

JAMES III. to the EARL OF MAR.

1715, Oct. 22. *Commercy.*—Patent creating him Duke of Mar, Marquis Erskine, Earl of Kildrummie, Viscount Garioch, Lord of Alloa, Ferriton and Forrest, in the peerage of Scotland, with remainder to his heirs in tail general. *Ibid. p. 106.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 24. *Paris.*—“The Duke of Ormonde could not set out last night, according to his intention, neither is it yet certain that he will leave Paris this evening. I begin, however, my letter to your Majesty, that whenever he does I may have little more to do than to dispatch the courier to you. By letters dated

yesterday we have advice, that the contrary winds and violent storms retain'd Mr. Campion and Mr. Courtney still on this coast. Thus the delay of the Duke is of no prejudice, but rather agreeable to the project form'd, by which he was to give these gentlemen a competent time to arrive before him, as your Majesty was to follow after him att a reasonable distance. (Then follows a passage printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix*, p. *xxxiv.*, about a report that Sir W. Wyndham had surrendered and about the caution to be observed by James.) Instead of setting out on notice that the Duke of Ormonde is gone from Paris, I would humbly advise your Majesty to wait till I send a courier to inform you that he is sail'd from La Hogue, and to give you such other intelligence as he will send me, in pursuance of what I have concert'd with him, from the coast. This I mention'd to the Queen last night, and she was of opinion that the precaution was absolutely necessary. Thus your Majesty will upon your arrival att St. Malo in all probabillity have some accounts from the Duke or from the two gentlemen first dispatch'd, to govern yourself by in the great attempt you are about to make, otherwise all the measures taken by sending these people before you will be insignificant, you will arrive almost as soon as they, be expos'd to the same uncertaintys and run the same hazards, and this is less to be done now, than before, because we have less reason to beleive things in the West dispos'd for you now, than we had when I attended you last and receiv'd your orders on Hamilton's report. Your Majesty observes that by a parity of reason you must wait as privately as possible when you do arrive att St. Malo, till you receive the necessary advices, which one way or other will certainly be sent you. I feel myself how disagreeable these uncertaintys and these delays must be to your Majesty; But I take true wisdom to consist in bearing cross accidents with temper, and in improving favorable accidents to advantage, and am therefore sure that your Majesty will do both. I heartily wish you may have as much occasion to do the latter as you have had to do the former.

The Dutch have att last promis'd Hanover the six thousand men which he demands, and thus are foreign forces brought into England against you, tho' none can be procur'd for you.

His Grace of Berwick wrote to me and receiv'd from me a letter, the copy's of which are sent inclos'd. This morning he desir'd to see me, and tho' I was far from well, and in some pain, I appointed him a time, taking it for granted that the subject of our letters was to be the subject of our conversation. I was surpris'd that he left me without so much as mentioning the matter.

I likewise inclose to your Majesty the copy's of some minutes relating to signals which were taken by Mr. Campion and me, in addition to those specify'd in his instructions, as also of some others in addition to these concert'd between him and Arbuthnot att Rouen.

The last paper inclos'd is a copy of some points which I agreed upon with the Duke of Ormonde, which we both thought of

absolute necessity to your safe passage, and for the execution of which your Majesty will please to give time by your proceedings. Since my writing thus far the Duke of Ormonde has determin'd to set out this evening, and is actually gone. The wind being fair to-day, he hopes the two *enfans perdus* are gone off, and he chuses rather to linger a little on the coast than here. He takes with him a man of confidence on purpose to send him back express with an account of his departure and other measures. I make no doubt but to-morrow, or rather this day, for it is now Fryday morning, the Town will be in alarm; for Stair has his spies in every quarter, and even att the first posts on the several roads. We will hide as well as we can, the route he has taken, and we will make use of his going as an argument to perswade the world that your Majesty is not to remove this winter.

I have had several suggestions about the manner of your Majesty's going off, the particulars of which I do not trouble you with, because I look on them to be the pure effects of imagination. But I return to my first principle, there is no tollerable degree of safety for you to be expected, without an entire secret as to your going. Nothing shall be neglected to keep all quiet here and to put the inquisitive on a false scent. I have made many a false confidence of late concerning your designs even to the greatest.

I send your Majesty a book, and a cypher drawn upon it, to fix the pages and sections, and to shew the manner of using it. The Duke of Ormonde has the same, and another shall be given to the Queen. No alphabetical cypher is more ready for use, nor more hard to discover. When your Majesty is master of it, you need only remember the pages and sections, and keep the book; the cypher you may for greater security burn.

The Duke of Ormonde had a mind to have Macdonald along with him, and he follows I think some hours hence.

Your Majesty will soon have another courier from me.

Postscript.—I must desire your Majesty's pleasure about the Declaration and letters. Certain it is that to keep up a party in England att this time and to disarm your enemys of their strongest weapon, your Majesty must link unto your own cause, that of the Church of England, of the Tory party, and of your sister's memory. Others may perhaps represent things to you as they wish them, but I shall, as long as I have the honour to serve you, represent them as they are.

The inclos'd print is a manifesto for the Duke of Ormonde to publish, which I drew and which his Grace approves and carrys with him." 10 *pages. Holograph.*

WILLIAM, MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE, Lord Lieutenant of the shires of Dumfries and Peebles and of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

1715, Oct. 18[-24]. Dumfries.—Pass for Lord Lovat and his brother John Frazer, and his cousins James and Hugh Frazer with their servants to go to the camp at Stirling or to join Lord Ilay in the Highlands. *Seal.*

JAMES III. to THOMAS FORSTER.

1715, Oct. 24. Commercy.—Commission appointing him a major-general. Minute. *Entry Book 4, p. 101.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1715, Oct. 25. Commercy.—Commission appointing him to command till the Duke of Ormonde's arrival such of his subjects in England as shall be willing to appear for him and repair to his royal standard, with powers similar to those conferred on Lord Mar by the commission of 7 Sept., calendarized *ante, p. 415.*

JAMES VIII.

1715, Oct. 25. Commercy.—Declaration addressed to Scotland. (Printed in *Tindal, Vol. II. p. 453.*) Printed at Perth by Mr. Robert Freebairn. *Three copies.*

JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 25. Commercy.—Declaration addressed to England. Identical with the last, except for the following variations. Paragraph 2 for "Scotsman" read "Englishman." Par. 4 after "number of our subjects" add "and those who govern, are not content with the present invasion of the Constitution in Church and State, but endeavours are used to intimidate the clergy, and the Universities, those nurseries of learning and loyalty, are subjected to the greatest discouragements, and a foundation is laid to root out of the minds of men the very principles of the English Constitution. Par. 8. Omit "to relieve our subjects of Scotland from the hardships they groan under on account of the late unhappy Union, and to restore the kingdom to its ancient, free and independent state." For latter part of par. 10 substitute:—"But we hope for better things. We hope with the latter to see our just rights and those of the Church and people of England, once more settled in a free Parliament on their ancient foundation. To such a parliament shall we entirely refer both our and their interests, being sensible that these interests rightly understood are always the same, and that the peers of the realm and representatives of the people are the best counsellors, by whose advice an English Prince can govern. To such a Parliament let it belong to make effectual provision not only for the security and re-establishment of all those rights, privileges, immunities and possessions, which belong to the Church of England, and wherein we have already promised by our late declaration of 20 July last to secure and protect all the members thereof, but also for the better maintenance of those who serve at her altars, if any further provision of this kind shall be found necessary after that which was made in the time of our dear sister, the motion to which proceeded originally from us, and the full and immediate effect of which was owing to her. We cannot but think ourselves in a particular manner obliged to be

solicitous for this Church, because we are acquainted with her principles, to which we acknowledge that the preservation of great and useful remains of loyalty in the hearts of our people is to be ascribed, and because we are sensible that her past and present sufferings are owing in a great measure to these principles and are therefore endured by her on our account.

In conformity to our foresaid declaration let the civil as well as religious rights of all our subjects receive their confirmation in such a parliament, let consciences truly tender be indulged, let property of every kind be better than ever secured, let all publick engagements be looked upon as sacred and preserved inviolate, which have been entered into till the death of our dear sister, for we cannot suppose it is expected, that we should have any regard to the acts of this riotous assembly, which under the authority of the usurper stiles itself a parliament." (Then follows the last sentence of par. 10 "Let an Act of general grace, &c.")

In par. 11 for line 2 and subsequent lines substitute "We do by these presents renew and confirm all the grants and promises made in our forementioned declaration, and particularly that of a full free and general pardon to all our subjects."

Par. 12, line 4, for "our Parliament" substitute "the two Houses." The last paragraph requiring the magistrates to publish the declaration is omitted. Re-printed at Perth by Mr. Robert Freebairn. *Two copies.*

Draft by LORD BOLINGBROKE

of the last declaration with the following material alterations in Mr. Nairne's hand by substituting for the words in italics :—
 Par. 1. "Our sister *of glorious and blessed memory*," "of glorious memory," "We reflected on the goodness of her nature *on her eminent justice and on her exemplary piety*" "and her inclinations to justice." Par. 2. "But since the time when it pleased Almighty God to *take her to himself*," "put a period to her life." Par. 4. "nurseries of *religion*," "learning." Par. 9. "Our royal grandfather, *that blessed martyr, who died for his people*," "who fell a sacrifice to rebellion." Par. 10. "To such a parliament let it belong to make effectual provision not only for the security of the *Churches of England and Ireland, and for their re-establishment in all those rights which belong to them*. (The words substituted will be found in the last entry.) Par. 10. "Solicitous for the *prosperity of this Church*." Omit words in italics. To Par. 11 is prefixed "In conformity to our foresaid declaration."

The EARL OF MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL ALEXANDER GORDON.

1715, Oct. 15[-26]. The camp at Perth.—Commission appointing him lieut.-general of his Majesty's forces. *Seal.*

The DUKE OF BERWICK to [the QUEEN].

1715, Oct. 27. St. Germains.—Sending a note just received from a very good hand, which he believes it necessary to send in all haste to the King.

SIX RECEIPTS.

1715, Oct. 3, 6, 18, 20, 23, 30 (o.s.)—By William Fraser, son to Dullcrag, for money and cows received for the purposes expressed in his receipts calendared *ante*, p. 429.

The EARL OF MAR to COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Oct. 21[-Nov. 1]. The camp at Perth.—Instructions. You are to march with your battalion to-morrow morning, the 22nd, to Dumfermline where you are to remain that night, and take such post as you shall be directed by Mr. Malcolm of Grange for the security of your men against any insult of the enemy. Next day you are to march to Innerkeithing, and remain there that night. Next day, the 24th, you are to march to Burntisland, where you are to remain till further order. On your march you are to seize all arms and ammunition and all horses fit for draught of disaffected persons, and all persons acting against his Majesty's interest, as you shall be directed by Mr. Malcolm's advice, and give such detachments as shall be thought necessary for levying the cess and excise, and do everything else that tends most for the King's service. You are also to seize all ships and boats on the coast of Fife, and bring them to Burntisland, or to any other place you think most for the King's service. You are also to seize at the Weems four brass cannon and get carts to carry them on, and send the same to Falkland.

The EARL OF MAR to JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Oct. 22[-Nov. 2]. The camp at Perth.—Commission appointing him to be colonel of a foot regiment and captain of a company therein. *Seal.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL GEORGE HAMILTON to the SAME.

1715, Oct. 22[-Nov. 2]. The camp at Perth.—Notwithstanding his former instructions ordering him to continue his march from Innerkeithing that same day, the 23rd, straight to Burntisland.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 2. Paris.—“The retaining of Zechi (Ezekiel Hamilton) cannot prove of any prejudice to your service. He will be arriv'd att London, do his business there, and get into the West, before the Duke of Ormonde can possibly arrive in England, and that is sufficient. Was the notice of the Duke's coming and the

preparation for his reception to precede his being actually there any considerable time, I should very much apprehend the consequences. As I am writing these lines, I receive notice that Zechi has got without any cross accident to London. (Then follows a long passage printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix*, p. xxx., giving Bolingbroke's opinion about the declaration and the alterations in it, and concerning the Duke of Ormonde, Stair's vigilance and his own health.) The Queen had a thought suggested to her by the Duke of Berwick that your Majesty might take on board your ship twenty or thirty officers and soldiers, men of resolution and fidelity, and that, Nugent's regiment being in quarters near the coast, the providing these would be easy and unsuspected. In obedience to the Queen's orders I have talk'd with Nugent, and have agreed with him that he shall be himself at Avranches on Sunday come sevennight (this is Saturday) and shall have the number of proper persons with him, that he shall there receive notice to disperse his men and dispose of himself, if this service be not to be perform'd, and that he shall have notice if it be to be perform'd, where to proceed in order to embark. Nugent does not know who is to give him these notices, or what the service is. In general I told him that it was of the greatest importance. Thus it is in your Majesty's power to make use of this expedient, or to let it alone, as you shall judge proper, and, I hope the secret not endanger'd by it. *Postscript.*—The inclos'd was carefully recommended to me." 10 pages.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 3. St. Germains.—" Two dayes after having had the honour of writing to your Majesty on the 20th October last to express the reasons that occasioned my irresolution as to following your Majesty, I received the honour of yours of the 13th with a commission of Captain-general for Scotland, and an order to repair immediately to that kingdome. I have ever since consulted men of sense, able lawyers and casuistes, with a full resolution to goe as farr for your Majesty's service as I can in honour and conscience, but I find the reasons alledged against my leaving France without the Regent's leave so strong, that it is with the deepest concern I am forced to ask your Majesty's pardon for not complying with your commands. Nothing but such binding motifs could hinder me in this occasion from venturing my life, my health, and my family for your service, so I can now only begg your Majesty will vouchsafe for your own instruction as well as for my justification to read over againe my letter of the 20th October, peruse the enclosed paper, and be assured, that, if by my own importunity or your Majesty's sollicitations I can obtaine a leave I so hartily desire, I shall that instant repair neare your person or your army according to your directions. Whatever happens, in all times or places your Majesty shall find me as ready as ever to give real proofs of my true zeale for your person welfare and restauration."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Monday [Nov. 4].—“This serves only to convey to you a paper, which I cannot imagine how I came to forget to inclose in the pacquet sent you by Mr. Booth. You will have heard the ill news which met the Duke of Ormonde att his arrival on the coast. Maclean, who has been all along trusted by our friends, and was in the whole secret of the rising of the West, has betray'd them, and by his means the government in England has been able to seize of persons and places in such manner and att such time as to defeat all their designs. Notwithstanding this Mr. Lavery tells me that the Duke is sail'd. But your Majesty will have these accounts sooner and better from other hands. I may perhaps have letters from the Queen to send you, in which case I shall write next post, otherwise I shall avoid it. Camp[ion] and Court[ney] arriv'd safe, though they were examin'd. You will not fail having some return from them. I confess I do not think much attention belongs to the paper inclos'd (the description of Kelly, calendered *ante*, p. 445), but Humphrey (the Duke of Orleans) received the intelligence, and very kindly desir'd it might be conveyed to Anthony (James).”

THE DUKE OF BERWICK to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 4. St. Germains.—“I had yesterday a long conversation with the Regent, and afterwards with the Maréchal d'Uxelles; they both told me that orders were gone to hinder your Majesty from parting from any port of Normandie or Picardie; the rest was omitted to leave you room to gett away, Lord Bullingbrook will have informed you of the detail.

The Mar[échal] d'Uxelles further told me that his opinion was your Majesty can not part to soon, at least gett a shippboard, for feare Lord Staires should find out where you are, and make his complaint to the Regent, in which case you will be stopp'd. This being so, your Majesty is to consider of the danger of your delaying your departure, both least you should be stopp'd by the French, as also least the English fleet should come from the Downs, as in all appearance they will. All France knows of your Majesty's having left Barr. Lord Staires will soon find where you are, for most of the top people of France knows it.

The only reason for delaying your departure is to heare from the Duke of Ormond, which may be very uncertain, and by keeping you to long, quite putt you out of possibility of going at all.

The M[aréchal] d'Uxelles proposed your going on board, and going from one *rade* to an other, by which meanes you could neither be stopp'd by the French nor hardly found out by Lord Staires, but that does not preserve you from the English fleet. One thing I forgott to add, suppose the Duke of Ormond can not make a rising in the West, what will your Majesty doe, you must venture to Scotland either by the Pas de Calais or round about Ireland. I think that you had better take that resolution at present, rather then runn the hasards mentioned before, though this depends upon the seamen who are best judges.

The Regent gave me all the assurances of kindnes and concern for your person and welfare, of which M. Sheldon will inform your Majesty. The Queen, M. Inese and myself thought his presence necessary neare your person that you might have some body whom you mought consult. M. Rooth goes also."

JAMES MALCOLM to COL. JOHN GORDON, at Burntisland Castle.

1715, Oct. 27 [-Nov. 7]. Falkland.—I had enclosed to me from the Earl of Mar a letter to you, which I have delivered to Mr. Grant, who is a pretty discreet gentleman, and has behaved very handsomely. The Earl writes that your provisions are near done, and desires me to write to my friend (which I suppose is my brother-in-law, your landlord) to get you provided, till the meal come up from Anstruther. I am in a hurry just now, but you may show him this, and tell him I desire he may do all he can either to get intelligence where meal is in disaffected persons' hands, that you may send to seize it, or otherwise to get you provided by the country, and he will get you intelligence where horses, arms or ammunition are that you may seize them likewise. I suppose some powder left at Burntisland was delivered you, or Rosend will inform you where it is. The Earl of Mar believing, what's very true, that our party of horse is fatigued, has recalled them, and ordered me to return your party which came here with the cannon.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 8. Paris.—“I hope your Majesty receiv'd the pacquets given to Mr. Booth, and the letter I did myself the honour to write to you by the post under cover to Capt. Flaneghan and Sir Nic. Giraldin. The Queen having determin'd to send Mr. Ruth and Mr. Sheldon to joyn your Majesty, I have so fully talked over with the former my poor sence of things, that you will have from him as well as from myself what occurs to me upon every event. (Then follows a long passage printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix*, p. xxxvii., where, 7 lines from bottom, “ships” should be “ship,” about Lord Stair, and advising James to cross to the West of England rather than to Scotland.) It may not be improper to remind your Majesty that Ogilby of Boyne, who is long before now with the Duke of Mar, besides assurances of your coming into Scotland, carryed notice that they should expect you on the north-west coast above Dunbarton. It is probable, or rather certain, that they have made a disposition for receiving you there, and I wish that this expectation may not retard the march of the Highlanders southward. Cameron writ att the same time to the same effect to his brother. If Cameron and Murray, or either of them, arrive safely; the Duke of Mar will not any longer expect you in Scotland. In all events what ever your Majesty's resolution is, it must be taken soon; and to the place to which you shall not go, very clear accounts of what has pass'd must be sent to satisfy the minds of men; and very distinct instructions to direct their future conduct.

I am trying to revive the negociation with Spain for obtaining the 400,000 crowns which were promis'd; I write to that Court myself, and I have desir'd that Father Gaillard may write to Father d'Aubenton.

By Monsr. d'Effiat and by the Mar[échal] d' Huxelles I endeavour to make Croizat feel that the Regent will in his heart approve the paying of the 50,000 crowns which remain unpay'd. There are many other irons in the fire, but I doubt that till something is done att home to give a more promising appearance to things, little good is to be expected from abroad. Should your Majesty have from the efforts of your own subjects any considerable advantage, it is certain, as I have told you before, that these people may be engag'd further than perhaps they themselves att this time intend, provided imediate use be made of the favourable event, and provided measures be in the mean while taken to prepare the Regent, and others, for receiving new impressions. The D[uke] of Berwick, I suppose writes your Majesty word what pass'd between the Regent and himself. I have only heard his Grace when he has been pleas'd to talk with me, and have not enter'd into business with him since I had your possitive orders not to do so.

Since I wrote thus far the Duke of Berwick has been with me, he just came from the Regent, who has sent a detachment to stop your Majesty att Chateau Thiery where Stair has received information that you are. The Duke presses extreamly your going to Scotland, even preferably to England ; I confess I cannot feel the force of that reasoning. One thing he suggests, which is indeed worthy your Majesty's consideration, and that is that the cruisers will in a few days begin to swarm on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany ; because tho' the enemy do not know where you are, yet in general they will know that you are to sail from some part of that coast. I shall trouble your Majesty with nothing more att this time. Mr. Ruth will supply any omissions of mine and explain what may not be fully express'd.

I can not get my distemper to ripen and am in excessive pain with it, however neither that nor any thing else shall hinder me from being some way or other of use to your Majesty in this critical conjuncture." 10 pages.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 8. Paris.—"I am now with the Marshal d'Huxelles, who sent to speak privately with me since my other dispatch was clos'd. Stair has given a memorial in writing to demand the stopping of your Majesty, who are, he says to go either from the coast of Brittany or Normandy. He has att the same time taken notice of my being here as contrary to the treaty, since I concern myself in the support of your interest. The Marshal says that all that can be done shall be done to give your Majesty time, but desires that you would lose none. I have agreed with him how to banter Stair, till I am able to go, and even to continue on here, as long as your service may require it. It is

impossible to say more than he says of the Regent's inclination to serve you, and in terms he told me that, if they saw they could turn the ballance for you, that they would do it. He has promis'd me constant accounts of what passes, and a constant concert for your service. I beleive I judg right when I say these people want no good will att present, the least foundation would serve to build up your interest with them. I write in the uttmost haste not to stop Ruth, and to return to the Marshal. Be so gracious as to excuse all errors."

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 9. Paris.—(The greater part, concerning the news from Scotland and the fluctuating policy of the French, is printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxix.*) The passage omitted is:—"Was I not incapable of stirring, the secret of your being gone towards the coast where you actually are has so far got wind, that I should have ventur'd to have come to you myself to have assisted in determining this great step, and to have receiv'd your commands on all the particulars of Lord Mar's letters. If your Majesty goes to Scotland great part of what I should have to do will be needless, if you go to England, I shall soon hear from you, and, if you should, which God forbid, be stopped I shall soon see you."

JAMES III. to the ABBE INESE.

1715, Nov. 9. Larmoisi (?).—"I arrived here last night after a troublesome journey enough and received your two of the 2 and of last Munday. I am much oblidged to Mr. Humpheryes (the Regent) for the advice you sent me from him, tho' I do not much apprehend such attempts, but however it is no smal satisfaction to see Humphrey so much my friend in that and even other matters, and tho' I should be very glad that George (Bolingbroke) could enter into partnership with me, yet, if he thinks that he can do our *negoce* more good by remaining where he is, his own good sense and affectionate heart must direct him. I am very sorry he did not like the few alterations I made in his paper, but it is now too late to change it and Gregory's (Bolingbroke's) name cannot be taken out of the copy I have with me, but, if he can send me another without that name, he shall be satisfied in not being mentioned. If Mr. Ireland's (Ireland's) name be not in, it was meerly to make that paper conform to another, to which his name was not putt, and that I thought Mary's (England's) name was sufficient for both, but, since it is not, that must be repared as well as it can after the papers are produced. I shall be allwayes glad to have your opinion in every thing, and heartily wish this may find you as well as I am, thank God. Andrew (James) presents you his service, he expects hourly accounts from Maryland (England) how his traffick goes there, and will then dispose of his merchandise here. Ralph's (the Duke of Berwick's) proposal is accepted, and Flanegan is going to-morrow to speak with the merchant in

question. Andrew is not to be named, but the directions given as from Charles (Duke of Ormonde) before he sett out. God send this last good success and all happiness to you." *Holograph.* *With note,* "For Mr. Bointon (Bolingbroke) to be sent to him."

The EARL OF MAR to COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Oct. 30[-Nov. 10]. The camp at Perth.—I hope with the leather sent you to-day from hence, and what you would get about Burntisland and James Malcolm coming to you, that your men are now pleased. However I am resolved to relieve you soon but cannot till Tuesday. By the enclosed you will see how necessary it is that a party should go to defend the east coast of Fife and what a loss there is already by their not being there. I wish you could send a party that way, but this I must leave to yourself.

JAMES III. to the ABBÉ INESE.

1715, Nov. 11. St. Malo.—"On my arrival here on Friday the 8th it was thought convenient that the Duke of Ormonde and I should waite for fresh accounts from England and without which it was then thought absolutely impossible for the Duke to return thither after the reception he last met with, but considering the danger of delays, the instances that Staire has made to the Regent, and the little probability we had of having soon accounts from England, the wind being contrary, and the impatience with which the Scots expected me, joyn'd to the good news of last night reciev'd from them; it was resolv'd that wind and weather serving, I shou'd forthwith imbark and set sail, and go to the place appointed in the west of Scotland, and that the Duke of Ormonde shou'd go upon the coast of [*blank in original*] with some arms wee have got here, and those few men of Newgent's Regiment which we expect in two or three days. Mons^r. de Magny being fully apprised of the reason, or indeed rather the necessity of this resolution, will inform you more fully of the matter, and be able to answer all questions and objections that may be made. The Duke of Ormonde will cary over with him my old and new Declarations, it being not advisable to venture the waiteing for the new Exemplarys which are printing at Paris, but if they come time enough those countersign'd Bolingbroke shall be sunk.

Lord Bolingbroke is directed to find a safe way of sending over into England the five printed letters which are in his hands, viz^t, to the Fleet, the Army, the City of London, and to the two Universitys, and of which I have no copies here, but in that too much haste shou'd not be made, nor nothing done in it till by observation of the winde it may be computed that I am out of danger of being driven back to the French Coast. As to the circular letters to the Officers, it is not thought convenient they shou'd be dispers'd till such time as it may be computed the Duke of Ormonde is landed, and even then I can give no particular

directions of where they should go, affaires altering from one day to another—so all I can say is that when it is time you will consider which way they can get over with most safety and privaey, it being pretty indifferent whether they joyn the D[uke] of Ormonde or me.

Lord Bolingbroke will in the mean time get what ships he can ready for their transportation.

Mons^r. Castel-blanco has one ship at Dunkirk, and Sherlock who is now at Rouen shou'd be spoke to out of hand upon the same accout. No time shou'd be lost on receipt of this in sending back one of the three gentlemen that are lately come over, to let my Lord Mar know that I am repairing with all speed to the rendez-vous that is given me, and with that gentleman should also embarke if possible Lieutenant-Generals Sheldon, Doringtone, Dillon, Ruth, and Eckline, and the Queen will be pleas'd to give commissions to the two last of Lieut.-General.

My commission to Lord Granard should be sent out of hand, and he have directions to concert measures with Col. Irvine, Major to Orkney's Regiment, in whom he may have entire confidence.

The remainder of the money that's at Paris to be sent to Scotland by the above mention'd gentlemen.

I shall not waite for Farquarson, for besides that Mr. O'flanigen speaks very good Irish, wee have found a very honest man here call'd Drummond, who is a Phisitian, speaks the language, and knows the country. Upon a reflection it is computed that both the Duke of Ormonde and I will be set sail before any officers can possibly get to the sea coast both from Paris, etc., so that there can be no harm in giveing out of hand the circular letters, and in letteing every bodey go that pleases. No bodey can go to England till they know that the D[uke] of Ormonde is landed, but as soon as that is, he will give notice where people may resort to him. For fear of accidents I send emediately Sir Nicolas Geraldine's son to my Lord Mar to acquaint him that I am set out for Dunstafnage, the place which he appointed me to go to.

The Duke of Ormonde will acquaint the Duke of Leeds where he may meet him in England.

Mr. Lesley will either go to Scotland, or joyn the Duke of Ormonde in England, as his age and health will permit him, he knows very well how much I shou'd have desired to have him along with my self, but the secret was to be prefer'd to all.

My letter to the Hollanders to be sent to them out of hand." *Copy.* With note, "To be shewed to Bointon," i.e., Bolingbroke.

The EARL OF MAR to COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Oct. 31 [-Nov. 11]. The camp at Perth.—Warrant for the delivery of 30 hogsheads of wine seized by him on board the *Robert* of North Berwick to John Nairn, and for pressing such horses and carriages as may be necessary for transporting it to Perth.

JAMES MALCOLM TO COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Oct. 31[-Nov. 11]. Kirkcaldy.—As he understands from the Lairds of Gask and Inchdarnie that his parties have seized all Lady Benochy's horses, requesting that, if his orders and the King's service will permit, all or as many as possible may be returned, which will oblige those gentlemen, who are nearly concerned in her, and he supposes the Marquis of Tullibardine, and the Marquis of Drummond will take it kindly.

THE EARL OF MAR TO THE SAME.

1715, Nov. 1[-12]. The Camp at Perth.—Warrant to march with his battalion with the wines straight for Perth, as soon as he is relieved by Col. Stuart of Innernytie.

THE EARL OF MAR TO COL. JOHN GORDON OR THE COMMANDING OFFICER FOR THE TIME AT BURNTISLAND.

1715, Nov. 1[-12]. The Camp at Perth.—Warrant to permit the *Isobell* of Peterhead, now lying at Bruntisland, to pass to Aberdeen.

JAMES III. TO LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Nov. 15.—“There is so much to say, and so little time to say it in, that I must refer in great measure to the bearer, who will explain to you our present resolutions and the reasons for them. That of my going to Scotland straight has been vigorously opposed, but on your second letter I took my fixt resolution, and indeed, I see no other to be taken. I think you should therefore immediately send Lord John to D[uke of] Marr with my letter and the commission I mention in it, adding in your letter what you may think most proper. I mention not Dunstafnage for fear of accidents, but that being the place appointed he will take it for granted I mean no other. In the meantime I send of Sir Nicolas Giraldin's son another way to Lord Marr with a duplicate of the inclosed that at least one person may come up to him. I can give you no directions as to the letter to the Regent, in which you will, I am sure, do what you think most for my service. This bearer I found entirely trusted, and so *il n'y avoit plus à reculer*, and I am glad you have seen the Regent, for then you need make no mistery to him of the arms; I have told the bearer that you are my man and the only one I desire should be employed, and he has promised me to contribute to it, for it is for my interest as well as satisfaction that my affaires should be in small compass and in such sure hands as yours; after that I must needs say I never wanted you so much in my life, for wee have been in a strange confused chaos here these eight days, so that when you have settled matters below the sooner you can join me the better.

It will be necessary you should go to St. Germain as soon as you can after you receive this to concert every thing with the Queen to whom I write that all should pass thro' your hands, and D[uke of] Berwick do nor know nothing. He is useless now and can do nothing but t[h]wart and traverse your measures, and as I see he will still be meddleing I have taken the party, not to committ the Queen nor you, to write a line to Mr. Inese which you have here inclosed, that he may shew it D[uke of] B[erwick]. It may appear a little harsh but my affaires certainly require it, and after that there would be baseness either to cringe to D[uke of] B[erwick] or to do anything against him, but out of business he must be or my affaires will suffer and you labour in vain. Lett the Queen see this, for I cannot write all this over again, and so adieu till we meet I hope on t'other side the sea where we may all enjoy the fruits of our labours, and you possess my favour and confidence on the throne after haveing deserved them in exile.

Postscript.—Our good hearty Duke wants a good head with him, I would have sent Roth with him but I could not persuade him. I fear you'l scarce read this, but I have been harras'd to death since I am here and have been a little sick to boot, but I hope t'will be nothing for I am well to-day, but if I have life in me shall not lett slip the first fair wind. You will consider whether it is proper to tell the whole truth of D. Ormonde's journey to Lord John.

Pray ask the bearer to tell you what has happen'd to Murray and what I have sent him word, that disappointment at least is not unlucky and puts my going to Scotland out of doubt."

Holograph.

LORD BOLINGBROKE to JAMES III.

1715, Nov. 15. Paris.—"I venture this letter, though perhaps the bearer may find your Majesty sail'd. Murray and Lord Clermont are seiz'd in Flanders; Cameron was so att Mons, but his address and good fortune deliver'd him, and he arriv'd here last night.

I thought, and I beleive your Majesty will find the Queen of the same opinion, that it was necessary to dispatch him imediately after you; in order, if Coll. Hay should have miscarry'd by any accident, to inform you of the state of your affairs in Scotland, and to press your Majesty to lose no time in attempting to pass into that kingdom. Cameron knows perfectly well Dunstafanage, and that whole coast, and will therefore be of singular use to you, if he reaches you in time. In case he should not, I write to Sir Nic. Giraldin to beg that he would hire the first vessel he can, and send Mr. Cameron after you. I must repeat the necessity of your Majesty's speedy departure. Stair cannot be ignorant of the part of the coast from whence you are to proceed, and every moment, after he has this knowledge, adds to your danger. I enter into no other detail. Your Majesty may be assur'd that nothing is neglected, and if it pleases God to

prosper you in your passage, I make no doubt but we shall be able to procure you support from the Continent, upon which all depends; since we cannot expect a revolution, but must expect a war. I hope it will not prove a long one.

I have told the Duke of Ormonde what occurs to me as to the disposition of his person, and some other particulars; which it would be superfluous to repeat to your Majesty. I have nothing more to add, but my sincerest and earnest prayers that Heaven may protect and prosper you."

RECEIPT.

1715, Nov. 4 [-15].—By William Fraser, son to Dullcrag, quarter-master to 200 of Lord Lovat's men, for 4*l.* 10*s.* received from Alexander Fraser of Balnaine for the subsistence of 15 officers at 3*s.* a day each.

RENNARD (JAMES III.) to [LEWIS INESH?].

1715, Nov. 20. Cap Frehel.—“La Poste est arrivée, et il n'y a point encore de lettres pour moy. Depuis l' arrivée de Mr. Hayes je ne scay pas comment va le monde. Vostre silence m'estonne, car je ne scaurois croire qu'il y ay la moindre negligence de vostre part. Cependant c'est une situation terrible. Les vents continuent contraires, et il y a apparences qu'ils dureront de mesme. En attendant le monde peut avoir changé de face depuis dix jours et nous m'en scavons rien, et les choses peuvent avoir tellement changé depuis que nostre project de bon qu'il estoit, peut estre a present mauvais, soit que nos affaires soit changé pour le bon soit le mauvais. Je crains que quelque accident ne soit arrivée a nos sujets, mais enfin si nous n'avons de vos nouvelles, nous agirons en aveugles et nous pouvons tout gater. Je n'ecris a personne que vous. Pour ne pas perdre plus de temps, communiquez cette lettre, je vous prie, a Mr. Belleville (Bolingbroke) et a Mr. Raby (Queen Mary?). Elle est destiné plus pour eux que pour vous. J'ay rescue vostre billet du Dimanche au soir.”

The EARL OF SUTHERLAND to LORD LOVAT.

1715, Nov. 11 [-22]. Dunrobin.—I have written twice to you since I had yours of the 2nd from Badendallach. The badness of the weather has, I fear, retarded the Highlanders coming down. I hope on Monday we shall in this shire be all at Dornoch, and, if the ferries be crossable, in Ross next Tuesday. I would have your lordship, Kilraike (? Kilravock), Culloden, and others acquaint me of your designs and numbers, and what way you would advise me to march, whether to cross I[n]verbrakie, and so the river Ness opposite the citadel, or to cross Connon near Dingwall. It would be a great satisfaction to hear you were well, and what you are doing, and what you design. I direct this to you, Kilraike, or Culloden, and send this boat with my servant express.

Postscript.—It is just two months since I came from London, where you favoured me with your company. My kind respects to Forres, Struie, Kilduthell, Phoppachie, and all the honest Frasers. I have written to Culloden and Kilraike, but have heard from neither, but have just now seen a letter from Kilraike to [Munro of] Fowles, which I cannot well send, but I guess by it Keppoch is making some stir. Send him word from me that, if he be so wise as to join us, I shall do him all the good offices I can (he knows me not to be guilty of breaking my promise), and, since he has not as yet joined the rebels, that he act not that foolish part now in opposing such as are for the government, and so render himself at once.

RECEIPT.

1715, Nov. 11[-22]. Inverness.—By Hugh Fraser, adjutant to Lord Lovat's battalion, for 50*l.* to buy ammunition for the said battalion.

JAMES III. to [LORD BOLINGBROKE].

1715, Nov. 24.—“Though the bearer will inform you of the present situation of matters and of my present resolution, yett I cannot on this occasion but explain to you myself the reasons of my present conduct to which end I must take things a little higher than my arrival in this country.

You will remember the resolution taken with you at Barr that D[uke of] Ormonde should go to England before me, and that if things went well with him there that I should immediately follow him, this resolution was grounded on the favorable aspect of affaires in England, those of Scotland not being then come near to the height they now are. Pursuant to this resolution D[uke of] O[rmonde] parts on his side and I on mine, my departure was indeed a little precipitate but my patience was no longer proof, I freely own, against all the attacks made on my reputation, and had D[uke of] O[rmonde] succeeded I had come in right time. The secret of my passage being in my own breast was, I think, well kept and the length of my journey unavoidable all things considered. At my arrival at St. Malo I found the D[uke of] O[rmonde] with a croud of followers, which joined to Sir Nicholas' indiscreet zeal soon made my being here suspected, and afterward publickly known as it now is, nay the crew of my ship knew before I came who they were to carry, and the secret so gott out was necessarily more and more divulged by the length of time the contrary winds obliged me to stay on shoar. At the first appearance of a favorable wind I went in a boat on board the ship with the resolution of going round Ireland, upon the advices Mr. Hayes brought me strengthened by your opinion which was uncontestedly most reasonable, for, if the first time the D[uke of] O[rmonde] parted it was not thought adviseable I should go with him, *a plus forte raison* was it unfitt the second, considering all the circumstances of his disappointment, and tho' by your advice by Mr. Rothe you seemed not much inclined then for my going to Scotland, the great and good change there

did by consequence produce a change in yours and all men of sence's opinion. Things were in this posture when I called our seamen together to know what was to be done considering the manifold dangers of delay, and yet the obstinacy of the winds, and their opinion was that by these delayes the season would be so farr advanced and that considering also their experience of the winds and the different ones requisite to go round Ireland, that that journey was absolutely impracticable, nay Cammocke said in his blunt way that he would give his head if any of us were more heard of, did we take that course.

The next point was as to St. George's Channel, as to which the seamen were divided and Cammocke was for it as to the navigating part, but then there was insurmountable difficulties in that, the secret was divulged, the contrary winds gave time for advices to be sent into England, the seas there are very narrow and rough, the season tempestuous, no harbour to retire to on either side, and even I may say needles to thread before I could gett to Dunstafnage, besides the article of troops coming from Ireland. After this to run with our ship in a publick manner as I say the gantlett could not, I think, be called any thing but madness. But still my presence in Scotland was necessary and I resolved to go, but the way was the question. I consulted Mr. Cameron and Mr. Hayes who were soon convinced of the impracticability of the two former projects and the latter added that the delayes had been now so great that it was to be hoped Duke Marr would be marched into England, which would make the security of my landing in the west verry uncertain whatever precautions he might have taken for that before, besides that from Dunstafnage to the army was a long journey thro' roads that Hayes plainly said were next to impracticable in the depth of winter; *enfin*, after reasoning the point and turning the matter every way they agreed that my landing on the east coast^{*} was not only the shortest but the securest all things consider'd, tho' surrounded also with difficulties so that the party was taken that I should go to Dunkerque^{*} and embark privately from thence. The journey is long and fatiguing, but my health, thank God, is good and I can bear hardships, and for the passage, as my being gone with the D[uke of] O[rmonde] will be published, and that I shall get a ship there privately and be able to go perfectly disguised, it will be infinitely less subject to accidents then to go in the strange publick manner I must have done from hence at the mercy I may say of fifty men that knew me on board, and of all the ships I could not chuse but meet on this coast, especially since by a strange fatality the wind is now fair and yet the ships cannot gett out, at the same time the wind is fair from the Downs here. I must add to all this that in projects of this kind things must be all of a piece, either one must be able to go *teste levée* or else the last secret must be kept, and now you see how matters go. One ship is bare faced to encounter all the

* These words are erased, but legible.

force of England. Cammeron will explain to you what may be deficient here, and I believe make manifest to you that I had no other party to take than what I do, without either running headlong into the precipice on one side, or giving over the game on t'other, too good to be made a desperate one and too good also not to ventur a great deal in it. You will make Cammeron meet me at the place he will name to you, and I now send Mr. Hayes back into Scotland with another letter of which you have seen the copy. I am to land where I can above [*word erased*] but that is to be told to none but Marr, to the rest only in general that I am coming. The next point is what is to be said of all this to the French Court and to Magny whom I have referred to you, something must be said and yet to banter is dangerous, and may be telling the truth may be yett more and cause great discouragements. I cannot take upon me to decide that point but must leave that to you and the Queen, you will lett me know what you will do in it by Cameron, and whatever that is I shall approve; were it possible to gett a French ship ready freighted for Suedland or Danmark for me to go disguised in t'would make the work sure, but I still send to gett one at Dunkerque, which will, I reckon, be ready ere I can gett there. After this D[uke of] Berwick must I am sure know nothing of the matter, and it is my possitive orders that none but the Queen and you should, the secret is all, and the want of it sure will, you plainly see, ruin both my reputation and interest with Mary (England). *Je me fais tort* that it will succeed without, it will be just such a business as this. *Enfin*, all must yield to the secret, nobody know of my design nor nobody suffer'd to follow, the point is to gett there, and rather than fail that I must sacrifice every thing. Advice is necessary, but when a party like this is taken there remains nothing but the execution, and that alone must be regarded. After that I own to you it has gone hard with me to be oblidged to take a party like this on myself, but there was a necessity of it, and I saw no other so little bad. I begg of you let me know truly what you think of it. Would to God I could have consulted you in it before, but there was no time for it and a speedy party was to be taken of necessity.

As for the D[uke of] Ormonde his resolution is according to your advice to go straight for Lancashire, except contrary winds oblige him to put in on the coast of Cornwall, and in that case he'l attempt once more what he can do in the west, he is verry full of going to that side of the country but I am intirely of your opinion and so is Campion, tho' he hath still a little hankering after the old project. The Duke has with him about 300 armes such as they are and with Bietau's (Betagh's) troop some seamen and voluntiers aboard he can, I believe, make up near a hundred men. So much for fact and our resolutions. After this I cannot but unburden myself to you as to the hard game I have had to play this fortnight past, which t'is fitt the Queen and you should know. The D[uke of] Ormonde had a croud of people with him who were inconvenient in all respects, they were continually whispering

notions and jealousies into his ears, and he, I fear, trusted them too much, every body knew every thing and would play the minister. Every resolution was known and blamed, while there was nobody capable of giving good advice, nor nobody would give any or do any thing but find fault with what was a doing, every thing was desperate where I was not to be in person and every thing easy in that suposition, in fine all these whispers made so much impression on the Duke of Or:[monde] that with all the zeal and courage immaginable he goes about the business now with an uneasiness and a diffidence he cannot dissemble, so great, that had I not been here to spurr him I know not when he would have been parted, and very much apprehend that if he finds not all ready to his hand that he will not succeed; but one must still hope the best. I can't say he approves quite my present resolution, tho' he never seemed to hint my going over with him. I fancy he had rather I waited some where on this coast for newes, but delayes you see are dangerous, and not to be harkened to, tis plain there is a little emulation between the English and Scotch who shall have me, but after that I must without partiality take the party I think best. On the whole I wish the Duke had spoke a little freer his thoughts to me, but he is a little reserved and afraid of contradicting me which is not right altho' I acted with him with so much kindness and confidence that I am sure he cannot reasonably complain; and after all he is a worthy gentleman, who, if he has not all the great qualities necessary on this occasion, tis his misfortune not his fault, and I must needs do him the justice to say that he is entirely attached to me, and would do much better were he not obsessed with such as are uncapable of helping him. All this considered, and seeing the need he had of a man of spirit and sense about him, I resolved for the good of the service to part with Rothe and send him with D[uke of] O[rmonde] where he could do me much more service, but Rothe positively refused me, and now that without ventering all he cannot follow me or accompany me [as?] he is so much known, he prefers hiding a whole month in this country rather than follow the Duke. I must confess I do not understand this way of proceeding by which my service suffers and I am in the necessity of either disgusting faithfull servants or ventering the secret. After this I cannot say I am over satisfied else wise with Rothe. He putt himself more on the foot of a director then adviser, he could not answer the reasons for the present resolution, he was without rime or reason for my passing the seas where he could not well tell himself nor reply to the objections made to him by D[uke of] O[rmonde] and myself, and because his advice was not followed nor he now to go along with me, he fairly has given up the cudgles (cudgels) and declared to me he would think no more of anything but to pass the rest of his dayes in quiet; all the calm reasoning I could make with all the kindness immaginable to himself was all in vain, and he so peeked (piqued) that, were he not too honest a man to say what he

thinks, my reputation would verry much suffer. This business has realy disturbed me for I see the ill consequence of disgusting one like him, but in the extremity I am in of two evils the least is to be chosen, and so as I gett over everything must be slighted, and 'tis certain Rothe['s] refusal has discouraged the Duke, for I thought myself so sure of his obeying me that I told the Duke he should go with him before I had spoke to himself. In fine on the whole my circumstances have been and are most cruel, but with God's help and blessing I must and will overcome all difficulties and be discouraged with nothing from pursueing my point to which all other considerations must yield. The whole depends now on the secret, so that I must require of the Queen and you an absolute one without exception; except you think fit the Regent should know any thing. In that case I should think Magny should be the canal, for you may depend that what the Regent knows of me t'other will hear, and be disgusted, if not trusted by us, besides that I must needs say the man is truely affectionate to me, and can advise better then any body what way is to be taken in this case, if you think the Regent should know the truth.

I must now answer the packetts which Cameron brought. As to the proposal of a privateer, I approove what the Queen has done and leave that and all other matters of that kind to hers and your determination. I cannot judge of things at this distance and must now be supposed to be parted so can appear in nothing my self. I send you a blank signed, that, if the Queen wants any more ample powers than what she has, you may fill it as she directs; I send you also another blank for to be filled with a commission for D[uke of] Leeds. I don't see that I can make him less than Vice Admiral of England, this is D[uke of] O[rmonde's] opinion, it's for his sea projects. I think he should be lett alone to do me what service he can and that is thought prudent.

You will agree what is to be said to Mr. Minnis (Menzies). I think the proposal is very vague but still one must not seem to neglect any thing that may possibly turn to any advantage. Every body must stay in France till I am actually gone and the Queen must be positive in letting nobody sturr, she has but to say those were my orders in parting that none should follow till, after my landing, I sent them word where they should come.

I am not a little concerned that Mary (Duke of Berwick) begins to monopolise all, I plainly see she will serve you just as she did L^d. Mid[dleton], not to say the Queen herself, and as she will any body that is my man and employed in France by me. You may depend on't that she only makes use of the pretext of my business to introduce herself; her affaires will prosper by that and mine will go at sixes and seavens as they have done these seaven years in her hands. She will act, you'll see, on her own head, she will tell the Queen and you but what she pleases and rule the roast her own way, and I doubt if she be so well as she pretends with the Regent; after this I cannot pretend to decide in this

matter ; the Queen and you must act in it as you find most for my service. I am supposed gone and shall write to him no more, and must suffer the humiliation of courting a disobedient subject and a bastard too, rather than risk any thing in the main point. Since you cannot be at Paris, I am verry glad you will be near the Queen tho' your distance from Paris may make it more difficult for you to meet with the ministers, and I fear then Mary will gett more ground. I am truely sorry for our two Scotch prisoners. Clermont being in the service cannot, I think, suffer, but for Murray I am realy in pain for him. I hope he had time to destroy his papers, tho', as it has happened, there was no secrets of consequence in them. I
 ✓ am in great hopes the Regent will be induced at last to help us to the purpose. It would appear that he had got the letter you had for him, for, except the two Magny has, that was the only one I writt to him besides that sent to the Queen. I am here in a Frenchman's house who has honor, sense and secrecy, and who will do whatever I'l have him, and shall stay a few days here where I am verry private, till I gett horses and that Booth hath got the start of me.

This is the first leisure I have gott to write at large to you, you see I do it without reserve, and with reason, for I know I can depend entirely on you that you will not abuse of my confidence but continue to do me all the service you can. I have no more to say till the D[uke of] O[rmonde] is parted, which will, I hope, be to-morrow, and then Cameron shall part. Kind answers should be made to those who have offer'd their service to me. I must do Campion the justice to say that he has behaved himself mighty well towards me on this occasion, he is a man of spirit and sense, and will be usefull to D.[uke of] O.[rmonde], but then he is no soldier. I consulted him on this occasion without nameing the place of imbarkment to him, and I found he did not think I had any other party to take then that I now do.

Nov. 26.--At last, I hope, the D.[uke of] Ormonde is now on ship board, and expect to-morrow, before noon, an account of his haveing sett sail. Rothe hath at last taken the party of a man of honor and goes with him, which was indeed but nessessary and is most agreeable to the Duke, who, as soon as he and I parted two dayes ago, was cruelly plagued with disponding discourses, especially Cammock, who retracted all he had said to me of St. George's Channel, and would no more undertake to carry the Duke into it. There was odd inuendo's also as if I had slipt my neck out of the colar and had sent them to be sacrificed, so to calm and quiet all, I took an occasion to writ the inclosed letter, which, joined to Rothe['s] last resolution, to Cammock's coming into better humour and to Campion's reason as well as a former letter I writ, of which I have no copy, hath calmed and quieted all and they part now with a verry good will and heart, tho' I find by Flanigan that they are cruelly *entesté* with Cornwell, pray God it turn for the best. D.[uke of] O.[rmonde] will writ to you by Mr. de Magny's adress as less suspicioius than Gordon's, what

accounts he sends you will forward in cypher by the post to me. Adress it M^r. Hereford Banquier à D[unkerque] with an inward cover for Mr. Booth.

Sir Nicolas Giraldin apprehends being brought into trouble on account of all the *mouvements* he has given himself on my account. If that should so happen pray do him all the service you can with the French Court. I have left 50 *pistoles* with Sir Nicolas for M^r. Bietau and for the officers' wives that are gone with the Duke, if there be any. The Queen will be pleased, if she can, not to lett them suffer on account of their husbands' zeal, which even for our own sakes deserves countenance and encouragement.

I dare not banter Magny, so I shall referr him to you in a letter I write to-night by the post; here is another for him which you may deliver if you think fitt to trust him which I do not see can be well avoided, that is certainly the most private canal; Magny has been witness of a great deal himself and can as well as any understand the reasons of my conduct and justify it to the Regent from whom, the more I think o'nt, the less I see it adviseable to hide my proceedings. The whole consists in giving a right turn to the confidence made to him. In my letter to Magny I referr, you see, for details to you, and tis certain something you must say to him, for I could not avoid referring to you, since I could not take on myself to trust him nor tell him the truth in my letter to-night, but as I say nothing of the secret there, you are master with the Queen to tell him as little or as much as you please afterwards.

Nov. 27.—D[uke of] O[rmonde] gott out of the bay last night and sett sail this morning with a fine moderate gail. He will certainly go to Cornwell, which I am sorry for, but after having told him my reasons against it and inforced yours, I could do no more, for the business is so hasardous that 'tis but just he should himself decide after that. I should have said before that one of our fine projects was that I should sail with the Duke and lye on the coast towards Land's End 24 hours to hear what the Duke had done or at least till by wind or ships comeing towards us I was forced away. This the Duke himself gave enough into and Rothe too, but I did not, nor I believe you would not have done so either, but enough of our confused proceedings and indeed too much of such details, were it not to demonstrate by experience that all depends on secrecy and that a good party once taken is to be pursued without more ado or running into a labyrinth of unnecessary and confused reasoning when there's no change in affaires that require it but a croud of people will allwayes run into that inconvenience; and I do not forgett what you told me of the danger of any body's following me. I am sure not a soul must now, for it will certainly ruin all; were it possible for you to meet me on the road with secrecy I should be truly pleased with it that we might discourse together, but you can only judge of that, and for that and every thing else will, I am sure, do whatever you think most for my service, so that I am at ease in referring most things to yours and the Queen's determination.

I send you open my letter to Magny to forward, if you think fitt; and indeed I see great inconveniences in not acquainting the

Regent of my motions, for with a good will on his side ignorance might occasion my being stopped some where or other, but then I could wish nobody knew it but the Regent, and, if you could see him and tell it yourself, that would be best, but for Mary, I repeat it again and again, she must know nothing of it. I desire you will give two baggs of mony to Cameron to carry to me. The letter to the Dutch, I hope, is sent, and the others to Princes should, I think, now be it out of hand. I have been considering as to Richardson's proposal, and think it deserves to be weigh'd whether any service he can do, may not be of less moment than the ventering to disgust the people by acts of hostility which may perchance fall on some Eng[lish] ships while I pretend to enter into my own in some measure in an amicable way, I mean by the affections of the people more then by conquest, but this is but a meer notion and after all I see no solid inconveniencie in what the Queen has done, and, 'tis certain, she must take upon her now on this occasion with the assurance of my confirmeing whatever she thinks fitt to do, and I am sure in you she has a good adviser. I expect letters to-morrow, so keep Cam[eron] till Friday, and shall add but one date more to this long letter which will cost you, I believe, more to read then it did me to write; and is such a misselany that I fear t'is not over clear, but I hope enough for you to understand. As for your own destination it must be left to yourself. I shall certainly want you whenever I go but the secret is the point, and while I am trudging in the dust you will not be idle at Paris. Wherever we both are, never doubt of my true kindness to you and, till wee meet, it will at least be a comfort to me to have you near the Queen, knowing her confidence in you and your capacity and zeal.

To divert you I must now tell you that Galmoy, who hath been lost this month, came at last yesterday to our noble castle and finding nobody there, was wandering about the fields in his boots till by chance he mett with an honest conjurer called Welch, who told him he had no time to lose if he would follow the Duke, and so he gott a boat and I suppose joind him before they sailed quite away.

For want of current mony I could not give Cam[eron] where-withall to carry him to —, so pray lett the Queen give him what he wants.

In case D[uke of] Ormonde should be taken, which God forbid, it will be immediately spread about that I am it also. In Scotland that can have no ill effect because Mr. Hayes knows the contrary, but in England it may, and in that case I believe you should out of hand have it spread about that I am not taken without saying where I am; I believe Lord John will not be able to gett over, you will consider whether in that case somebody else should not be sent over to give D[uke of] Marr an account of things, in case any accident happens to Mr. Hay. If any letters or express arrives to Sir Nicolas after I am gone he is directed to send all back to the Queen, I have taken measures to have my letters and newes till I leave this and in the mean time poor Sir Nicolas is banter'd himself, but when I am once gone from hence I fear I

can have no newes but by Cam[eron] for 'tis impossible in a journey like this to answer that I can be at such and such places, exactly à point nommé on a fixed day. I go by the name of Mr. Du Puis on the road.

Nov. 28.—At last I am come to close my letter, I had none by the last post so shall retain Cam[eron] no longer, for you will be I know impatient to hear from me after my last letter; Cameron will tell you my way of travelling which is so unsuspected altogether that I realy believe it cannot miss of being private and secret. The winds being westwardly I believe we may conclude that D[uke of] O[rmonde] will go to Cornwall, for, as it is, he cannot double the Land's End; I am in pain for him, for it is not naturall that after all the noise we have made here that the English ships should neglect a fair wind to come on this coast, and yet there appearing none makes me apprehend that as the surest game they may be waiting for him on the western coast. The man of this house, as Cam[eron] will tell you, has been the heartiest man alive and indeed farr beyond what could be expected, for to cover the secret he goes allong with me himself and Flannegan has directions to banter every body in these parts and on his road to you. I part on Munday and will carry on this gentleman at least to the place I meet Cam[eron]. I wish I had some handsome present to make him *en partant*. If the Queen could send me by Cam[eron] a ring for him it would do mighty well. You shall hear from me once more by the post from hence, and on the road as often as I can without suspicion. I shall direct my letters to Gordon for you that nobody liveing besides yourself may know any thing, so as soon as you receive any lett the Queen have them, for I have no adress straight to herself, and show her this letter. I am in great hopes this business will take, for every body in this country beleives me gone, and even parting from hence I shall take the road of Morlaix. Nothing but the secret's getting out can I think make it fail, btt indeed I think secrecy is banished the world and we may well call it *rara avis* etc. for I never saw so much indiscretion in my life as since I came to these parts.

Postscript.—I am confident Magny will do his best to gett an audience for you and introduce you if you give him my letter, he promised me indeed before to do this, but for that end, but this confidence will achieve to gain him to us and certain it [is?] his wayes of working are powerfull and will be of great use."

15 pages. Holograph.

List of PRISONERS taken at SHERIFF MUIR.

1715, Nov. 13[-24].—Containing the names of 15 officers, including the Earl of Forfar, brigadier-general, and giving the number of privates as about 200, and the killed as computed at about 800.

ANASTASIA (JAMES III.) to MONSR. BELLEVILLE (BOLINGBROKE).

1715, Nov. 26.—“This is only to advertise you that Charles (Duke of Ormonde) parted just now, and that Andrew's (James') measures are entirely alter'd, as you shall soon be informed of by a sure hand, so measures must be taken that Laurence's factor (the English Ambassador) with you be not too much humoured as, I fear, he would be, were it thought that Anthony (James) were out of his clutches. Be not alarmed at all, there is no harm in all this, and measures are only alter'd for the better. As soon as you receive this, pray go immediately to Benet (Queen Mary) to acquaint her with the contents of it, and then you must stay at Barbara's (Queen Mary's) country house till such time as you receive a note from Paris from Mr. Cambell (Cameron), for so he will sign, directing you to come and meet him there. Lett nobody without exception know this but Benet, and, with my humble duty, require an universal secret of her from me, tho', as to what should be said to Humphrey (Duke of Orleans), I leave to him and to you, or whether silence be not the best party till you hear more from me, which cannot be before Sunday or Munday next. Charles' friends should be acquainted that he is parted. I find he is resolved to try Oliver (Cornwall) before he goes to North Maryland (England). Lett nobody stirr from your parts till you hear more from me.” *Holograph.*

The EARL OF MAR to COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Nov. 18[-29]. The Camp at Perth.—Warrant to repair to Aberdeenshire and Banffshire and to levy there all the fencible men he can with their best arms and accoutrements, and to march them immediately to join his Majesty's army, and further to seize what horses, arms and ammunition he can find belonging to suspected persons, and, if he shall have advice of any persons appearing in these countries and northwards against his Majesty's interest, he is to use his utmost endeavours to suppress and disperse them, and he is to invite all he shall think well affected to his Majesty's person and government to join him.

The EARL OF MAR to the Collectors and Receivers of the Cess and Excise of ABERDEENSHIRE and BANFFSHIRE.

1715, Nov. 18[-29]. The Camp at Perth.—Ordering them to supply Col. John Gordon with what money may be necessary for the subsistence of the recruits and other officers and soldiers he is to bring with him to join the King's army.

SIX RECEIPTS.

1715, Nov. 7, 10, 10, 18, 24, 26 (o.s.).—By Alexander Fraser, brother-german to Deany, quartermaster to 400 of Lord Lovat's men, for various sums received for the subsistence of them and their officers, and for their clothing, and also for cows and meal received for their subsistence.

JAMES III. to [LORD BOLINGBROKE].

1715, Dec. 1.—“I kept your courier till I was just going away myself, since Mr. Cameron’s packett and accounts will have inform’d you of my designs and motions. I am glad to find by yours of the 27 that D[uke] Marr should just happen to direct me to the place I intended to go and whither I send him word by Mr. Hay that I am going, but by a shorter road than he reckons, and I hope Mr. Hayes may arrive as soon as Mr. Forbes. The contrary winds, which we looked on as a great misfortune, have proved verry providential on this occasion, and the attention of Hannover being altogether draun on this coast will, I realy beleive, render my passage from ——— much the securer. Flannegan will be with you the 7 or 8, and thinks he can contrive a meeting for us in such a manner as may be unsuspected. He will explain all to you and then you must judge whether it be convenient to meet me or not, and ‘tis certain it would be a satisfaction to me, and is in some measure nessessary, that we may discourse on all points and take conditional resolutions in the different cases one may putt, but after that the secret is the point, so that I can prescribe nothing to you, leaving it to you to do as you shall think most for my service. If you do not come, Flannegan is to meet me, and, whether you come or not, I think it not safe that Cam [eron] should meet me at the place I appointed him. It must be nearer my journeye’s end, and as Flannegan will tell you. I send you a letter of Magny to me with my answer to seal and forward. I think it of consequence to entertain that correspondence and that Magny should see you have an entire confidence in him. D[uke of] O [rmonde] was forced to *relache* at Brehaque (? Bréhat) but this fair wind will have, I reckon, sent him forward to-day. God send him safe, for the allarum is great, and we hear ships are comeing this way. I think I have no more to add to what Cam [eron] has, and Flannegan will tell you. I have taken the party not to have him with me, and going with a Frenchman and all the other precautions I have taken make my passage very private.” *Holograph.*

The EARL OF MAR.

1715, Nov. 24 [-Dec. 5]. The Camp at Perth.—Proclamation, requiring meal to be provided for the subsistence of his Majesty’s army at the rate of two bolls for 100*l.* Scots of valued rent of lands belonging to persons engaged in his Majesty’s service and at double the rate on lands belonging to persons not so engaged, such meal to be delivered at the places and by the dates therein mentioned, with a promise of repayment of the price thereof with interest out of the first funds arising from the public revenue of Scotland, and prohibiting any meal or other provisions to be exported from the kingdom, or transported to the Firth of Forth for three months. Printed by Robert Freebairn.

ACCOUNT of money paid to the following battalions.

1715, Oct. and Nov. Clanronald's battalion :—Colonel, lieut.-colonel, major, 9 captains, 15 lieutenants, 12 ensigns, 22 sergeants, 506 sentinels :—

	£	s.	d.
Oct. 19	28	0	0
Nov. 3	87	5	6
Nov. 8	18	12	9
Nov. 11	70	8	6
Nov. 15	80	1	6
Nov. 19 and 20	49	8	0

Appin's battalion :—12 sergeants, 25[0] men.

	£	s.	d.
Nov. 3	80	0	0
Nov. 8	8	8	0
Nov. 11	88	6	7
Nov. 15	14	5	6
Nov. 19	21	15	6

Sir John McLean's battalion :—14 sergeants, 318 men.

	£	s.	d.
Oct. 19	17	10	0
Nov. 3	20	11	8
Nov. 8	10	5	10
Nov. 11	38	1	3
Nov. 15	16	14	9
Nov. 19	37	0	0

Glengarry's battalion :—21 sergeants, 441 men.

	£	s.	d.
Oct. 19	25	0	0
Nov. 3	32	18	1
Nov. 8	16	9	0
Nov. 10	54	18	10

Glengarry's and Glencoe's men.

	£	s.	d.
Nov. 15	29	3	9
Nov. 19	88	5	6

Mac Dougal's men :—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 sergeants, 28 sentinels.

	£	s.	d.
Nov. 8	2	0	0
Nov. 8	1	0	4
Nov. 11	1	14	0
Nov. 15	1	18	0
Nov. 19	8	8	0

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Dec. 12.—“ You will, I believe, be surpris'd when I tell you that our friend Patrick (James) is now at Mr. Farrel's house, but besides that it will not prolong his journey to the appointed place, it hath several conveniences in it for the pursuing our

route and the hiding of it, which you know is of the last consequence and which, notwithstanding the past suspicions, will, I hope, be effected by this means. In arriving here I received the newes of Mr. Onslow's (Duke of Ormonde's) return. If the bad accounts we have had of Mr. Evans' (England?) health be true I think Onslow is much better any where then with him, tho' his return will I fear discourage yet more Mr. Ottway (Duke of Orleans) and I must confess that I never expected much good from all the Councill he had with him ; Mr. Robinson (Rothe ?) is the only one I counted upon, but upon my word a wiser man would be puzzled in such company. God send he, Onslow, takes a good party now, for much depends on it. After that, if what a person that passed hear last night sayes be true, the reports of Henry (the Highlanders ?) are verry false and he in a very prosperous condition ; but I suppose by Lory I shall have a certainty as to many points. I saw last night a printed account of the Scotch battle which 'tis plain we have not lost, tho' what related (?) to our left wing is not well explained. The gaining the *camp de bataille* is but a fruitless honor when one can reap no other advantage, and at the best what advantage can one make of even a victory if want of provisions force one not to advance ; but still it appears to me on the whole by that detail that we may keep our ground this winter which is I think all, for before it be ended Patrick's presence etc. will certainly produce great and good effects. The want of officers is manifest but still till Paul (James) is gone I see no remedy for that, but the moment he is they must be lett loose. Peter (James) assures me he will use all the diligence he can to arrive, he sees the manifold consequences of dispatch in all their extent, and, whether he makes use of your letter to Pig[ault] or not, he will still take the most expeditious way, for he is but too sensible of what would follow a second disappointment which would render all the pains he takes fruitless, ruin his interest, and draw all blame upon him ; after that, as none can answer for events, should this business fail, I shall be glad to know your sentiments by Lory, with whom I think you should send Tullogh. He may and will be usefull but need not know more than that he is to carry Lory to see Martel (Duke of Mar). I was agreeably surprised to find Mr. Ker (King of Spain) had at last paid the mony which I thought no more off, Andrew (Queen Mary) will I suppose thank him from me, for as I am supposed to be gone I cannot as yett do it myself. I am verry glad you resolved to tell all to Edward (the Regent), for it was not to be avoided and hope he will be not discouraged at my disappointment, but convinced with the reasons you have given for it, tho' those who have the executive part are often verry unjustly blamed by such as think the practice as easy as the theory, and who travell in their closett at their ease all the world over. The mony I sent for was only to make myself the more wellcome to Mr. Storie (Scotland) and the minute he has it by other canals that's sufficient, for I want none for my own private use. As to Mary (Duke of Berwick) I give Andrew and you *carte blanche* ;

do with her and towards her as you think most for the service. All must be sacrificed to that, and as a friend of mine writt to me on a certain occasion *que l'œuvre se fasse et que Mahomet le fasse.* This is all I can say as to her whose honor and conscience may make her omitt sometimes what she ought to do, but will not, I am sure, permitt her to act manifestly against her duty. You see I do her justice as angry as I am with her. I am truely glad you have retrieved yourself with Euphemia (the Regent?). Were Mary once diverted from her confidence and you well settled in it I should be more at ease for I see so good dispositions that nothing but mismanagement can I think render them fruitless. It is certain the *contretemps* of my not passeeing is cruell but there was no remedy, I acquainted you with it as soon as I could and all that can be done now is to pursue our new measures, in which you do, I see, neglect nothing. It would have been a comfort and satisfaction to me to have seen you; but all things consider'd I think you took the surest way. Nobody here knows of my motions but Farrel and I durst not even see Tullogh for fear of the secret. I shall writ to you three dayes hence and on Munday meet Lory for tis not possible to arrive sooner. This is all I have to say at present. I have nothing new to say to Mr. Mirepoix, so do not write to him.

My mother will explain to you what you may not understand in this letter." *Holograph.*

H. Tod to COL. GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Dec. 2[-13]. Sandstoun.—I had yours yesterday, and immediately went to Gordon Castle, where I found a servant of my lord's new come from the camp, who brought one as enclosed to you from my lord. I communicated yours to Col. Leith, but think it not amiss you send a line to him to be active in raising what men can have arms in this country. We heard that Sutherland was to send a party to Elgin to uplift a cess he had imposed.

DA. LUMSDEN to the SAME.

1715, Dec. 6[-17]. Cushnay.—As soon as yours came I sent the inclosed to Pulachie, but hearing to-day that Mr. James Forbes was at Aberdeen I have sent another express to know if he has a mind to march northward with what assistance he can make, and I expect his answer to-morrow night. The few men I have in this parish are hardly worth the while to go without more to join them for some of the best of them are gone up already. There are not want of men in this country to raise, for which, I think, you should give orders and send parties to that purpose. I am so afflicted with the fatal accounts of our unfortunate friends in England that I hardly know what hand to turn me to. The accounts are now confirmed every where, and such discouraging stories publicly talked that I have not patience to hear them, much less to write them. However, go

the world as it will, I shall, God willing, remain steadfast in the love and duty I owe to my King and country.

Postscript.—If there be necessity for my coming, let me know where to find you, and, as your friend and comrade, I shall not fail you, if it please God to continue me in health.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTRY to COL. GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Dec. 7 [-18]. Scoon.—Yesterday I saw the orders sent you, and expect you will do as I have advertised you. I am to be north myself next week, and therefore desire you may have all ready to receive me for doing what's necessary for the King's service, who, I have undoubted reason to believe, will be in Scotland in few days, if not already. This you may inform everybody of. The bearer will, I suppose, deserve the same encouragement he had formerly. I hope we shall soon meet and in such a way as to encourage our friends, and let the disaffected know the ungenerous part they have acted behind backs, by attacking those who designed them no harm.

DA. LUMSDEN to the SAME.

1715, Dec. 11 [-22]. Cushnay.—Receive the enclosed from Mr. James Forbes, in return to two I transmitted him from you. If I may guess the tenor of his letter to you by what he writes me, he has no mind to quit Aberdeenshire, unless better cannot be. I find also most of those you laid count with will prove tardy and delay as much as they can marching northwards. As for myself, in my last I gave you a full account of my mind in the matter, and shall not trouble you with repeating it. Only mind my postscript, for as you construct it, I shall be determined. *Enclosed,*

JAMES FORBES to the SAME.

I would not have failed to answer your two letters sooner, but that I waited to know the mind of the gentlemen of the committee here. They are of opinion that nothing but force will oblige our country to look to its own interest and defence, but they have no commission thereanent, neither have I. However I took upon me to write to most of the gentlemen in our neighbourhood to be in readiness and to arm their men, seeing the safety of their country called for it. But it has had little effect, and some have flatly refused it, so it lies at your door what method to take since you have orders thereanent. The few men I have are just now scattered up and down through the shire upon parties. However, we have sent a man to Gordon Castle to learn the disposition of the enemy, and what movements they are making, whose return we expect tonight, and I believe, according to the accounts we get, the committee will order me to act, and you may depend, I shall acquaint you therewith. Aberdeen. Dec. 9 [-20].

**LORD LOVAT, commanding his Majesty's forces in Elgin,
to the INHABITANTS OF ELGIN.**

1715, Dec. 12[-28].—Ordering them to behave as faithful subjects to King George, and to do nothing contrary to his authority, and not to molest or disturb the Presbyterians of their town and neighbourhood, in either insulting them themselves or calling in the rebels, and certifying that, if they transgress in this, he or some other commander of his Majesty's forces will burn their houses and town to ashes.

JAMES III. to MR. BOYNTON (BOLINGBROKE).

[1715], Christmas Day [Dec. 25].—"I received yesterday yours of the 19, which I have communicated to Cousin Patrick (James) who is not I find discouraged with anything you write, but still fully resolved to pursue his course the moment he has agreed matters with Mr. Watkins who is still out of town, and 'tis uncertain when he will return, so that Patrick is to go to-morrow to a safe place where he may be ready on a call from Watkins that no time may be lossed after that. I am sorry the young factor^o is not yet gone, and begin to be uneasy that so many mantles (money) are sent by Martel's (Lord Mar's) cousin (Sir J. Erskine). I wish with all my heart it were yet possible to divide the stock, that it may not be ventur'd all at once, or rather, if possible, I wish as much as possible could be sent with Patrick, and, if it be not too late, you would find some way of effecting it, for, tho' Patrick will not wait for it, Mr. Watkins' delays may chance to give you time to send mantle to him, and, tho' the last should come too late, you know Mr. Donnart (Dunkirk ?) is in the way to Katharine's house (Scotland?) so that no inconvenience can happen from sending him there. This with my duty to Andrew (Queen Mary) is all I have to say to-night more than that 'tis wonderful how well Peter's (James') secret is kept." *Holograph.*

COL. GORDON OF GLENBUCKET to LORD [MAR?].

1715, Dec. 14[-25]. Fochabers.—When I had sure imformation of Sutherland's coming southward from Inverness, I made all dispatch possible and marched with the few the shortness of time allowed to gather here, where some of the Enzie and Strathbogie men were, and the enemy at Elgin, threatening over Spey. Yet when informed of the few I had brought here, who doubtless were said to be many more, for I was not above 200 men, Sutherland, Lord Rae and the Grants march out of Elgin next morning, the Grants to their own homes, and the others for Inverness.

Sir Archibald Campbell with his men and the Frasers stayed with some of the Morrow (Moray) lairds till Monday last, when they also thought fit to march, for a party of the Frasers came under silence of the night before marching to a house on the other side of Spey, and stayed till daybreak, then turned out and fired on the sentries at the boats, and they returned the fire handsomely,

* Perhaps Lord Tinmouth.

when they scoured off, and I drew out a party that minute with design to surprise them or they had reached Elgin, which I had done, but a country fellow advertised them which made them run for it, and on their going into Elgin all the rest marched for Inverness, but sent me Wester Elchies with commission to send all with me to their own houses and they should do so likewise till spring, and, if I would not condescend to this, they would immediately return, and march through Strathspey, where the Grants were to join them, and come into Lord Huntly's countries. I told Elchies I thought his commission a little extraordinary from a man of Lovat's prudence that could have such influence to convocate so many wise men as were in his clan, and others who went still on the cautious lay and were also under promises (which indeed is not denied) had not considered that I was under command and the men I had under the King's pay, and without orders I could not disperse nor dispose of the men, and, if otherwise, I thought so long as such a rabble, who spared neither friend nor foe, were unpunished for their oppressions already committed and put in condition that they could do no more, I would never yield to so scurvy a proposal, and I hoped in a few days to be in a condition to make them sensible that I feared no threats; though I must own with regret that except Lord Huntly's people, whom in his laigh (low) interests I look on as rabble, the third of them not being armed, not one man has yet joined me notwithstanding many advertisements with the greatest threats, besides the danger of the enemy. I expected your people to be here as soon as I, but not one word from them. What to think of this is beyond my conception. Unless you shall command some method not yet taken all orders in these countries are but a jest.

I shall still hope the Badenoch and some others will join, and in the meantime shall, if possible, acquaint Lord Seaforth, who I can give no account about, but I hope it is his stir that made Sutherland march so soon. A gentleman went from this to him last Sunday, but no return as yet. If he plays his part I am hopeful everything will be soon easy, for it will not be fit I stir from this with the few men I have, not being 300, till I hear of Seaforth's coming to this side of the ferry, or at least advancing towards Inverness, which if he does, if none join me I shall endeavour to join him.

In the meantime I shall use all my endeavour to raise what good men can be had in this country, conform to your commands and Lord Huntly's, and shall give what assistance is needful to the collectors of the public in this shire, and also what the enemy has not uplifted off of friends in money I will endeavour to get up, and for their own people that have paid them you will be pleased to give orders concerning them. They have pillaged Sir Robert Gordon's interest and in and about Elgin and in short in all places where they come without sparing some of those that called them. I assure you they are not to be neglected, and, unless speedy course is taken, they want not sufficient encouragement to come to the shires of Banff and Aberdeen. Some of the

gentles were making all preparations for them, but, with your permission I shall look after some of them such as Laird Troup in Banffshire who had his men in order, and Laird Eight who went north to them inviting them to Aberdeen.

I have called those of the horse I heard were come north. If they come I know they will clamour for subsistence, as I doubt not all those, if any do join, who are not able to subsist themselves. You will be pleased to give orders thereanent. 4 pages.

[COL. GORDON OF GLENBUCKET] to LORD [HUNTLY].

[1715, Dec. 14-25.]—I had your letter and you may depend I will never put any orders in execution disagreeable to your lordship. (About his marching in haste to the Spey, the retreat of Sutherland &c. and the mission of Elchies as in the last.) Elchies told me he hoped you should never have reason to jealous him, but that you knew his obligations to his chief and that he nor none of them ever promised further to you but that they, so long as they were not commanded by the Government, should lie quiet, and defend themselves only, but when commanded they were to obey, but it would be the last step to do hurt to your interests themselves, but if Lovat, as he called him, came, they would be obliged to go with him. On which I told him plainly that I hope in a few days to be able to tell them they should not come there, though they were all joined. This you will please take notice of speedily, for all the Whigs are mightily puffed up, even those of better sense, and they think they may do what they will, which ever alters mightily some people's humour.

Your house and interest are yet safe, and I must tell you with great regret your own people have been very backward, notwithstanding the danger threatened you, and, if I had not got the few men together and made all possible haste I am afraid matters had been otherwise. This is the time you will know both men and friends, and, as I take the freedom to tell some, I hope in spite of all will say the contrary, the family of Huntly will be still, and that they will mind their friend and punish their enemies. I shall not trouble you at present with some people's behaviour, but, if I live, I shall let you know some people.

Since I am here, I have proposed to raise, conform to your order, what Enzie men can be conveniently spared. It took time before the vassals would condescend to give a man, as not being bound, on which I took out Lord Mar's order for all the shires of Aberdeen and Banff, and told them I thought no orders but Lord Huntly's should have been needful in his own bounds. However, since it was not to be owned, other measures were to be used. Cutlebrae perhaps will tell you somewhat of your people. After long reasoning before Col. Leith, who still behaves well, that came here with what Strathbogie men he could get they condescended to give a list of their men and dauches, which I expect to-day, but, without strict orders from you both to

punish and the manner those people that will not own none of your orders, nor consider your hazard nor their own danger, neither you nor any man will ever take a man out after this, if all should perish in a minute, for those that have come out swear they will never come more, if a course is not taken with the contumacious. I will do all in me lies to make your countries easy, but, if there's no prevailing with your people in this country, as I have my fears by the example given by the leaders, I shall acquaint you, for without strict commands I will meddle no further with them.

I expect the Badenoch, Don and Deeside people here every minute. I have likewise acquainted all those of the horse that have come north. If all come and Lord Seaforth do his part, unless misfortune, we'll keep these lords and gentries in order, till you come north, and, if you come, come so that they may mind, if they will not lay down and give up their arms, that the Marquis of Huntly desired it, for without laying their insolence no man will willingly march from the country. *Draft or copy.*

[COL. GORDON OF GLENBUCKET] to MR. [PARKE ?].

[1715, Dec.]—Being informed of your north coming I acquaint you that the enemy has been several days at Elgin in hopes to cross Spey, which my coming here last Thursday has prevented as yet, but the neighbouring countries have been and are so slow in joining, notwithstanding many advertisements of their danger, that I will leave them open, for my men are not able for so heavy duty. I advise you of this, that you may intimate the danger to your neighbourhood, and, as you and they wish your own preservation, that you'll forthwith with all fencible men and arms march here, and join what men I have. I have Lord Mar's orders to acquaint all the King's friends, and to show those who do not hastily and frankly comply to look on them as enemies and treat them as such. I am obliged to intimate to several countries their present danger, but with little success; but your forward and good behaviour assured me that I could not apply to any so fit for speedy concurrence. It is to be regretted so many are so backward, when the country's safety is in such danger; for, if this unworthy rabble had got over Spey, they had been minded for many years, for they pillage wherever they came without regard to friend or foe. Being so sensible of your ready and good inclination to serve both your king and country, I need not urge your hasty compliance in coming with all the assistance you can. No time is to be lost, and without hastily being supported my men will leave me. I offer my respect to Lady Parke and you. *Draft or copy.*

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Dec. 27.—“My time falls so short that I must referr you to Flannegan as to all points. The wind is fair, and if my sea journey is as prosperous as my land one, I shall be soon with my friends, and as soon as possible after that I shall send you

the two letters you desire. Here is a note for D[uke of] O[rmonde], which you will forward with your own sence on matters. I look on the project of Ireland as a good *pis allé*, but a new attempt on England, without succours or a new concert, desperate in all respects, and as to the D[uke of] O[rmonde]'s going to Scotland, tho' there may be some advantages in it, may it not give some ombrage to Marr. On the whole I cannot take upon me to decide here. Your advices from England, and what you can gett from France must direct your measures, but have it still in view, that if something considerable be not done to divert the enemy from pouring all their force on Scotland, we shall be *abimé* there before summer. I do my part, and you will, I am sure, do yours. If others will do the like all will go well, but otherwayes all will be lost in all appearance. Flannegan will explain to you the particular and different reasons of an universal secret." *Holograph. Last line torn.*

The DUKE OF ORMONDE TO LORD MAR.

1715, Dec. 27. Morlaix.—"I take this opportunity of congratulating your Grace on the victory that you have gained over your enemyes, and hope, that you will have all the success that you can desire. I am mortifyed, to have mett with disapointementes that have hindered me from endeavering to make a diversion in the sowthe, and to seconde what you have gloriously begann in the northe. I refer to the bearer Mr. Sheridene, who will have the honour to present this to you, he is a person that has been with me, zealous for the King's service, and whom I must recommend to your Grace's protection. He has the care of armes and ammunition that I send your Grace, I thought to have made use of them in the west, but had not an opportunity as the bearer will informe your Grace more particularly.

Wee have mett with all the unluckey accidentes that could happen since my leaving of you, but, just before I lefte Paris, I had a private audience of the Regent, it was after greate solicitation and with difficulty that I obtained it, but when I waited on him he promised me that if the secrette was kept that he would lett me have armes and ammunition. The quantity is 20,000 armes with ammunition proportionable. Could this have been obtained sooner it would have been of greate and good consequence to the King's affairs. I had endeavered to have gott some money but that could not be granted, no more than men, tho' but two or three thousand asked for. I expect every poste to heare where the armes are and am goeing into Normandy not far from Cane, to meet with Lord Bollingbroke, to be informed of all that has passed since my last attemp att sea.

The King came to Cape Frahell not far from St. Malo, stayed there ten days, but the windes being contrary and blowing very hard, made him take a new resolution to goe to Dunkirke privatly, there to embarke, with two gentlemen and three servantes in a litle veselle and endeavour to gett to your Grace, the King as you may believe, and the rest of his company dissguised as seamen.

I heare, the shipe, and every thing was ready, and that a faire winde was only wanting. If I canot gett our friendes in the southe, I meane the west, of England to agree to rise and joyne me when I assure them that I bring them 12,000 armes with ammunition proportionable, if I canot persuade them to rise on what I have here mentioned, then I designe to follow the King, and serve as a volenteere with your Grace, untill our friendes in England will be persuaded to doe themselves justice. Should they be so much theire owne enemies as not to stirr then the armes I have mentioned must be sent to your Grace. I heare, that there is mony sent and more to goe to you, some of it must come from Spaine and some from Italy.

I here inclosed send your Grace an account of what has unluckely happen'd from the time I came to Paris untill my embarking att la Hogue, and I have desired Capt. Camocke to send you a Journall off our two voiajes.

Postscript.—I heare that Collonell Hay is winde bound att the Isle of Brebac (Bréhat). Collonell Ferguson will have the honour to kiss your handes, he was to have been the King's guide, if the King had gone to the northe-west of Scotland, he will be worthy your Grace's protection." 11 pages. *Holograph.* *Endorsed* :—That Lord Mar did not receive it till at Paris, March 5.

THREE RECEIPTS.

1715, Dec. 18, 16, 29 (o.s.)—By Alexander Fraser, brother german to Deany, quartermaster to 400 of Lord Lovat's men, for sums received for the subsistence of 30 officers and the said men.

RETURN, &c.

[1715.]—Of the strength of 8 battalions and two companies, amounting to 3 majors, 47 captains, 78 lieutenants, 67 ensigns, 151 sergeants and pipers and 1,811 sentinels.

Abstract of a LETTER from LONDON.

[1715.]—I shall now tell you a piece of surprising news, which, I am sure, will be as pleasing to you as it is to me. One Mr. Elliot, now in France under the protection of the Earl of Stair, and in his house, has undertaken to assassinate, or kill by some means or other the Pretender, wherever he finds him. Mr. Douglas (commonly called Count), son to Sir Williard Douglas, is engaged on the same account. I have so good authority for this that you may depend upon it. Mr. Macdonald is going upon the account. I must add that one John Special, who sometimes takes the name of James, sometimes Archibald or Stewart, and four or five more names, is now in Holland, designing for France. He professes physic, especially chemistry,

has often been abroad, is a worthy good man, or, as some call him, a spy. He is worthy to be taken notice of. See *ante*, p. 386.

TWO PAPERS.

[1715 ?]—Found inside Legate's letter of 27 May, calendared *ante*, p. 366, one being the address of M. Debonnaire, merchant, Rue St. Denis, at the Couronne d'or, Paris, and the other a list of things, such as a book of devotion, a brass and a silver cross and medal, &c.

JAMES III. TO LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1715 [-6], Dec. 22 [-Jan. 2]. Peterhead.—Announcing his arrival in Scotland. (Printed in *Mahon*, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xxxix.) *Holograph.*

SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT TO LORD LOVAT.

1715 [-6], Dec. 22 [-Jan. 2]. Stirling.—Your success is the most agreeable news I could have. I hope when the King is rightly informed of the part you acted in recovering the castle and town of Inverness he will reward you suitably to that very great and important service. Foyers will inform you how that affair has been put abroad, as if nobody had acted any part but the Earl of Sutherland and those he brought with him. I have taken what information he gave and have written North to have the whole sent me by the deputy-lieutenants, which must have more weight and receive more credit than anything writ by a private man, and I make no doubt they will do you and everyone concerned the justice to tell the truth, which must be of great use to you in your present circumstances. I shall previously write up as you desire to stop anything that may be intended to be done for Fraserdale, but shall put your services on this occasion in the truest light I can. I must refer you to the bearer as to some particulars not so proper to be made the subject of a letter relating to the estate of Lovat, and the present management of it, so as Fraserdale may have nothing, and that in all events the rent may be secured. The Duke of Argyll earnestly desires you and everybody with you convene as many together as you possibly can, which will keep your neighbours from rejoining Earl Mar, lest you should fall into their countries, or, if they should endeavour to march South, that by all means in the world you have a stroke at them, since it would be mighty discouraging to the whole, if they got a rub from you in the North, and there's no fear of detachments being sent to their assistance from Perth, or that the army there will march against you, for we shall be in a condition here soon to beat them from Perth, to leave sufficient garrison there, and follow them so hard that they must keep the hills, and so leave garrisons all along as we march. This would prevent any trouble they could intend against you. 4 pages.

RECEIPT.

1715[-6], Dec. 24[-Jan. 4].—By Hugh Fraser, brother to Culduthal, and adjutant to Lord Lovat, for powder and lead to the value of 120*l.* sterling received from William Fraser, merchant in Inverness, for the said Lord Lovat's battalion.

CAPT. GEORGE CAMOCKE to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Jan. 5. Morlaix.—By the command of the Duke of Ormonde enclosing a copy of his journal of his Grace's proceedings between 31 Oct. 1715 and 6 Dec. following, referring him to the bearer, Capt. Thomas Sheridan, for a relation of the many fatigues and hazards his Grace has laboured under for some time past, and could not gain a passage into Cornwall, congratulating him on his glorious victory over the rebels, and hoping that God will give him success in all his undertakings, and grant a favourable occasion to the Duke of Ormonde to put in execution what he has so long desired and laboured for.
Endorsed :—"Not received till at Paris, 5 March."

RESOLUTIONS taken in a COUNCIL OF WAR.

1715[-6], Dec. 26[-Jan. 6]. Inverness.—1. That Brigadier Grant's men with a detachment of 200 from Strathnaver's battalion, 150 from Reay's, 150 from Munro's, 50 from Culloden, march to-morrow forenoon to join Lovat's men at Castle Downy or the neighbourhood.

2. That Wednesday morning, if the river is passable, that body shall march against the Mackenzies.

3. That if it is not, Brigadier Grant's men shall march into Urquhart, to bring that place and Glenmoriston to obedience, and Lord Lovat shall send a detachment to reduce the Chisholm.

4. That Kilraik with Sir Archibald Campbell, and what men come along with them, shall follow.

5. That 8 days' provisions be distributed to the men. *Signed*, Sutherland, Strathnaver, Lovat, Reay, John Forbes, Robert Munro, George Grant. *Copy*.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTRY to KERREMENOCH.

1715[-6], Dec. 27[-Jan. 7]. Gordon Castle.—I have sent a letter to the principal gentlemen of Lochaber, both Macdonalds and Camerons, whereof a copy is enclosed, but to prevent mis-carriage, I desire you immediately to go to Lochaber, and intimate to Glengarry and Lochiel, their brothers and my other friends vassals and tenants in that country, that they immediately march their men in the terms of my letter. The present circumstances require the utmost dispatch. Tell Glenevis that, if Lochiel's brother be not ready immediately to march, that my men of Brin (?) Lochaber be immediately hither or where I am under a proper commander.

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

1715[-6], Dec. 28 [-Jan. 8]. Fetteresso.—“My safe arrival in this my ancient kingdom will, I believe, be no unwelcome news to you, and, though I know your own zeal for my service wants no encouragement, yet my presence will inspire, I do not doubt, new life and vigour into the troops you command. I shall be very impatient of assuring you by word of mouth of my particular kindness for you, but it is of the last consequence for my service that in conjunction with the Marquis of Seaforth you lose no time in reducing Inverness, which, I hope, will be no hard task, and that the Earl of Sutherland’s situation is such that he cannot escape being taken with his troops in a manner at present surrounded by mine. Such a number of prisoners would not only be of consequence for my service, but a great security to our own prisoners in England, for whom I am in great concern. Dispatch is requisite on this occasion, and I heartily wish you the satisfaction of being yourself the first after my arrival that has gained an advantage over the enemy. When that is done you cannot see me too soon at Perth with your following.” *Noted*:—That this with the enclosed was sent, and, I believe, worded by worthy Mar. *Copy*.

RECEIPTS.

1716, Jan. 9.—One by Giovanni Pelucchi for 20 *scudi* and two by Vincente Romani for 10 *scudi* each dated 4 Feb. and 7 March. *Italian*.

JAMES III. to POPE CLEMENT XI.

1715[-16], Dec. 31[-Jan. 11]. Brichen (Brechin).—“C'est enfin de mes propres états que j'ay l'avantage de rendre mes devoirs à présent à V.S. La providence m'y a conduit heureusement, et j'espere fermement de sa bonté qu'elle achevera l'œuvre qu'elle a commencé en m'affermissant sur le trône de mes ancêtres. Pour ne pas abuser de la patience de V.S. j'ay prié le Cardinal Gualterio de lui rendre compte de la situation présente de mes affaires. Elle voira nos besoins présentes, et j'ose me promettre qu'elle y pourvoira autant qu'il depend d'elle. Je suis penetré de reconnaissance de la somme qu'elle m'a destiné du reste des 100,000 écus, mais c'est la promptitude seule qui puisse me rendre utiles les effects de sa bonté paternel à mon égard. C'est donc avec toute l'instance possible que je la supplie de ne pas perdre un moment à me la faire ressentir, à secourir un fils dévoué et obeissant qui reclame son secours et à delivrer une Eglise souffrante dont la prosperité est inseparable de la mienne, et dont la perte est presque immanquable si j'échoue dans cette entreprise. Ce fera avec bien d'impatience que j'attendray la reponse que V.S. voudra bien me faire; je la supplie en attendant de recevoir les assurances de mon respect, et de mon attachement pour sa personne sacrée, et de mon obeissance inviolable envers le St. Siège.” *Copy*.

JAMES III. to CARDINAL GUALTERIO.

1715[-16], Dec. 31[-Jan. 11]. Brichen.—I have requested the Queen to inform you more fully than I have time to do myself, of the situation in which I find myself since my happy arrival in this country, in order that you may inform his Holiness of it when delivering the letter I am sending you for him. With supplies of every kind I feel assured that by the spring we shall be in a position to take the offensive, without them we shall soon be overwhelmed. Use every effort, I entreat you, that the promises made you may be promptly fulfilled. There is not a moment to lose and the least delay may make them useless by their arriving too late. I received one of your letters a few days before I set sail ; I can never thank you enough for all the trouble and care you take for my interests. . . French. Copy.

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF LORRAINE.

1716, Jan. 1-[12]. Brichen.—I have been so busy since my arrival that I request the Queen to inform you of my present situation, not having time to do so myself. I have believed I ought to write to the Emperor on this occasion, and beg you to send him my letter if you consider it suitable, or to make it come through some other canal. I have seen a letter of Mr. O'Rouark relating to the subject of Prince Charles. The generous manner in which he and the Princess, his daughter, behave towards me obliges me more than ever to wish the fulfilment of their desires, for which they cannot be more eager than myself. “Mon cœur et mon inclination me portent absolument et entierement de ce côté là.” (The next part of the letter is much torn, but apparently the writer says that notwithstanding his good wishes he cannot do anything till his affairs are more settled.) Pray inform Rouark of this, and let him answer Prince Charles on my behalf in the most friendly terms, but without committing me. French. Copy.

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, Jan. 2[-13]. Kinnaird.—(Printed in full in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix*, p. xl., where line 18 “Cauliss” should be “Lawless” and p. xli., the last sentence but one should be “One I can spare, but not both ; and maybe Dillon would be useful in Ireland, and more useful than t'other to D. Ormonde.”) Holograph. 6½ pages.

LORD MAR to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, Jan. 3[-14]. Kinnaird.—The King has thought fit to send General Hamilton to give the Queen and yourself a full account of his affairs here, and likewise has ordered him to go to the Court of Spain to negotiate his business there, by the advices the Queen and you will give him, and by the assistance of Mr. Lawless, in whom his Majesty has much confidence. He can tell you how formidable the enemy here are like to be. We hope, now his Majesty is come and published his declaration, that

there will be a considerable desertion from them, but that is not to be depended on. The King has explained to you the reasons of sending General Hamilton with these dispatches, which I indeed advised as I thought it not only for his Majesty's service, but also to save poor George's reputation, who had so frankly ventured coming here with me. He does not know this though to be the reason, at least not from me, nor anybody else that I know of, nor is it fit that others should, so he can but suspect it, and, though he know it, he owes me thanks. You will contrive how to dispose of him in time coming, for he can never be of use here in the army again, though he may elsewhere. He is a soldier of fortune, and has not otherways bread, so it were cruel to drop him and let him starve, when what has happened him here was more his misfortune than his fault, so I earnestly recommend you to get him employed somewhere in the King's service. *Extract.*

FREDERICK FRAZER, burgess of Inverness.

1716, Jan. 8[-19].—Receipt for 375*l.* sterling received from Lord Lovat for 300 stand of arms delivered by him to the said lord.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTRY to LORD SEAFORTH.

1716, Jan. 9[-20]. Gordon Castle.—Please know by the paper I send the result of my meeting with Lord Reay, Col. Monro and Capt. Grant. I should have been glad to have formerly had the particulars of your c[ess]a[tio]n with Beaufort, but I am now pretty well satisfied of it, and of all but the time it is to last, which to me seems indefinite but by word may be particularized. I expect daily to hear of the Duke of Ormonde's landing in England, which will not be made public, till the King's landing is known in England, which is no doubt before now.

JAMES III.

1716, Jan. 10[-21]. Scoon.—Proclamation, requiring all his subjects fit to bear arms forthwith to repair to his camp with their best horses, arms and accoutrements. Printed at Perth and reprinted at Aberdeen.

JAMES III.

1716, Jan. 10[-21]. Scoon.—Proclamation, appointing Thursday the 26th instant (o.s.) as a day of public general thanksgiving for his safe arrival in Scotland. Perth, printed by Mr. Robert Freebairn.

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, Jan. 12[-28]. Scoon.—I have just now an express from Sir John Erskine, who is at Dundee and all his crew. The ship was broke to pieces, but the hulk where the gold was still lies on the sandbank where she stranded. They think at the springtide,

which is Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, it may be dry and so recovered. Lord Rothes was advertised of her being stranded by the disaffected thereabout and desired to send a party, so I am apt to believe the party we heard of to-day at Falkland have been going there. The King thinks it is best for us to appear to give the ship and all that was in her for gone, and to neglect her by recalling the party sent to Cupar to-day, and letting it be as much known as can be, though it is not fit to mention any considerable sum having been in her, in case of that making the enemy look the more narrowly after it. This, 'tis likely, may make them recall their party to-morrow, and, if they do, on Saturday and Sunday our people may look after the recovery of the gold, though I am afraid it is gone. Most of the Dutch are now in Fife, so, if we should send a detachment to St. Andrews, it must be a considerable one, and that we cannot spare from Perth; therefore, I think we can do nothing but seem to neglect it. I have here sent you an order to Lord George to return to the Bridge of Earn and another for his going to Falkland in case you should think it needful to send his battalion to reinforce that garrison, and I leave to you to use which of them you think fittest, but I think it were as good if not better and safer to let his going to Falkland alone, till you have further intelligence of the enemies' motions, for till then I do not see how any of our people can be safe in Fife, and 'tis hard to lose our men at this time. I have wrote to Dundee to know if sending men there on the north side of the water can be of any use by sending them over there, by which they would be safe in their retreat, if they found themselves not able for the enemy, which they would not be, if they marched down the south side.

LORD MAR to COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1715, Jan. 13[-24]. Scoon.—The King having thought fit to send General Echlin to assist Lords Huntly and Seaforth in the reduction of Inverness and his other enemies there, I must recommend to you to be as assisting to him as you can. I have reason to believe, notwithstanding what has past, Lord Seaforth will still act vigorously for the King's service in this, and I hope everybody else will. God forgive those who have been the occasion of the delays in it. I am sure you are none of them, and now you will have an opportunity of showing that zeal for your King and country you have always expressed.

COL [IN] CAMPBELL to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON at Perth.

1716, Jan. 13[-24].—I wrote to you by an express sent by the Marquis of Tinmouth yesterday. My very good and old friend Dr. McKenzie will inform you that I can scarce travel for some days. The worthy young gentleman who accompanies the doctor will recommend himself to all men of merit. The least of his titles to your friendship will be his being nephew to Viscount Kenmure. I know not, if it be proper you mention anything to the Duke, our General, of me or not till I come there.

The DUKE OF ORMONDE to LORD MAR.

1716, Jan. 26. Grelliere (?).—"Give me leave to congratulate you on the King's safe landing. I hope it will have the effect that I wish. I am very impatient to do my part. I am endeavouring it. The King will have acquainted you that I have not been idle, tho' I have not had the success that I wished for. If our friends will yet do their part, I am sure that France will help them with men, ammunition and arms. I shall soon know their resolutions in answer to what Lord Bolingbroke and I have sent to them. I tremble for poor Lord Lansdowne and for more of our friends."

Endorsed:—"Sent by Mr. Lloyd, who returned with it to Paris and delivered it the 5th of March."

LORD MAR to the MARQUIS OF HUNTRY.

1716, Jan. 15 [-26]. Scoon.—I had yesterday yours of the 5th by Mr. Gordon and yours of the 6th by George Mackenzie the day before. The King has wrote so fully to you in the enclosed that it leaves me very little to say. I wish you had finished the affair of the North, and were here, and I am persuaded you will make all the dispatch you can, and then you will see the justice I have done you with his Majesty. When you come to know him well, you will find he takes not his characters of people by hear-say, when they are at a distance, and 'tis in the power of every man with him to give him a good opinion of them, and out of the power of anybody to do them hurt. By what Lord Seaforth is now to do I am persuaded your Lordship will find your work at Inverness much easier than you expected when you wrote me the two last, and it is of the utmost consequence to the King's service to have it soon over and all joined here with the King. Were that once done, before the enemy make any attempt against us, I should not be much afraid of them, and ere long by the succours we have good reason to expect from abroad, I believe they will be more afraid of us than we will be of them. The great point is to be able to maintain ourselves as we are till then, and your finishing the affair of the North and joining us soon is a great article in that, so I am sure of your exerting yourself when the King's service so much requires it.

Mr. Gordon told the King that his letter to you from Feteresso was only the copy of it which was sent. This has vexed me a good deal because the King entrusted the making up of the packet to me. He had wrote his letter in haste, so it was not easily read by any who were not perfectly accustomed with the hand. I therefore put a copy with the original in the cover to you, as I did to Lord Seaforth of his. I think myself sure of the original's being put in your cover, and have looked over all my papers to-day to see if it had fallen by, but no such thing was to be found, and I do not remember ever losing a paper in my life. Several papers were put up in that packet to you, and perhaps the original has fallen in the opening of it.

It was impossible for the King to spare any men from hence, and I hope you will now have no occasion for them, Lord

Seaforth being to act his part. We have much more need of men to join us than to send any away, and I wish you could spare your horse, there being, I presume, not much occasion for them at the affair of Inverness, few or no horse being against you, but you are the best judge of that. I hope the enclosed power which you wanted will please you and I wish there may be no occasion of using it.

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

1716, Jan. 17[-28]. Scoon.—“I have just received your packett by Glenbuckett, by whom I shall return you my answer at large. In the meantime, as the person that is to carry my last letter to you is not gone, I will not miss this occasion of letting you know how glad I am that by the 22nd your men will all be assembled, for I hope then by Lord Seaforth's concurring with you nothing will longer retard your speedy reduceing of Inverness, which you know is of the last consequence.” *Holograph.*

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, Tuesday night, Jan. 17[-28]. Scoon.—Both the King and I have expected you here all this day, and you would be sure to come to-morrow forenoon.

Lord Drummond advises putting some men into the house of Balmanno, which is near the Bridge of Earn, in case of the enemies' taking possession of it, which, I think, is right, and the more that the enemy have daily more forces going into Fife. I hear Cadogan was to go himself to Dumfermline, and it's very probable he may attempt something, tho' he do not march his troops to Perth. It is now I think absolutely necessary that more people be quartered at the Bridge of Earn, and I believe our garrison at Falkland must either be reinforced, or withdrawn, and I am much against the last. I wish you joy of the deserters that are come to Perth to-day, and I wish that of a company's coming may be true. I wish your friend Mr. Campbell were come, and you had best write and bid him come as soon as he can.

JAMES III. to the MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

1716, Jan. 18[-29]. Scoon.—“Glenbuckett explained to me the reasons of the truce you made with Earl Sutherland, which will I hope only serve to secure you till such time as Marquis Seaforth's men and yours can be all assembled, and then I see nothing can prevent your speedy reduceing of Inverness, since power will be then no more wanting than will for soon finishing that work. Duke Mar spoke to me about some affaires you writ to him about. As to your proposal in relation to militia, I shall think of it, and as to the hardships you think are putt on your men in relation to taxes I don't find they are more hardly dealt with than others, and having yet had no money from t'other side makes the want of it so great that 'tis impossible to give those *soulagements* I should otherwayes be verry glad to grant,

but of this and all other matters wee shall discourse when wee meet, for which you express so earnest a desire and so much impatience that I shall no longer refuse it to you, being as desirous as I am on my side to consult and discourse with you, and give you by word of mouth those assurances of my kindness which I have as yet only done by letter. As you want no horse in the North I wish you would bring upp with you all the horse you can raise in the North, which will be of great help here, but in that as well as in relation to your own coming here I give no possitive order, since you are best judge what is most for the forwarding of my interest in the North, but, if your presence is not absolutely necessary there, it will be agreeable to me here as much as to yourself, and you can so instruct Mr. Echlin before you part as to putt him *au fait* of all that's nessessary he should know and do on his part, and at the same time leave such directions with your own people as that my service may not suffer by your absence. I thank you very kindly for the offer you make me of some sadle horses. . . ."

Postscript.—“I think my late proclamation answers fully your proposal as to militia.” *Holograph.*

LORD MAR to the MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

1716, Jan. 18 [-29]. Scoon.—I had yours of the 9th last night by Glenbucket, “which I laid before his Majesty, who has now wrote you the enclosed, which is so full and particular as to all that you wrote to me that it leaves little for a secretary to say. By it your Lordship sees the situation of affairs here and how unable we are to supply your wants at this time, but we are in daily expectation to be supplied from abroad. There came a little money lately in a ship with Lord Tinmouth, Mr. Bulkly and Sir John Erskine, which unluckily was cast away, but they and the crew were saved and we are still in some hopes of recovering part of the cargo, though that's very uncertain.

I know your Lordship's zeal for the King's service is such that you will do all in your power for promoting it, and you are best judge of the methods of doing so in the North, so I will not presume to say anything of it, but I hope and think I'm almost sure that Lord Seaforth will now give all the concurrence in his power and your cessation or truce being out at the same time, I hope we shall soon hear of a good account of those who oppose the King's interest in these parts. I wish heartily that Lord Reay could be gained to the King's interest, and if anybody can bring that about, it is your Lordship. And Simon has it now in his power to reconcile himself to the King, which I am not without hopes he will do, and if he did it would make the work easy.

I know that your Lordship will be glad to know that the Regent of France has gone so far in the King's interest that we have good ground to expect that the first accounts we have of him or from France will be his open declaring for him and of troops being sent into England. The two regiments of dragoons that came to Scotland since our battle and were quartered

at Glasgow are marched back to England by all the accounts we have both from deserters and otherwise and that two other regiments are gone in place of them from Stirling to Glasgow. The stocks are falling at London, and Stair has wrote that they may expect an open rupture with France as soon as they know of the Pretender's being in Scotland, as they call the King, which I know from a good hand. Deserters are coming over to us daily, and last night there came nine together with their clothes and arms. There were ten or twelve of the Dutch taken on their way to us and made throw the dice which of them should be shot, which one of them was. We have the stormiest weather and greatest snow I ever saw, and I think it impossible for the enemy to attempt any thing against us as long as it lasts. I wish it may not have the same effect as to Inverness, but I hope Highlandmen will do better with it than their troops.

I believe I forgot to tell your Lordship in my last that the King has sent General Hamilton to France with dispatches, from thence he goes on to the Court of Spain, so now your friend Gordon is the eldest Lieutenant-General here, Ecclin being with you."

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON at Perth.

[1716,] Wednesday, 11 forenoon [Jan. 18-29?]. Scoon.—In case you did not intend to be here till the afternoon the King has directed me to let you know he wants to speak with you forthwith. If Lord Drummond be at Perth he had best come with you.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to LORD SEAFORTH.

1716, Jan. 19[-30]. Gordon Castle.—I send the bearer to know if you got the double of my engagement with Lord Reay, Col. Monro and Capt. Grant at Elgin. I am to prorogate it for a week longer, and, since it's fit for you to know all I do, I send this to inform you. I send it open that the bearer may be allowed to wait on you, who, I suppose, will not be hindered, since I know Earl Sutherland and Col. Monro will be no hindrance to civility since of no consequence.

J. CAMERON to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON at Perth.

1716, Jan. 19[-30]. Wyeems (Weem).—The snow is so deep that all the way I could make was to be here to-day, and at my arrival I got account that Fonnab is very scarce of meal at Finlarck (Finlarig), and have by a sure hand that he sent young Ardewnack yesterday or Monday last towards Crieff and Comrie in Strathearn with ready money to buy up meal, having but 12 bolls of meal in his garrison, which meal I think may easily be stopped, if timeously looked after. He has about 200 or twelve score men at most at Finlarck. This garrison was very scarce of meal when Capt. Ogilbie received it, and I doubt not but he will be very diligent. I will make all the dispatch I can, but there is no travelling with this storm, being the greatest hath been here this age.

LORD LOVAT to the LAIRD OF GLENBUCKET.

1716, Jan. 20[-31]. Inverness.—My being your comrade at the College makes me give you my humble service, though we be on different lays. I saw your letter giving an account of what Capt. Grant of Elchies told you of me. He must be a very ill man to express himself at that rate, since he knew the author and contriver of that message was Col. Grant, who swore that the Strathspey men sought nothing with more earnestness than to attack you, and I own I was very desirous to go and fight you fairly, because we had accounts every day that you designed to attack me in Elgin. But I never thought of ruining Lord Huntly's friends, whose family and person I respect, nor had I occasion to force Strathspey, whose gentlemen seemed to be as resolute as I was to attack you. When all this is over, men of honour will be known, and whatever comes, and tho' we should fight against one another that will never make me forget our old comradeship.

JAMES III. to KING CHARLES XII.

1716, Jan. 20[-31]. Scoon.—Before setting sail I informed your Majesty of my plans, and also did so after my arrival, but, as that letter had to go by France, it may be a long time on the way. As I believe I ought to lose no time in informing you of my present situation I am sending Mr. Cockburn direct to you with full instructions, begging you to give entire credence to what he shall say on my behalf.

"Il y a déjà du temps que j'ay lieu de me flatter que vostre Majesté seroit disposée à me donner des marques de son amitié lorsqu'elle seroit en pouvoir de le faire, et par une personne arrivé recemment de France je suis informé que dans les pacquets dont il estoit chargé il y avoit quelques détails des dispositions favorables ou seroit votre Majesté à mon égard, mais comme le vaisseau dans lequel il est arrivé est coulé à fond, je ne scay si l'on pourra retrouver les lettres, et en attendant j'en ignore le contenue, ainsi vous excuseres, s'il vous plaît, ce qui pourroit estre défectueux soit dans cette lettre soit dans les commissions dont le porteur est chargé.

Les malheurs qui sont arrivés à votre Majesté me touchent sensiblement, mais il me paroist aussi que moins elle se voit en estat de pousser la guerre dans le continent, plus elle aura la facilité et les moyens d'envoyer quelques troupes dans ce pays cy pour achever l'ouvrage de mon retablissement, et pour se susciter en ma personne un allié fidèle, qui sera toujours disposée à l'appuyer solidement dans tout ses justes desseins. Vous serés peutestre estonnés que dans la disposition générale où on est dans ce pays à mon égard et dans l'impatience où on est de sechouer le joug estranger, qu'on ay besoin d'aucun séjour. Cependant ce n'estoit que l'esperance d'en recevoir qui a pu déterminer ce peuple fidèle à prendre les armes, le défaut de munitions de guerre empêche les Anglois de se soulever de leur côté, et, tandis que nous manquons de tout, les ennemis avec le secours des*

* Probably a mistake for secours.

troupes hollandoises sont tout munis contre des gens peu disciplinés et mal armés, capable de tout par leur courage et leur zèle, mais qui peuvent estre accablés par un plus grand nombre, et qui le seront certainement s'il[s] ne se voient promptement appuyés, et soutenue par des troupes réglées.

C'est la gloire et point l'interest qui a toujours poussé votre Majesté dans toutes ses entreprises, ainsi je ne m'attendray pas ici sur ce qu'elle a présentement à craindre de l'Electeur d'Hannover qui a déjà donné des preuves de ce que vous devés attendre de lui, ny de ce que vous aurés droit d'esperer de moy retabli dans le trone par vostre secours. La justice de ma cause, et la bravoure de mes sujets sont je scay les motifs qui toucheront le plus votre Majesté et lorsqu'en la regardant déjà comme nostre liberateur nous reclamons instamment un prompt secours, nous nous croyons déjà sures de l'obtenir d'un Prince qui a déjà fait tant de merveilles et a qui le Ciel semble avoir réservée l'accomplissement du grand ouvrage où nous travaillons, pour mettre par la le comble à sa gloire et à tous ces autres exploits, et assurer à ses sujets une tranquillité, et un repos assuré. Quel plaisir ne sera-t-il pas pour moy de lui devoir mon retablissement, et de me voir enfin en estat de donner de mon coté à votre Majesté les marques les plus réelles des sentiments dont je me suis penetré à son egard ? C'est à elle à me mettre en estat de les faire paroistre. Je la prie instamment d'estre persuadé qu'ils sont déjà dans mon cœur, et qu'elle trouvera toujours en moy une reconnaissance, et une amitié parfaite." *Holograph. Noted as not sent.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO LORD MAR.

1716, Jan. 31. St. Germains.—" My dispatches to the King are so very full and Mr. Lloyd is so perfectly inform'd of the present state of things on this side, that I cannot have much to say to your Grace in particular. He will communicate a great deal to you, and I beg of you to give him on my account att first all that credit which you will give him on his own when you come to know him.

The great point he has to propose requires all possible expedition, and I am apt to think that you will hardly find any person more proper to be sent upon that service than Lloyd himself.

I must entreat your Grace to take all possible care that the secret be kept, and that on no account whatever, by no accident whatever, that part of it which relates to France get out, or rebound back hither. Lloyd will explain to you the meaning of this, the difficulties I have lain under and am still forced to struggle thro', how I am every moment exposed to the necessity of keeping measures equally essential, and att the same time inconsistent.

Your Grace can contribute very much to ease me, and I am sure you will, since nothing but the warmest zeal for our common cause and the firmest resolution to live and dye by it could make me lead the life which for some months past I have lead, and which is att present better, but still bad enough.

The Duke of Ormonde, as well as I, has been without the least intelligence from our friends in England these many months. Some letters which I got by the last posts give a strange account of the state of affairs in that country. Every creature who might stand up in the defence of his country is imprison'd, dispers'd or dispirited; the people are still the same, or rather their resentments run higher than ever, but there is not a Duke of Mar amongst the nobility or gentry.

I shall find a way in very few days of sending to some persons of our acquaintance. It is harder for you to do it, but if you could, it would be of singular use.

I cannot yet be out of pain for Sir John Areskine, who ought to have been with you before the King, and who was kept att Calais till twelve days ago. He has two valuable young men and a great sum of gold with him.

Adieu, my dear Lord, I embrace you with the warmest affection. Depend upon me, that nothing which can be done, is or shall be, neglected. I hope, nay indeed I am persuaded, that our master has an entire confidence in you. Form him, my dear Lord, to what the present circumstances of his kingdoms require. You have good sense, good nature, and a fond of justice to work upon, and I trust you will succeed."

Postscript.—"I mention to the King a ship that will soon be dispatch'd with a very large quantity of arms and ammunition; but I forgot to mention, that, as she will be forc'd to go round Ireland, so, unless I hear from your Grace that there is some particular place on the North West coast in the King's hands, the instructions I shall give the captain . . . will be to sail to the Lewis, the Isles of Sky, Rum, or Mull, either of which he can first make, and there to follow such orders, as he shall receive from the King, deliver'd by a person who shall come on board, and repeat twice Braymar. To put up, before he arrives, on each topmasthead fanes blew and red, but to shew no flag, and to have only a French flag on board. I will give notice by the first and every opportunity of the sailing of this ship."

FOUR RECEIPTS.

1716, Jan. 1, 2, 14, 17 (o.s.).—By Alexander Fraser, quartermaster to 400 of Lord Lovat's men, for money and cows for the subsistence of the said men and for money for their clothing, and for money for the subsistence of 30 officers, the first three dated Inverness, and the last dated the Bonn of Ness.

NATHAN FYFE.

1716, January.—Bill for hay, deals and planks supplied to the King, amounting to 62*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, with request for payment thereof to William Gordon, and request by him, dated 2 Feb., Paris, for payment thereof to James Fotheringham.

JAMES III. to JAMES GRAHAM, the younger, of Braco.

1716, Jan. 22 [-Feb. 2]. Scoon.—Order, as soon as he has certain intelligence of the enemy being actually on their march, to burn and destroy the town of Blackfoord and all the villages adjacent thereto, and also all the corn, hay and straw and all the fuel which he can apprehend may be of any use to the enemy. Sign-manual. Countersigned "Mar."

J. GRAHAM to LORD MAR.

1716, Jan. 23 [-Feb. 3]. Braco.—We were informed that the detachment that came to Dunblane yesterday had some field pieces amongst, and that their march this morning was to try if the road was practicable for artillery, and at the same time the foot on their rear was to surround Braco. Their march this morning was so early that they were within a mile (?) of us before we were certified of their approach. On viewing them I ordered the foot to retire to Drummond and with some horse topped the hills till I saw them near half way to Auchterarder, and, it seems, the badness of the weather stopped their going farther. But we, not expecting their return, and knowing of the motion of their whole army, retired also to Drummond, on design of executing his Majesty's orders at Crieff, but understanding their return without halting at Braco or any where else we are resolved of repossessing our garrison. Since we are pretty well assured of their return, I advise that 800 clans should be ordered to Auchterarder and how much farther your Grace thinks fit, to show them they would not have had peaceable possession at Auchterarder or any where else in our country.

LORD MAR to the COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE GARRISON
AT DUNKELD.

1716, Jan. 23 [-Feb. 3]. Scoon.—Ordering him, as soon as he is joined by the forces now in garrison at Weem Castle to march immediately with them and the garrison under his command to Ratray or Elith, as shall be most convenient, and from thence to Kirriemuir and from thence to Brechin in order to join his Majesty's army there. *Postscript.*—He is on his march to inform himself of the route of that part of the army which is ordered to march by Coupar and Forfar and join them as soon as possible on his march towards Brechin.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL W. CLEPHANE to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

[1716,] Monday [Jan. 23-Feb. 3?]. Scoon, 7 in the morning.—My Lord Duke, after reading Gask's and yours, ordered me to desire you to send the enclosed by express, wherever it can find Braco and desires you, if there be nothing of moment to hinder you, to come here this forenoon, that the King and he may talk with you. I truly think that Brigadier Campbell with 5 or 600 men should immediately be sent to take possession of those garrisons, and, if once there, I fancy he would make the enemy eat their meat in order.

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, Tuesday morning, Jan. 24 [-Feb. 4], 8 o'clock.—Though yours came here at 6, it was not given me till a little while ago. I have read it to the King and he approves of all you propose in it. The burning goes mightily against his mind, but there's no help for it, and what I think needful is Dinning, Auchterarder, Blackford, Muthill and Crieff, what is betwixt Dinning and the Bridge of Earn being so near that it may be spared to the last. Most of those unlucky places belonging to Lord Drummond, as you propose, he is certainly the fittest person to put the orders against them in execution, and he likes the King's service so well, that I know he will decline nothing that can contribute towards it. That no time may be lost I send you this now, and the orders for the burning, signed by the King, shall be sent you as soon as they are wrote out. I believe a detachment of the clans would be much cleverer in putting them into execution than those you propose. I think they should march and quarter at Auchterarder to-night, and divide to-morrow morning, one half to go about the sad work at Muthill and Crieff, and the other to do that of Blackford, Auchterarder and Dinning, so it must be a strong detachment. I was half dressed to come to you, when I got yours, but now, since you think there ought to be no review, I think my going needless. *Postscript.*—What you propose as to Dupplin House is right, and Lord George will be careful of its not being spoiled by the soldiers.

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, Tuesday morning after 9, Jan. 24 [-Feb. 4].—The burning order is sent enclosed, "which, I am sure is much contrair to the King's inclinations, if there had been a possibility of helping it, and I never put my hand to a paper so unwillingly, but the King and kingdom's safety must be preferred to every thing and I hope his Majesty will soon have it in his power to make up the loss any sustains by it."

I had sent a packet for Braco two days ago, which is come back to me undelivered and I send it you herewith in case any thing in it may yet be of use.

The new burning order is not directed to any body, the King leaving that to be done by you after you have spoke with Lord Drummond and if there be occasion the address of any of those orders in Braco's packet may be altered as you think fit. Braco himself has an order for that of Crieff but not Muthill. That for Auchterarder was sent by Braco yesterday morning to the garrison of Tullibardin and that for Dinning to the garrison of Duncrub, where I suppose they both still are. I think it of consequence that one of the villages should be burnt this night that the enemy may hear of it, by which they would conclude all the rest were to be so served and so perhaps it might prevent their marching, and I wish Blackford were the first, that lying nearest the enemy and

they would get soonest notice of it. There ought to be no time lost in all this affair, for otherwise I am persuaded they will march to-morrow.

You would give the necessary orders for the whole army's being ready to assemble upon a call ready to march bag and baggage, for when we march towards the enemy nothing ought to be left in Perth belonging to the army that we can carry away, and if it please God that we come back in good order our things will come so too.

I ordered yesterday the sheriff to have six hundred horse in Perth this day. I hope they are come and some of them ought to be sent immediately for Balgowan's meal and any that is in other gentlemen's girnalls near at hand.

Let none of the horses go home for perhaps there may be occasion for them to-morrow.

There ought to be some powder and flints sent to Braco and Tullibardin as soon as possible.

I hope Braco is again in possession of his house with the garrison and that we shall hear from him if anything happens."

LORD MAR to LIBUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, Thursday night, Jan. 26[-Feb. 6]. Scoon.—Lord Drummond tells me that the 600 horses summoned are now come to Perth. There's a necessity for keeping them near at hand at least, but they ought to be employed so as to give no suspicion of what they are intended for, therefore I wish you would order them out to-morrow either for the meal in the girnalls round about, as Balgowan's, which was thought in our present strait ought to be brought in, or for peats, of which, I am told, are now ready as much as 500 horses will carry, but they must not be sent far off or from whence they will be long returning. What orders are necessary for any of those things shall be sent you on your letting me know. If Balgowan's meal be sent for, there must be a letter wrote to him.

I have a letter to-night from Edinburgh of the 24th, saying that the enemy will not be ready to march till Sunday. I have ordered Clanranald to leave a hundred men at Drummond and as many at Crieff for executing the orders at Crieff and Muthill on the enemies' approach, which Braco is to advertise them of, and that he return to Perth immediately with the rest of the detachment. On Braco's advertising the garrison of Tullibardin of the enemy's approach they are ordered to retire to Dunerub, and they with that garrison are to execute the orders at Dinning. You have the orders for the villages betwixt Dinning and the Bridge of Earn, which those quartered about Dupplin are to execute, and the sending them the order is left to you, but the longer you are sending it the better, provided it be sent in time for them to execute it.

JAMES GRAHAM to LORD MAR.

1716, Jan. 27 [-Feb. 7], 7 a.m. Braco.—This night Grant's regiment advanced from Doune to Dunblane, where there is 700 more foot and 200 horse. I can make no other thought of it, but that the clans have occasioned their reinforceing Dunblane. If they advance further you shall have timeous notice. They say they are to advance and if it be not to Crieff they care not. There are six cannon and four mortars that were brought from Berwick at the bridge of Stirling. Their pantenens (pontoons) are of timber. They have garrisoned Newton's house and Keir's. A garrison is to be put in Pandreeck to-day. An express went yesterday for the dragoons at Glasgow, and a regiment of the Dutch came to St. Ninians. They talk that Fanab was to be at Doune to-night. The Edinburgh militia are ordered to Stirling.

I had no accounts of the clans, when they went to Perth or what way, or if they be gone or not, only I know they have executed their orders at Blackford and Auchterarder. If there be not a garrison left at Drummond or Crieff and garrisons clapped in Orchill, Ardoch or Fedall to-day, they will be garrisoned ere to-morrow night by the enemy, and there's not a hundred shot of powder in this garrison. I wrote for powder eight days ago.

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON at Perth.

[1716.] Saturday morning [Jan. 28-Feb. 8], 7 o'clock. Scoon.—My not hearing directly from Braco makes me afraid they have prevented his sending or taken his messenger. I do not doubt you have sent out people to get intelligence, and it were fit more were sent, that we might have them back at different times. Let me know what orders you have given, what time the army will be together and when you would have me come to Perth this morning.

COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET to LORD [LOVAT].

1716, Jan. 28 [-Feb. 8]. Fochabers.—I am sensible of the honour you do me in minding old acquaintance. I heartily regret that your opinion is so much changed since I had the honour of your acquaintance, as an old saying, "Bad companies corrupt good manners," and I am sorry you are so trysted. You see by Elchies' way of doing a swatch of your party, which I hope will continue to act so that your eyes may be opened. Wednesday was eight days I had the honour of kissing the King's hand at Scoon. He asked concerning your behaviour particularly. If I could wait on you in safety I would give account of his sentiments. None can persuade him that you will draw your sword against him, though you pretend so much forwardness to come and demolish me, and I cannot deny, but I had all inclinations, if my party had been near the number I was said, to come over Spey for the Grants. Notwithstanding all your pretended friendship and promises I do not doubt your

forwardness to come over Spey, but, as you well observe, men of honour will still appear, whatever way the world goes. All good men should forsake those who pretend and neither have honour nor honesty. I am very much concerned to be contrair to you, though I hope it will not be long so, for I am convinced you believe I have the just side. *Copy. Enclosed,*

COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET to [CAPT. GRANT OF ELCHIES].

1716, Jan. 29 [-Feb. 9]. *Fochabers.*—I happened to be present at a commoning twixt the Marquis of Huntly and William Fraser of Belloan, a friend of Lovat's, who denied very briskly that ever Lovat sent any such commission with you as you told me at the boatman's on the other side of Spey, which I questioned if Lovat would refuse himself, for which I wrote to Mr. Fraser since he was so positive and told the commission as you delivereded it me, such as that Lovat was to march into Strathspey and oblige your clan to join and march into Lord Huntly's interest, which you know was the substance of what you told me, if I would not disperse the men then under my command, which letter it seems Mr. Fraser communicated at his return to Lovat, and he wrote me a letter, of which I enclose a copy. I always took you and your colonel for wise men, but never thought you were to play the statesmen with your friends.

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON at Perth.

[1716,] Sunday morning [Jan. 29-Feb. 9 ?], half hour to 9. Scoon.—I delayed till now answering yours, still expecting further accounts, but none came. Braco's intelligence to us may be stopped by the party he writes of advancing, and I'm afraid Grame at Tullibardin be not alert enough to send us intelligence, therefore I think you should order five or six horse forthwith towards Tullibardin to bring us intelligence in case Braco's be stopped.

LORD MAR to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON at Perth.

[1716,] Sunday night [Jan. 29—Feb. 9 ?]. Scoon.—Braco has given a full account of all he has done to the King, who thinks no man could have done more in his circumstances. He has ordered him to go immediately to command at Tullibardin, and that Peter Grame should command at Duncrub, because Braco is in a track of intelligence which the other is not, and therefore Braco should be in the most advanced post. There ought to be a hundred good men at least at Tullibardin, so what are wanting of that number which are gone there already you must send after Braco to that garrison, and a dozen of such horse as he shall choose, but let it be done forthwith and Braco not to wait for them. I have wrote to Col. Grame to go to

Duncrub. I know you will be on your guard and have people out for intelligence all night. The King has wrote to G. Newgent to continue with you at Perth, who will be a good assistant to you. Braco must have some ammunition.

The DUKE OF BERWICK to LORD MAR.

1716, Feb. 12. St. Germains.—I find by your letter of 1 Jan. "that the King is in great want of speedy succour from abroad, without which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the cause; I can assure your Grace that, whenever it has come in my way, or that I have found an opportunity, I have done my part, and I can also answer for the Earle of Bolingbroke, who, to my certain knowledge, has left no stone unturn'd to compass all the King or your Grace could wish for; if he succeeds not, 'tis a misfortune but none of his fault.

There was also in your Grace's letter another point concerning myself, in which I find you have been misinformed: I know not what those who have been heare backward and forwards may have imagin'd or say'd, but this I can averr, that I never promised to follow the King anywhere without the proviso of the French Court's giving me leave. The King may very well remember, that three yeares agoe of my own accord I made him the offer of my services under the abovesaid proviso. His Majesty thought it then so reasonable that he thanked me for it and writt to the French Court to obtaine the leave. It was then granted; but after Queen Ann's death the late King of France thought it necessary to avoid any occasion of quarrel with the new Gouvernement of England, and therefore not only recall'd his leave, but even forbid me positively from stirring; I did all that lay in my power to obtain the recall of that prohibition, but in vain, as I can prove by an original letter under M. de Torey's hand dated of the 19th June last. Since the King of France's death I have used all my endeavours with the Regent, but to as little purpose.

This being my present case, all I can say is, that I am still ready to part, whenever the Regent will allow me, but 'tis neither consisting with my honour, my duty, my oaths, nor even with the King's interest or reputation, that I should desert like a trooper; it was with his Majesty's leave that I became a Frenchman, and I cannot depart from the vast obligations I now have incumbent upon me, without breach of publick faith and gratitude. Your Grace is to much a man of honour not to approve of this my conduct and resolution. If ever proper occasions offerr, you shall find me as zealous as any man to render the King service, and of giving your Grace real proofs of the great value and esteem I have for your person."

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to LORD [LOVAT].

1716, Feb. 2[-13]. Gordon Castle.—I had your letter. The pleasure I formerly had in your company and my particular acquaintance and comradeship made me not easily believe what

was said of your forwardness to attack my people and country, till Glenbucket told me of your message to him, which by your Lordship's I find was heightened when told. I also find some of the Grants not so much my friends as they have on several occasions pretended, and thank you most kindly for letting me know how they really intended to have acted towards me and my country. When we were young I knew your sentiments of loyalty and love to your country so strong that I could not believe anything could have altered them, till I heard of your being in Inverness. I think all the encouragement the government gives is not sufficient reason to make anybody act against their principles; besides the King lately to me expresses so much regard towards you that I'll be answerable there is no reward for merit can be asked reasonably but he will give you, if you will make that figure for him you now make against him, which for his sake, your own and mine I wish heartily you would do, and I am convinced you will believe my advice as good as it is friendly. Besides what the King will do, I promise a share of what I have of estate shall always be at your service, and any honour or benefit the King can give you will be welcome too. The invitation I now give is both from the King and by his command, besides out of the particular friendship I have had and shall always have for your Lordship. I know most of the gentlemen and even the commons of your name are loyally inclined, of which they have often given proofs, and nothing but their respect and love for their chief could have induced them to have shown themselves otherwise. I am loth as any mortal to fall into blood-shed with my relations and friends, but you know men of honour must do what's for their King's and country's service. I send the bearer, Tanach Tulloch, to receive your commands. He is a man of so much honour that he may be trusted with any secret of the greatest consequence, and, if I may hope for your acting the part either privately or publicly you have so often protested to me you would, it will be a great satisfaction I am sure to the King, a great pleasure to me, and means, if the King is restored, to make you great and happy, as your merit will deserve. If he is not restored, I'll be answerable, wherever he is, you shall still be esteemed, and have given what is fit for your quality while the King or myself have a groat to ourselves. It's not only for the King's sake I write so pressingly, but old acquaintance and friendship contracted by young people cannot easily be forgot, which ours was.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to _____.

1716, Feb. 2[-13]. Gordon Castle.—I am sorry the truce of this week seems to be given with so much reluctance; if that ill humour continues I'll ask no longer truce to be agreed to, if otherwise I am still content for a week longer, in which time my last orders will come from the King, which I have again sent for, and represented my unwillingness to attack my relations and friends, and what else can induce him to give me leave to

offer such a long truce or terms of agreement as will, I hope, for our country's good and our own make our part fairer and easier than it now seems, when we threaten each other with bloodshed and ruin, both which I wish heartily to avoid. I am sorry I have so much reason to complain of the garrison's being continued in Tarnaway and Graingehill's actings, but being so much your friend and desirous to avoid bloodshed makes me bear what otherwise I would not. Tanachy Tulloch or his brother comes with this letter who will bring me your return, which will come before the term of last truce is out. I think my neighbours are pretty hasty going out of their countries. I wish they may come back in the same manner, and that I may never have to do any of my friends more harm than I would to myself.

GENERAL GEORGE HAMILTON to JAMES III.

1716, Feb. 13. Paris.—I embarked 14 Jan. and landed at Calais the 22nd. o.s. "The roads being very bad, it was Wednesday about noon before I reached St. Germain. Lord Bolingbroke having gone that morning to Paris, I went and waited upon the Duke of Perth, who immediately introduced me to the Queen. After I had delivered your Majesty's packet and letters, she was pleased to ask me several questions about the situation of your affairs which I represented truly as they were, and ordered me to attend about four in the afternoon.

When I returned the Queen gave me a great many letters I suppose of your Majesty's for my Lord Bolingbroke's perusal, I went immediately to Paris but could not meet with his Lordship till next morning. After he had read over all his letters and talking together of affairs the Duke of Berwick came to pay my Lord a visit who presented me to the Duke and delivered your Majesty's letters. There being nothing left to me, I made a compliment to the Duke in your Majesty's name nobility and gentry in the best manner I could, who returned me answer, that he was both willing and ready to go when ever he got orders, saying that it was no fault of his and referred the reason of it to the Earl of Bolingbroke.

When the Duke of Berwick was gone I told my Lord in presence of Lieutenant General Dillon that when I left Perth there was not above 700 weight of powder in the magazine, and asked him whether or not he thought it proper I should wait upon the Regent and deliver your Majesty's letter according to your intention, otherwise I am sure there was little or no occasion for me here, I was put off till next day, and even to this I have not had the honour to see the Regent.

General Dillon asked me if he should lay it before the Regent to which I readily agreed. When he was told the state of your magazine, he was so much concerned that your Majesty's person and the nation should be exposed to so great danger, that he ordered six thousand weight of powder to be sent immediately, but I could not prevail to get any arms, lest the noise, and my Lord Stair who has spies everywhere, should have got intelligence

of it, then the Regent told him "comment dit il monsieur d'Hamilton estre ici trois jours sans me voir? pour quoi ne l'avez vous pas mené? vous saviez le chemine," but as my instructions were to follow the Queen's and my Lord Bolingbroke's orders I would not do anything without their permission, and when I waited upon her Majesty yesterday she was surprised that my Lord had not procured me access and the French people of quality, who know, that I have not seen the Regent as yet, and are not ignorant of his impatience to see me, think that I am not very well used.

The Comte de Castle-Blanco, who is entirely devoted to your Majesty's service, complained to me with a great deal of concern, that notwithstanding he had got a warrant from the Regent for the delivery of the arms and ammunition that were seized at Havre de grace, upon his giving bail of 20,000 crowns not to send those arms either to Scotland or England, yet would have run all hazards and sent them two months ago if he had not been countermanded. He parts to-morrow for Havre in order to see them shipped off, and Lord John Drummond who is to have the charge of the whole. I do assure your Majesty he has pressed this matter with so much zeal and concern [at] the ill consequences those delays might prove to your Majesty's service that now I hope all difficulties are over, and, barring accidents, I don't doubt but they will be with you by the latter end of this month.

I send your Majesty here enclosed a copy of a list that I have given in my Lord Bolingbroke of what I judged would be necessary for the use of your Majesty's forces in Scotland. If I have presumed too far in any thing in writing too freely my opinion I hope your Majesty will graciously pleased to pardon any escape I have committed and to impute it only to my ignorance, and not to want of zeal or duty."

Postscript.—"I send a little box I got from M. Roettier, a crown piece designed for the English coin in 1709, and the impression of the crown piece that's to be now coined in Scotland. The guineas, shillings and sixpences are not yet finished, but the whole punches for stamping will be ready to be sent in 8 days. Mr. Flannighan, whom your Majesty wrote to the Queen to come to Scotland, is so employed in business that he hopes you'll dispense a little longer with his absence."

GENERAL GEORGE HAMILTON to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Feb. 13. Paris.—(The first part gives an account of his journey as in the last.) The Queen has not been very well with some touches of the gout, and her concern for the King's safety has given her more pain than anything else, but the letters I brought gave a feeling joy to her and everybody about Court. Lord Bolingbroke having gone that morning to Paris, I went the same evening, thinking to find him, but could not meet with him till next morning. I delivered all his packets, and he just finished reading all his letters, when the Duke of Berwick came in to pay him a visit. He presented me to him and then gave him his letters. He asked me a great many questions about our affairs,

and told me it was not his fault he had not joined ere now, but as yet had got no orders, which, in plain English, implied he could not go without the Regent's leave, and the Regent's circumstances are such that he is not in a condition openly to assist the King with troops as yet, and sending of him would be esteemed in England as declaring of war. There are however betwixt four and five hundred officers and about 750 soldiers disbanded out of the Irish regiments. I hope care will be taken to subsist them till an opportunity offer to transport them. It is a little impudent in me to write on this subject, since Lord Bolingbroke will give you a more distinct account by the same occasion. Mr. Flannigan has bought your lace, &c., with some blue ribbon for the King. I have sent you 93 bottles of champagne which I bought at Montreuil, not finding a drop of any good at Calais. Mr. Arbuthnot writes he had a ship at Dieppe ready to sail the first fair wind, and put on board both Burgundy and Champagne with 20 hogsheads of true claret for you, which I hope will come in good season. There is 6,000 weight of powder to be put on board Capt. Gardiner under the care of Capt. O'Neal, and I have sent him orders to follow his directions and Lord John Drummond will follow soon with 8,000 arms and 50,000 weight of powder.

. *Postscript.*—I beg you to excuse the incorrectness of this letter, being hurried all this day by the people by whose means I give this account. *Endorsed*:—“Returned and delivered at Paris. March 11th.”

JAMES III. to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, Feb. 8[-14]. Montrose.—(Printed in *Mahon*, Vol. I. Appendix, p. xliv.) *Holograph.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ORLEANS.

1716, Feb. 8[-14]. Montrose.—“Je vous envoy le Chevalier Erskine pour vous rendre compte de notre presente situation, et vous prie de l'écouter sur ce chapitre, n'ayant pas le tems d'entrer icy dans touts les details. Notre retraite de Perth a été une évenement tres malheureuse, mais nullement imprévu, car depuis six semaines que je suis dans ce pays j'ay toujours vœu que rien moins que des secours considerables d'armes, d'ammunition, et d'argent pourroient (?) nous mettre en état de nous y maintenir. Cependant de pareils secours promptement envoyé, et une diversion considerable en Angleterre peuvent aisement nous faire reparer le passé, nos affaires étant a la verité un peu empiré, mais point perdus, si vous y remediez promptement, mais a moins de cela, comme je vous l'ay toujours mandé, il n'est pas possible qui nous puissions resister longtems dans un coin du royaume a toutes les forces de l'Angleterre reunis contre nous avec les troupes étrangeres qui ont jointes l'armée ennemie. Nous en serons a la longue accablés et tout ce pays sera reduit a la dernierre desolation. Enfin nous vous regardons

touts(?) comme notre unique resource, nous reclamons instamen
otre prompt secours, et nous ne pouvons douter de l'obtenir,
apres toutes les esperances que vous m'en avez fait donner, sur
tout lorsque nous songeons que c'est l'unique moyen qui reste a
la France pour se garantir d'une guerre dont elle est assez
publiquement menacée. . . ." *Copy.*

JAMES III. to LIEUT.-GENERAL ALEXANDER GORDON.

1716, Feb. 4[-15]. Montrose.—Commission appointing him commander-in-chief of all his forces in Scotland, and among other things empowering him, if necessary, to treat with and conclude articles of capitulation with the enemy. *Copy.*

JAMES III. to the DUKE OF ARGYLE.

1716, Feb. 4[-15].—Requesting him to apply a certain sum for making good the losses of the inhabitants of the burnt villages. (Printed in *Brown*, Vol. II. p. 840, with several differences, of which the following seem worth noticing; p. 840, *line 2*, for "hardship" read "hardships"; p. 841, *line 4*, for "find . . . the smart" read "feel . . . the smart"; *line 7*, for "Providence is pleased to dispose of me" read "dispose of events"; *line 12*, for "interest" read "justice"; *line 14*, for "request" read "require." The last line is omitted.) *Holograph. Noted in James' hand as "Never sent."*

JAMES III.

[1716, Feb. 4-15.]—"I believe there is none of you can doubt of the constant and ardent desire I have long had of doing all that was in my power to make this nation a free and happy people. · Ever since and even before the last Dunkerque expedition my thoughts were wholly bent that way, and my heart was here tho' I could not come in person among you. A series of unlucky accidents and misfortunes constantly interven'd to retard my passage, and the hopes of a more universall rising obliged me, much contrary to my inclination, to differ it in the prospect of attaining at last our end, with more security and less hazhard to my faithfull servants; but I hade no sooner account of your being in armes for me but I layed aside all other motives and consideraciones and came immediately to joyn you to share in person with you the dangers and toill of so glorious an undertaking, full of hopes that we might both reap the fruitts of our labours, and that our friends both at home and abroad would concurr with us, without which hopes I should never have consented to your taking up arms, much less have encouraged you to it. The dismal prospect I found here at my arrival did not discourage me, the same motives that brought me here made me resolve to neglect nothing (when come) for your delivery, and to stick to the last extremity by them who were so unanimously engaged in my cause.

Since that time affairs have growen daily worse and worse, maney freinds at home were slow of declaring, the defeat at Preston and the securing of many loyal noblemen and gentlemen deprived us of all succour from the South, and at the time we wanted so much necessaries from abroad for the maintaينning ourselves here, the delay of them and the vast inequality twixt us and the enemies made our retreat from Peirth unavoidable, as all men must see who know our circumstances, and that to have stood it then would have only served to sacrifice you all without any possibility of success. But however necessarie that retreat was, it puts our affairs here in a most desperate condition ; by abandoning all the South we shall be locked up in a corner of the countrey without money, may be bread, and without any more hopes of succours from abroad, by our loosing almost all the seaports, joyned to the enimies' cruisers who having but a small coast to guard could easily hinder any succours from coming to us. I could not behold the extremity we were reduced to without the last grief and concern, less on my own account than yours. Your safety and welfare was, I may say with truth, my only view, and towards the providing for that all my thoughts were bent, and I resolved not to let your courage and zeall carrie you so farr as to serve for your own entire ruine at last without doeing any good to me or yourselves. And whenas I considered that there was no hopes at present of retrieving our affairs, the whole business was to secure your lives in such a manner as to be yet again in a condition of appearing in a more favorable occasion. And as I look'd on my remaining among you not only as useless but as even destructive to you, convinced as I am that you would never abandon me, and that therefor my stay could only serve to involve you in greater difficulties, I took the partie to repass the seas, that by that I might leave such as cannot make their escape (towards which nothing on my side have been neglected) in full libertie to take the properest measures for avoiding at least utter ruine, for which end I have given full power to _____ to act, and in the meantime to command the army till dispers'd, and in all things to contribute as much as in him lies to your common safity. It was nothing less than a positive command could prevail on the Duke of Marr to accompany me in this occasion, but tho' his desires to remain and share with you in all your misfortunes were most vehement and worthy of that character he has deservedly got among you, yet I could not harken to his repeated instances, his probity and experience making his presence absolutly necessarie with me. As for my own particular a cruell necessity 'tis true obliges me to leave you at this time, but with the view not only of your own welfare, but of obtaining such succours as may effectually relive you, full of hopes that the justice of a cause which has been so generously supported by you will not for ever be abandoned by that divine Providence which hath hitherto never abandoned me, and that soon a more happy juncture may happen for our mutuall delivery. Towards it all my thoughts and application shall be turned. I shall be

alwayes equally reday to sacrifice both my pains and even my life as long as that lasts. I shall ever pursue with the outmost vigor my just designs, and to the last moment of it retain that sense of gratitude, affection, and fatherly tenderness towards you which you so justly deserve from me, for I can say with great truth that your misfortunes weigh more havie upon me than my own, and that I desire happines only to make you sharers of it with me." *Copy.* *Endorsed* :—"Letter of adieu to the Scotch."

JO. MENIZE (MENZIES) TO LORD MAR.

1716, Saturday, Feb. 4 [-15].—The Doctor (Abram, i.e. Menzies) presumes to give you his most faithful service. . . . Besides many other reasons I have to rejoice for your having now Mr. Keith's (Patrick's, i.e. James III.'s) company, I have a particular one of my own, since from your own knowledge you can let him know whether I served his interest with fidelity, diligence, and affection. . . . Pray let him know that the letter was delivered by D[avid] Fl[oyd] (Fulham) to Mark (the lawyer, i.e. the Duke of Marlborough) to whom Davie (Fulham) downright forced his way. Mark read the letter with respect. Davie urged and enforced the matter with arguments and tears, and drew tears from the other, who protested before God he intended to serve Mr. Keith, and would do it, and that his nephew (Mary, i.e. the Duke of Berwick) knew he intended it and in what manner. But that at present he cannot help some things. That he expects his nephew himself will come ere long, and that in the meantime Mr. Keith should handsomely parry a little, and avoid a decision, till matters can be prepared. This with deep asseverations is the substance. But [he] promised to see Davie again in three or four days and tell him more. I have writ all our news to Mr. Scougal (Straton), which you will see. *Endorsed* :—"Jo. Menize to L^d Mar by Hary Straton. Received at Avignon by L^d Mar." A copy of part of this letter is given at the end of Straton's of 28 Feb.—10 March, with an interpretation of the borrowed names given in other borrowed names as above.

COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET TO LORD [HUNTLy].

1716, Feb. 4 [-15]. Inverbucket.—As I was just going out this minute to concert measures with the Strathdon men I had the enclosed which I sent your lordship without delay. If true, it's hard and I doubt not Argyle will march north. With submission to you, it's fit express be sent to all your friends and followers to come in all haste to you, for now all hands must to work or perish. So for God's sake let us do something worthy memory, and, if we fall, let us die like men of honour and resolution. Our cause is good and just. By the Lord's assistance I shall have all your men I have concern with ready to march in haste and what more can be got together, but this unlucky storm is so great in this country that I'm turned to my foot which

is heavy on me, but I hope no fatigue will undo me as long as the King and your lordship has anything to do. I need not insist, but leave you to the direction and protection Almighty.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to the LAIRD OF GLENBUCKET,
Baily of Badenoch.

1716, Feb. 5 [-16]. Gordon Castle.—Just now I had yours. The King's march northward is very surprising to me from several hands, but not one word from the King or the Duke of Mar to me as yet. It's absolutely necessary all my people be ready to join the King or not as he orders, and as circumstances happen, but, till orders come, it's not advisable they march, not knowing where. I hope my friends and myself shall not lessen the reputation we formerly had of loyalty and zeal and love for our country. Your good example cannot but be of good consequence.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to COL. JOHN GORDON OF GLENBUCKET.

1716, Feb. 7 [-18]. Gordon Castle.—I want very much to speak to you, and therefore send the bearer express to desire you to come hither without loss of time or staying to bring any body with you. Let none of the men come from their own houses till further orders.

The EARL OF ABOYNE to LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON.

1716, Feb. 7 [-18], 12 o'clock. Aberdeen.—Requesting that two of his coach mares, which have been taken up by some of the army, may be returned to the bearer, Thomas Jones, his coachman.

FREDERICK FRASER to LORD LOVAT.

1716, Feb. 8 [-19]. Inverness.—Receipt for 150*l.* sterling to be paid to the tinkers for 300 targets received from them.

The DUKE OF MAR to H. S[TRATON].

1716, Feb. 10 [-21].—“I wrote to you on the 3rd from Montrose, but very quickly after that things took entirely another turn, for then we thought that we should have had some breathing time, by the enemy not marching for some time, but on the contrary, different from the intelligence we had, they marched without stopping at Perth, and were within four miles of Montrose and Brichen on Saturday afternoon. This sufficiently showed us that they were resolved to follow us on, go where we would. Inverness not being reduced by those it was entrusted to, and by this no time left for us to do it, before the enemy came up, made the stand we proposed to have made there out of view, and should the King gone on to that, we had been in a worse case than at Montrose, without any way for him to get off; his staying could have been of no use to his friends, but made their condition worse, happen almost what would, so he at last took the resolution of going off that night in a ship that was by accident there,

which had some time ago come from France. He was pleased to order me, Lord Drummond, and Lord Marishall positively to go along with him, with one or two of his own menial servants, and gave a commission to Gordon to command in chief with all the powers necessary, and the army was ordered to march that minute, being just then assembling. It was more the King's goodness in ordering me along with him, than for any use I am afraid he can find me of here, but could I have been of any further service either to our friends or the cause there, I am persuaded he would have dispensed with my going along, but my stay would rather have been a loss to them than any service as things stood, which was no small mortification to me, as my going from them also was. The King waited in the ship above an hour and an half for Lord Marishall and Clephan, but by what accident we yet know not, they did not come, and there was no waiting longer.

We had a very good passage, and by great and very remarkable good providence got safe on this side the water this afternoon.

I know you and other friends would be in pain to know what was become us, which made me write this (by order) as soon as we got into a house, and I know no way of sending it, but enclosed to Mrs. Morrison (Lady Mar) to forward to you, so I wish it may come safe to your hands. You shall hear again ere long, when I can tell you where we are, and I'll send you an address to write by.

The King and we all are in no small pain to know what is become of our friends we left behind, and I beg you may send a particular account of it to France as soon as you can, and from your correspondents there we shall have it.

There are two ships ordered, one to Peterhead and another to Frazerburgh to bring off any of our friends who want such an occasion. I hope they will be there soon and I wish they may be of the use they are designed."

Postscript.—“I am in great pain about my papers which are of value. I sent them in two boxes on a horse, the day we came away, but before we had resolved it, towards Aberdeen by one McNab of Braemar with a letter directed to Pittodrie younger or his lady in that town to take care of. I wish heartily they may have come safe to them, though I am mightily afraid of some accident. . . . I beg you may enquire about them, and, if you can get notice of them, for God's sake, let them be taken care of, and kept together without anybody seeing them or meddling with them. I'll be mighty impatient to know something about them from you. The King left a paper with Gordon concerning his going away, of which he has not a copy, therefore I wish you could get it and send it me.” *Copy.*

JAMES III. to DOMINICK SHELDON, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

1716, Feb. 21. Gravelines.—Warrant for swearing and admitting the Duke of Mar to be Gentleman of the Bedchamber.
Entry Books 1, p. 166 and 5, p. 1.

The EARL OF SEAFORTH to BRIGADIER RATRAY.

1716, Feb. 10[-21]. Brahan.—I congratulate you on your safe arrival in our parts and wish all the King's friends were as secure in Britain, as you are. Two of your officers with Mr. Tulloch were here yesterday, whom I dispatched with guides to conduct them a part of the way, because delays are not proper. I had orders with a copy of the signals to take care of all ships that landed in my countries, and to have boats to bring necessaries to land, and carriages on land to bring them further. I therefore desire that you cause land what money, arms, ammunition, or anything of consequence, and see them delivered to Doctor James McLean and Alexander McKenzie, who will take care of them in a safe place, the gentlemen of the neighbourhood being our master's faithful servants who will contribute all they can to your satisfaction, ease and safety. . . . You may be assured I'll have all the care imaginable of a person of your trust.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to LORD [LOVAT].

1716, Feb. 11[-22].—I had your kind letter just now from Tanachy, and am sorry circumstances are so far altered of late, as makes me not so free to venture myself as formerly. All my men are dispersed, since I writ the other day to you and Earl Sutherland. My house with consent is garrisoned. The Duke of Argyle's advanced parties are just at hand which oblige me by my friends' advice to keep private and all my friends, till I am assured what positive orders the Duke has about me and my people. I am now free, but if once so far advanced as Forres and the Duke's parties at Fochabers I cannot return into the same freedom of absconding as I now am. You know a decorum is necessary to be kept, and, though I would trust myself and my friends anywhere upon Earl Sutherland's and your assurances, yet my friends think it reasonable I should have a protection in common form from Earl Sutherland of free coming and returning to my own country, till all our affairs are adjusted in relation to the Government. Till they are I am safest at liberty, but, if the protection is sent me, I'll wait on you or Earl Sutherland where I am appointed, as soon as your lordships please. The friendship shown me by you, Earl Sutherland, Lord Reay, Col. Monro, and my cousin Capt. Grant I'll ever acknowledge. The Master of Sinclair will do what I agree to, and will wait on a call from me to deliver himself.

JAMES III. to M. RUSSEL, i.e. the DUKE OF MAR,
at Marquise.

1716, Feb. 23, 10 p.m. Boulogne.—“I had been in pain for you had you not lett me hear from you. We have found ourselves verry solitary without you, but I hope our absence won't be long, tho' I believe I shall scarce reach St. Germains before Wensday. I lye to-morrow at Abbeville, and, if you can reach it before 9, I'll stay supper for you. You have all along the road but

to ask the road to Paris, and you can't miss your way. Roger (the Marquis of Drummond ?) and I have been drinking your health in burgundy, and the first will acquit himself of your commission to your cousin. I'll provide a lodging for you at St. Germains, where I shall expect you with impatience. You must write two words to Mr. Inese at St. Germains to lett him know the day you'll arrive there, that it may be more private. *A revoir, I hope to-morrow night.*" *Holograph. Endorsed:*—"Mr. Chaumont, to M. Russel. Feb. 23 N.S."

SIR MARK FORESTER to the DUKE OF MAR.

1716, Feb. 24. Calais.—According to his Majesty's commands Mr. Pigault dispatched the two ships to-day. He could not clear them at the Custom House sooner. Mr. Gardiner does not go, but gave the command of the ship to his mate, he being so well known. He and Captain Betty remain here. We are happy to land that day, for all the men-of-war that were off here, at Dunkirk, and in the Downs are ordered to Scotland. God help them that comes in their way. I send your letter away this morning. I am afraid the men-of-war took my frigate. The wind is contrary for Havre, and she is not here.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to LORD [LOVAT].

1716, Feb. 14[-25].—By Tanachy I had your lordship's, and am sorry I could not think myself safe from the Duke of Argyle's forces upon the assurances made me, since it hindered me the pleasure of waiting on you and my other friends. I have submitted to the Government and my friends, but could not in particular to anybody unless the Duke ordered me, who gave me assurances of life and fortune for myself and friends, before I came from Perth, by allowance of the Government.

CAPT. JOHN GAIRDNER to [GENERAL HAMILTON].

1716, Feb. 25. Calais.—In compliance with yours of the 14th I put the ship in order to go to Gravelines to receive such goods as your Excellency ordered on board, and to pass with more security, have fitted two new sails to the dogger, and have also bought the necessary provisions for my people, and advanced them the little money they had occasion of, for all which Mr. Pegou (Pigault) has given me credit, but I am since advised by Capt. Foster (Forester), it is the King's desire my ship should go home in ballast, and I stay here till further orders, so last night I put her to sea under my mate's command for Scotland. I therefore trouble you to intimate to the Duke of Mar that I am to wait here his Grace's or your Excellency's orders. Another empty ship sailed to-day for Scotland.

RICHARD BOURKE, Captain of a Company in Lee's regiment,
to LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, Feb. 25. Douay.—If any resolution be taken to get Ireland declare in his Majesty's favour, 'tis necessary to choose

a skilful officer of sense and known probity of each province to be sent on such an expedition, capable to give the commander a perfect idea of the country, of the persons fit to be employed at home, and of those to be sent thither, of the harbours that arms and ammunition can be most securely landed in, as well as in regard of the navigation as of the inhabitants that will receive such succours with open arms, and heartily embrace our Master's quarrel, of the most expedient manner of raising troops and subsisting them for a good time without any great expense to King or country. These gentlemen must not only be good officers, but have a power of friends and relations, on whom they may have sufficient influence. 'Tis neither ambition nor desperacy of condition that induces me to court being made use of on this occasion. I have the vanity to believe me capable to perform in Connaught what I have prescribed necessary. Mr. John Carney, who knows very well that I offered my service as often as there was any appearance of the King's making any attempt that way, and several others at St. Germain can inform you of my character. Connaught is the only properst part of the kingdom to act the first scene in, as well in regard of its advantageous situation, and its secure harbours, as of the reception that can be assuredly expected from its inhabitants, though a great many of them have happy establishments under the present government. The securing of this province all of a sudden can be reckoned on to the town of Galway, for the surprising of which by some of its neighbouring gentry that can encompass it endeavours ought to be taken before any descent, as also to secure Limerick, which I fancy is not very difficult, one Ryan, a friend, being town major on't. Lieutenant-General Dillon, of all his Majesty's subjects that served abroad, is the only properst person to command such an expedition because of his conduct and interest. Whoever goes, a most severe discipline must be observed in protecting the inhabitants without distinction of whatsoever country or religion in their persons and goods, which will be a sovereign means to subsist and carry on our design the better. 2 pages.

WILLIAM PIGAULT to GENERAL HAMILTON.

1716, Feb. 26. Calais.—Concerning Mr. Gardiner, to whom he had paid to that day 212 *livres* 16 *sols* besides some expenses that must be provided against according to Hamilton's order to fit Gardiner's vessel out. Everything is stopped at this side.

GENERAL ALEXANDER GORDON, the EARLS OF LINLITHGOW and SOUTHESEK, T. McDONALD, ROBISON OF STRUAN, J. DOUGAL, ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, C. McDONALD, CLAN RONALD, and JAMES OGILVIE to the DUKE OF ARGYLE.

1716, Feb. 15 [-26]. Ruthven in Badenoch.—The unfortunate circumstances our country is reduced to by our late divisions must move the pity of any true born Scotsman, and we have just ground to expect that the generosity, which every man allows to shine so bright in your character, will make it very

disagreeable to you to see your country in that situation. The many and great hardships we groaned under since the late union were not the least motives of making us take arms, and, however our judgment may have been mistaken in the way of procuring redress, our intentions must, we think, be allowed to be honourable, and what became a people who have for so many ages preserved their independency. Whatever hardships and unexpected accidents have attended, we are the more easy that we were always resolved to bear the worst, and were willing to hazard our lives in a cause which seemed to us so just, but, were our lives the consideration, we would not have given your Grace the trouble of this letter. That which touches us more sensibly is the melancholy view we have of so many old and worthy families, as must fall with us, which makes us wish for the good of our country that peace and tranquillity may be restored, and that once more we should all return to that love and affection to one another that ought to be entertained by a people linked together by so many ties of blood and relation.

This reflection we are confident will touch your Grace as much as it does us, and make you use your endeavours to obtain so happy an end, which would be best effectuated could we expect the Government would grant an indemnity to such as are willing to live peaceably at home, and liberty for those to go abroad who are desirous to pass the rest of their lives beyond seas. It may not perhaps be unworthy to the Government to accept the acknowledgement of so many noblemen and gentlemen as have appeared here in arms, and the experience of all ages shows what a body of men reduced to despair may do, and we should consider it as the greatest hardship that can be imposed on us were we forced to act a part of that nature, which must prove so fatal to our country. Your Grace has now an opportunity offered you of showing your affection to it, and at the same time doing a considerable service to the Government by securing the obedience of so many noblemen and gentlemen by the ties of gratitude, which must be considered very strong by men of honour, and we hope those motives will prevail with your Grace to give us speedy answer, and let us know what are the resolutions of the Government concerning us, and whether we may expect an indemnity for what is past and protection for our lives and fortunes in time coming, which we consider the only means of obtaining the end we now aim at, the peace and welfare of our country, by preserving so many honourable families as are engaged in this affair. . . . *Draft dated 15th Feb. and Copy dated 16th.*

FREDERICK FRASER to LORD LOVAT.

1716, Feb. 15 [-26]. Inverness.—Receipts for 250*l.* sterling for 200 stand of arms and for 50*l.* paid the tinkers for 100 targes.

G. BAGNALL to MR. RUSSEL (the DUKE OF MAR).

[1716], Thursday [Feb. 27?] 4 p.m.—The Duke of Ormonde is in town, and begs to see you, if possible, before you go to St. Germains. He is at the Hotel d'Angleterre *dans la rue St. Jacob.*
Endorsed :—“Feby. [erased] March 26,” but the Duke of Mar left Paris 20 March, and 26 Feb. was a Wednesday.

The DUKE OF ARGYLE to LORD LOVAT.

1716, Feb. 17[-28]. Aberdeen.—It is with the greatest pleasure I inform you that last night I received a letter from Lord Townshend acquainting me that he has received his Majesty's commands to make out your pardon, and that I may depend on his losing no time in doing it. When this is over, be persuaded that no man can wish more heartily that you receive further favours, for I well know you have honestly deserved them.

T. PIPPARD, Captain in Solre's regiment at Bouchain, to
LORD BOLINGBROKE.

1716, Feb. 28. Douay.—On Mr. Brinsdon's letter of the 22nd, which I received the 23rd, I immediately parted according to your order, but being informed here of what happened put a stop to what I most earnestly ambitioned. If in any way you think me capable, you may on all occasions freely command me.
Endorsed :—Given to Lord Mar by Mr. Brinsdon, 11 March.

JAMES III. to the KING OF SPAIN.

1716, Feb. 29. Near Paris.—“Votre Majesté m'a tant témoigné d'amitié dans ces dernières conjonctures et m'en a donné de tels preuves que j'ose me persuader que ce ne sera pas sens peine qu'elle apprendra mon retour dans ces pays cy.

Quelques intrepides et quelques zelez qu'ayent été mes fidelles Ecossais, personne ne peut estre surpris que les forces unis de l'Engleterre et de la Hollande ayant pû les accabler. Pouvoient ils sans armes, sans argent, sans vivres, et sans munitions de guerre, resister a des troupes reglées, de la moitié superieur en nombre et qui ne manquoient de rien; tandis que la malheureuse affaire de Preston, la trahison de Maclean, et le manque d'armesachevoient de les priver du secours des Anglois, et que d'autre part le defaut de secours étranger les laissoit le seul et l'unique objet de l'attention du Gouvernement qui tournoit toutes ses forces et son argent contre eux? La fatale nécessité ou nous estions d'abandonner Perth aux approches de l'ennemi, continua a nous obliger de nous retirer toujours plus au Nord a mesure qu'ils avancoient contre nous, et en abandonnant Montrosse nous nous trouvames a la veille de nous voir ruinés dans les montagnes, sans vivres, et sans aucune esperance de secours aprez avoir perdue tous les ports de mer où ils pouvoient aborder. Dans une situation si cruelle et sans esperence de resource, il n'y avoit

plus a balancer sur le parti que nous avions a prendre, et ma presence, loin d'y estre d'aucune utilité, ne pouvoit plus servir qu'a precipiter mes fidelles sujets dans une ruine plus grande plus prompte et plus certaine, il s'agissoit de les en sauver autant qu'il fut possible, et par mon depart de les laisser en liberté de pourvoir a leur seureté, pour n'estre pas privé absolument de toute esperance de profiter d'une conjuncture plus favorable, ce qui auroit esté le cas si par une obstination temeraire ils avoient si longtemps resisté, que de donner au Gouvernement une pretexte de les accabler entierment. Voila l'état ou j'ai laissé les affaires en Ecosse, et dont l'interest que votre Majesté veut bien prendre a ce qui me regarde m'oblige a l'informer, j'y dois cependant ajouter que la perte presente d'une affaire qui auroit peu estre si aisement menée a bien ne me laisse pas sens resource ny esperance de rattrapper bientot une conjuncture plus favorable, mes fidelles sujets pour se voir a l'heure qu'il est hors d'estat de me servir tout seuls et sans secours étrangers, n'en ont pas moins de bonne volonté, et les mesures violentes que prennent le Gouvernement présent acheveront d'aigrir le peuple contre lui, de diminuer son party, et de fortifier le mien, en développant clairement a toute la nation, que ce n'est qu'en me rendant justice qu'elle pourra jamais se donner cette paix et cette tranquilité qu'elle cherche en vain dans l'usurpation et dans l'injustice. Pour ce qui me regarde, loin d'être rebuté des contremorts passées, je vais travailer de nouveau a former un party, et de liaisons dans ces paës, ayant tout lieu d'espérer que nous ne serons pas long tems sans nous retrouver en état de recommencer, et que votre Majesté voudra bien alors me donner ces secours qui peuvent seuls a l'avenir nous promettre une heureuse réussite. En attendant votre Majesté ne scauroit ignorer les difficultez que je trouve a l'egarde de l'endroit de ma résidence, elle voit combien mon séjour en Italie, et sur les terres du Pape, seroit désagréable a ma nation, et préjudiciable a mes intérêts et qu'il n'y a guerre d'apparence que des puissances qui craignoient auparavant les ressentimens de l'Electeur d'Hannover veuillent a present me donner une azile chez eux, mais ce que je cher[ch]erois en vain ailleurs je demande avec instance et confiance a votre Majesté, me flattant qu'en suite d'une conduite si généreuse a mon egarde, qu'elle ne me refusera pas tout ce qui lui reste a present a faire en ma faveur, et qu'elle voudra bien aussy continuer a me donner quelque secours d'argent pas tant pour moy même que pour subvenir aux nécessités de ceux qui ont tout perdu pour leur attachement pour moy, et par le défaut des secours dont ils avoient besoin. J'ose dire que la gloire de votre Majesté y est un peu intéressé et que son interest l'est encore plus, elle n'avoit pas le tems de nous aider dans notre propre paës, qu'elle le fasse au moins dans les paës étrangeres et qu'elle se forme par la un party qui regardera avec moy ses interests comme les miens, et qui seront toujours prêts a s'opposer de nouveau pour les soutenir. J'ose tout attendre de la bonté de son cœur et de la penetration de son jugement." Copy.

The EARL OF SEAFORTH to BRIGADIER RATRAY at Palen.

1716, Feb. 18[-29]. Brahan.—I had yours of the 16th, and am satisfied that the King's money entrusted with you is delivered to Dr. Maclean in presence of the others I appointed. It shall be so managed that I hope he will not disapprove thereof. I am very well pleased that the gentlemen in the neighbourhood where you are have shown so much civility to yourself and the rest of the officers. I refer your journey to Dr. Maclean, who will inform you of what's proper to be done. I have likewise ordered that what necessary provisions the country can afford you be given. With the numbers on the two bags left with the Brigadier.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY to LORD [SEAFORTH].

1716, Feb. 18[-29].—General Wightman, Brigadier Grant, his brother and some horse and foot arrived to-day at Gordon Castle. The General sends me word if I surrender to him he will only put two sentries on me in my own house, but I think by what's done this day and formerly I need be in no pain about that, farther than expect Lord Sutherland's return. I send you the paper and hope it will please you, since in it, as on all occasions, I will own myself much obliged to the Duke of Argyle.

The MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

1716, Feb. 18[-29]. Forres.—Having been concerned in the assembling of forces against King George at Perth, and having out of a due sense of my error a considerable time ago given over committing any hostilities against his Majesty or his Government, I did on the 10th instant in a letter to the Earl of Sutherland submit myself, my friends and followers, to his Majesty's mercy, and being willing to do everything becoming one who intended in all time coming to be a most faithful subject to his Majesty, I gave up my house to be garrisoned by his forces, and sent further proposals to the said Earl in relation to surrendering my person to the Government, whereupon he sent Lord Lovat, Capt. George Grant of General Wills' regiment and Alexander Gordon of Ardoch to commune with me; I do therefore hereby throw myself on his Majesty's mercy and upon honour promise that I shall forthwith go for London, and there present myself at his feet, and, since the said Earl has sent up my submission with his recommendation of me to Court, I hope he will continue his good offices for me and allow no harm to be done to my friends or country till his Majesty's pleasure be known in relation to them. Witnessed by James Fraser of Castle Leathes, Robert Dunbar of Grangehill, and Robert Steuart, servitor to Lord Rollo.
Copy.

ROBERT, LORD ROLLO.

1716, Feb. 18[-29]. Forres.—Submission to his Majesty's mercy in similar terms to and witnessed as the last, he hoping that, since he had the happiness to be amongst the first who, before the battle of Sheriff-muir, proposed to lay down their arms, mercy being shown them, the Earl of Sutherland will write to Court in his favour. *Copy.*

THREE RECEIPTS.

1716, Feb. 3, 15, 19, o.s.—By Alexander Frazer, quarter-master of 400 of Lord Lovat's men, for meal and money received for their subsistence and for money received for subsistence of 30 officers. The first dated Bewly, the others Inverness.

A D D E N D A .

LEWIS SABRAN to MRS. BROWNE.

Aug. 25.—Returning a jacobus she had pressed on him, which he had received only to keep for her against any occasion of particular want, as he is persuaded her late sickness has put her in that case.

LEWIS SABRAN to [JAMES III. or QUEEN MARY].

[1700-1706.]—In obedience to your Majesty's orders I went to Cardinal Gualterio, and so solved whatever difficulty he found that he promised to procure the said benefice as soon as he had your order, and, when I represented that in these affairs a little loss of time might render all precautions useless by the gift of it to another, he answered that as soon as your Majesty would let him know your royal will, by a note or message he would presently sue for it. *See ante, pp. 204, 214.*

APPENDIX.

JAMES III.

1715, May 18.—Memoir sent to the Queen for the Duke of Berwick's perusal. "I have read over Farnham's (Colclough's) and Abram's (Menzies') letters with all the attention I could, and when you have read them over once more, you will I believe find it a yet more perplexing case than you seem at first to apprehend it, for if it only depended on my taking a resolution of not letting slip this present good disposition of the people and of my going to them in person with Mary (Berwick) I believe we should be both of the same mind and not much balance in taking our resolution, but this appears to me to be far from the present case.

Here is Onslow (the Duke of Ormonde) after a mature deliberation and having consulted with friends of both kingdoms that positively declares to me that without men, arms, money and ammunition they find *the suit impracticable*. How can I then take upon me to act in direct opposition to their advice, from whence one of two things must happen, either on that account they will refuse to join me at my landing, or if they should, they would with reason lay at my door all the ill consequences that may befall them from what they would call a rash and headstrong undertaking? And how could that be called otherwise when even the resolution I had once taken on the pressing solicitation of the Highlanders was not free from that imputation?

If Farnham's expedient of promising money and securing from all foreign troops could be made use of, it would be at least complying in part with their demands and I should be of a quite different opinion, for I am as much convinced as any of the fatal consequences of letting slip this present occasion, but both those articles depend entirely on the King of France, who only can put me in a condition of giving them such assurances.

I see little use of sending Cameron over (and inconveniences in either Abram's or Farnham's coming here) for I know by experience that Cameron is far from having a clear way of expressing himself, and after all the *malintendus* that have been in this affair I fear he might rather increase them than bring a remedy to them, besides what can he say more than a short letter can, for 'tis impossible we can ever draw a plan for them, I can only say what I can obtain and what I cannot, and the desire I have of commencing the suit, but as to the method I think it would be ridiculous in me to prescribe it.

It is not only my interest that I am concerned for on this occasion for I cannot but see that my reputation will be hit very much, and therefore I cannot but have an equal eye upon both so as to neglect nothing on one side towards the hastening a solid undertaking, and on the other to order the matter so that whatever happens I may be with reasonable people free from all blame and imputation of backwardness. Upon these views I have to propose to you what follows.

That Mary write a letter to Onslow either by Kast or by Charles's (M. de Torcy's?) canal in which he should let him plainly know the condition we are in at present, the impossibility of our ever being able to comply with all his demands, the necessity of not letting slip so favourable an opportunity, the readiness both Mary and I are in to give our personal assistance to him and his friends, and lastly, to desire him to send one over (why may not literal Kenedy be proposed by name?) who may lay the state of affairs from him and his partners before Edward (Louis XIV.), and who may carry back a positive determination of what can be given from hence. For if Edward positively refuses to have anything to do with such a person or even to hear him, that will be a flat and universal denial, and by consequence even that way we shall equally know what we may count upon. My view in this is to convince Onslow that it is not my fault if I cannot comply with his demands, which when he is once thoroughly persuaded of (and 'tis plain nothing less than this can ever do it), and considers on the other side the necessity of a speedy undertaking and Mary's and my forwardness to join with him, I cannot but hope that he will at last resolve to begin on any terms, or should he refuse after all this, the blame cannot be at Mary's nor my door.

I think previously to all this, Mary should acquaint Charles with the letters we have lately received, and make one effort more, that he may be able at least if he can get any good answer from Charles to insert it in his letter to Onslow, who would be the more encouraged by it to send over one to Edward.

It is a nice point to mention Mr. Ottway (the Duke of Orleans) on any occasion, but if friends on the other side knew on what terms he is with Eufemia (Louis XIV.?), whatever ill opinion they may have of him it would not diminish their confidence in her. I should have been glad to have known Mary's opinion before I had writ you mine, but time presses, and so I would not delay, and I believe you will find my proposal as quick a way as any, and a much surer one to clear all points and to prepare the way to a final resolution which I still think must come from the other side, though after all, as I have already said on another occasion, my confidence in Matthew (Berwick) is so entire and the esteem I have of him, and especially of his judgment in such matters as these, so great, that should he differ in opinion from me and think it advisable for himself and me to let friends on the other side know, that we can have no longer patience, and must, as unprovided as we are, go to them in the interval of the parliament, when such a resolution I say is

backed by his opinion I shall think it free from all imputation of rashness, and shall the more willingly concur with him in it, that it squares entirely with my own inclination were I convinced that it were advisable to act against the opinion of all friends on the other side, or that by so doing there could be any probability of success. With my kind compliments be pleased to forward this to Mary, for whose perusal I write it as well as for yours.

William's (Inese's?) letter of the 4th is in this fully answered ; nothing can be more strong nor more general than the paragraph in Abram's letter which I have marked."

ORIGINAL MEMORIAL from LORD MAR.

[1715, July 5-16.]—" *The Duke of Ormonde** having received the King's repeated commands to transmit a scheme or plan for a present undertaking, thinks it his duty to represent the extreme difficulties of such an attempt, as they appear to those of the King's friends, whom he has thought proper to consult upon this occasion.

Their unanimous sense is, that there is no hope of succeeding in it without the assistance of a regular force, or without a general raising of the people in all parts of England, immediately upon the King's landing, and that the latter of these depends very much upon the former. For though the generality of the people are extremely averse from the Court and Ministry (whom they hate and despise) and well inclined to a restoration ; yet it is not to be expected that they should declare themselves all at once, unless they see the King attended with such a force as will give some reputation to his undertaking, and encourage the country to come in to him.

Without such a support even the well affected in these parts of the kingdom, which are distant from the place where the King shall land, will not venture to make any attempt in his favour, the Lieutenancy and Shrievalty of the several counties, being now lodged in confiding hands, will be a great check upon the inclinations of the people everywhere. These, who are only enemies to the set of men now in power and not thoroughly engaged for the King (which is the case of many in the Tory party), will either stand at a gaze, and expect the event, or join with the present Government, as thinking themselves that way out of danger, whichever side prevail.

The sudden fall of stocks will fright the monied and trading part of the nation into a closer union with those now at the helm and dispose them to think that their own interests [are] embarked in the same bottom with them. And even such of the common soldiers as wish well to the King, will, under the awe of their present officers, be deterred from giving any proofs of their good affections, or taking any steps towards joining him till their near approach to the King's camp, and a declaration of the people on his behalf (both which in this case will be a work of time) shall facilitate their revolt to him.

* The words in Italics are struck out in the original paper.

If the King therefore ventures himself without troops, a general insurrection is in no degree probable, and unless that happens, he must stay in or near the place where he lands till he has formed and disciplined a force sufficient to enable him to march; and this delay (besides other inconveniences attending it) will give the Government time to march its own troops, and to call in forces from Ireland, Holland and Hanover, which may arrive soon enough to defeat the enterprise.

In a month's or six weeks' time the Government will have an army of well disciplined men, with all necessaries to the numbers after mentioned, by a modest computation:—

of the English forces	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
From Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
From Holland	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
From Hanover	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
						<hr/>
in all	-	-	-	-	-	32,000

Besides the new troops that may be raised in England under the half pay officers.

The King would have nothing to oppose these but troops newly raised, and not at all, or ill disciplined; and what number of these may be relied on, should there be time to form them, is hard to say.

This is certain, that if the attempt miscarries, as the King's person will be in great danger, so his cause and friends will be utterly ruined, the English liberty and government will be subverted, and arbitrary power, supported by a military force, will be set up in the room of it.

However, should the King (upon any secret intelligence he may have received or for other reasons which cannot be judged of here) continue resolved to risk everything and make the attempt without troops, in that case the following scheme is thought most advisable.

That the time of the King setting out be so ordered, as that he may arrive here towards the latter end of September, old style, and not sooner, the reasons of which shall be afterwards explained. That the place of his landing (if in England and on the East sea) be Holy Island or any place between Berwick and Newcastle. If on the West sea, some place in Lancashire.

Holy Island is looked upon as the most proper place, provided the King's passage through the Channel be not thought too dangerous. It is of good access, has a little fort, and is pretty safe from attempts by land. It is near Newcastle, which is well affected, and would probably declare for the King. A body of foot might be formed out of the colliers there, and the town would serve as a place of arms. About 1,000 horse at least might be expected from the neighbouring country to join the King soon after his landing.

The possession of Newcastle would be of great advantage many ways, particularly in respect to the obstruction that might be

given by that means to the coal trade, which would either induce London to declare or at least distress the Government.

From Holy Island, Berwick (where there is a magazine of arms and ammunition) might be surprised or forced, having but a small garrison in it, and there the King's friends from Scotland might the most easily join him.

Should the King have thoughts of landing in Scotland, the shire of Angus about Montrose, the shire of Mearns, or beneath Aberdeen would be most proper, these countries being well affected and near the Highlands.

Early notice should be given of his landing (in Holy Island) to his friends in Scotland, that they may march with all expedition towards him; to those in Ireland, that they may make what diversion they can, in order to oblige the Government to leave part of the troops there; and to those in Cornwall, Devonshire, Welles (Wales) and Lancastershire, that they may immediately raise and act as they shall see best for his service.

The whole country of England is ill provided with arms and particularly those parts of it which are best affected, and therefore, besides ten thousand arms, and a train of artillery, which is thought requisite that the King should bring amongst with him, ten thousand more should be sent before he lands to the four counties mentioned. And when the King's friends here know that he is in condition to make this provision he shall be informed of the particular places whither they may be sent and of the persons who may be intrusted with the receiving them.

A good sum of money is absolutely necessary, much above that which the last messenger of the King mentioned as provided, a considerable part of which should be remitted before the King's coming; the manner of its remittance should be concerted, and the hands agreed on in which it may be lodged.

It is hoped that the King brings at least 500 officers with him, and that each of them will have one servant or more, which together with the men that will flock to him upon his landing may form a body of foot.

About 8,000 Highlanders well armed in about a month's time may be had from Scotland, but they must be regularly paid from the time of their first setting out, else they will plunder the country, and by that means do more harm to the King's cause than they can do good.

Few more foot can be expected soon from Scotland, because they must be raised and modelled as new troops are. Though therefore they may be of use in Scotland towards keeping that country in the King's interest, yet they will be of little service upon so sudden an occasion to England.

The draft of a Declaration shall be sent very soon, such as the ablest and wisest of the King's friends judge most fit for his service at this juncture.

It is hoped that the King, as soon as he arrives, will go to the next church and there cause *Te Deum* to be sung, and be present at the service of the Church of England, then and every Sunday.

These are thought the best hints that can be now given for an undertaking which is not to be put in execution till near three months hence ; during which time, every new step of the Government, and every remarkable incident may make the scene of the King's affairs to vary, and consequently require some alterations in this scheme, of which, when judged necessary, the King shall from time to time be informed.

The reasons for desiring the King not to enter on this attempt till the end of September are, that there may be room, in the meantime, to prepare things for it, and to remove or lessen those difficulties with which it will be attended. These are at present so great through the King's want of troops as to be thought almost insuperable, unless the event be deferred to a time when the public ferment will probably be at the highest, when the credit of this parliament shall be sunk to the lowest pitch, when the divisions, now beginning to discover themselves, amongst the ministry and their followers shall be duly ripened, and the members of parliament in the King's interest, being released from their attendance, shall be at liberty to influence their neighbours in the country, and unite their strength by proper measures.

The ferment, great as it is, will yet raise every day, while it is thought consistent with safety to continue here, who (though otherways exposed to great hazards upon account of the measures he hath been some time concerting for the King's service) yet seems at present under no danger of a parliamentary prosecution.*

Should the House of Commons proceed in their impeachments of L[ord] B[olingbroke] and L[ord] O[xford] the flame now kindled will rage more and more ; should they desist from them or even drop the charge of treason against L[ord] O[xford] they will sink into contempt. Whatever steps they take must tend to their disadvantage, their authority and union will be gradually lessened and the hopes of the King's friends will proportionably increase.

After a recess when they are called up again upon the news of the King's attempt, they will be deserted by all his friends and left to act by themselves, with less vigour than they now do, before they have experienced the sense of the people in their several countries. Something may probably happen for the King's service, even before they can reassemble, and that will dishearten and cool them in their opposition to him.

The ill-success of the impeachments will naturally create misunderstandings and mutual reproaches amongst the Ministers and their dependents. Those of them, whose advice was not taken, will abate of their zeal for the present settlement and be turning their thoughts another way. The Court will be distracted in its measures, and jealous perhaps of treacherous conduct in some of the principal advisers.

* This paragraph is presumed to refer to the Earl of Mar, against whom no proceedings had, as yet, been instituted.

The intermission of the parliament and of the prosecutions and the loss of the managers' credit, will give time and encouragement to the well affected gentlemen to work their ends with the people, and to spirit them up to proper resolutions.

More liberty will be used every day from the press and from the pulpit after the alarm given by the proceedings of the impeachments and by the defeat of them. The severities that may be used here and there (particularly during the circuits of the judges) will inflame the populace and a remissness, in that case, will certainly animate them.

These are some of the many consequences which a delay of the intended attempt, for two or three months, is like to produce at home. If in the meantime Sweden should extricate herself out of its present difficulties, or the Dutch be embroiled in new ones; if the Emperor should interpose in the northern quarrel and make it necessary for the Hanover troops to stay at home and expect that event; if K[ing] G[eorge] upon a recess should be tempted to make a visit to his native country; if France, though it may not be induced to appear openly in the cause, by lending its troops, should yet, by proper applications, be prevailed with to order things so as to keep the Dutch at bay, and prevent their giving any assistance to England, the King's attempt would then be made with a much greater probability of success than it can be [at] present.

However there are also some inconveniences which may attend such a delay, and which are thought proper to be laid before the King that he may compare them with the advantages already set forth and take his measures accordingly.

The Whig members of the House of Commons will, upon their return into the country, have some opportunities on their side to poison or intimidate the people.

The judges, by pursuing in their circuits the instructions given them from Court, may perhaps do somewhat towards allaying present heats, and discourage the opposition made to the Government. Addresses may be set forward to give life to a drooping cause; new oaths may be formed or the old ones imposed more universally, and, by that means, some (especially the clergy) may be tied down faster to the present settlement.

Healing measures may be set forward by the Court under a sense of their present danger. An act of indemnity may be granted and followed with suitable application to those of the Tory party who shall be thought not averse to receiving favours or taking places from the Court. Some honest men may be found, who will suffer themselves to be deceived this way, and will afterwards deceive others.

Time will be given to effectuate the designs which are now actually set on foot of modelling and paying the army and introducing great numbers of foreign soldiers under the colour of passengers who come over every week without arms in the common passage boats.

But these two last methods it is conceived, will, in the event, prove more hurtful than useful to the court, and make the King more friends than enemies.

Upon the whole it is submitted to the King whether more will be got or lost by delaying his attempt, and whatever the sentiments of [blank in original] and of these he has advised with may be, yet, if the King shall judge the time to be now ripe for it, they are determined to do their utmost towards supporting it, and to take any part, without reserve, that he may think for his service."

Noted at the end :—

"This above written memorial was writ by me and dictated by the Earl of Mar at his house in Whitehall, the 5th of July old style, being Tuesday, and the same day it was carried to Richmond and perused by the Duke of Ormonde and delivered to me by his Grace to carry to the King. He delivered it to me as his instructions in presence of the Earl of Mar and Lord Lansdown. Ch. Kinnaird."

The EARL OF MAR to CHARLES KINNAIRD.

1715, July 6[-17]. His house in Whitehall.—Instructions "that he acquaint the King that the Duke of Ormonde is resolved to stay at Richmond until he shall see the event of the parliamentary prosecution which he now lies under, and then to take such measures as he shall judge most proper for his Majesty's service and his own safety. This was omitted in the large memorial which I brought from the Duke of Ormonde which he delivered to me on Tuesday the fifth of July, old style, at his house near Richmond in the presence of the Earl of Mar and the Lord Lansdown.

That upon second thoughts Alimont or any other place to the southward of Newcastle, being near to it, is thought more proper for the King's landing than any part of Northumberland to the northward of it.

That if things should not answer the King's expectation near to Newcastle that in such a case it will be easy for his Majesty to sail into Scotland.

That if they do answer and that the Duke of Ormonde met the King there, it is thought advisable that the Duke of Berwick be sent immediately into Scotland with some officers, arms and ammunition, because his reputation is great in that country and his presence there would animate the King's friends exceedingly.

That if it shall not be thought fit to send the Duke of Berwick to Scotland, that it is absolutely necessary that officers, arms, and ammunition be sent there, and a commission of Generalissimo to the Duke of Atholl, and that, for material reasons, the said commission should be clogged with a proviso that he act and give commissions and do everything else by the advice and consent of the Earls of [Mar] and [Marishal] or any other two persons of quality and authority that his Majesty shall think proper.

This particular instruction I had from the Earl of Mar at his house in Whitehall on Wednesday the sixth of July, old style. Ch. Kinnaird."

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO M. DE TORCY.

1715, Aug. [1].—(Printed in *Mahon, Vol. I. Appendix*, p. *xxi.*) This was enclosed in Bolingbroke's letter of 8 Aug., calendarized *ante*, p. 383. *French. Enclosed,*

Memoir concerning the affairs of Great Britain.

(*This is founded on the two documents from Lord Mar printed ante, pp. 520, 525, giving, as far as possible, the facts therein stated a turn favourable to James's prospects.) French.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE TO JAMES III.

1715, Aug.—Memorial. “It seems to be of the last consequence in the present conjuncture to proceed in such manner as not to expose the King's affairs to greater difficulties by unnecessary delays; and on the other hand to proceed with such caution as not to neglect by a rash precipitate undertaking any previous measure essential to the success of the enterprise.

In the first case the mischief would be great, because the present ferment might subside and by this and other means the opportunity be lost, which however will not appear very likely to happen when it shall be considered that the party quarrels in England are now gone to a greater height than they have ever done, at least since the Revolution of 1688, and that they are become plainly irreconcilable, and when it shall be further considered that the causes of the new and happy turn which the minds of men have taken in England must increase and cannot alter, because they are founded on the habits and even the natural characters of the Elector, of his son, and of those who serve them, which may increase but cannot alter.

In the second case the danger of committing a mistake seems to be of still more fatal consequence. In the other instance the evil would be only negative, in this it would be positive. One way the opportunity of acting at present would be lost which is a mischief, but retrievable; the other way the King's friends must fail in their attempts for his service, and fall a sacrifice to those who govern at present, his cause may be thereby rendered desperate for ever, and his person exposed to the fury of his enemies, which are mischiefs irretrievable.

Looking on the state of affairs as they stand in these two lights, the next thing which seems proper to be considered is the true notion of delay in the present case.

To delay the King's expedition to Britain and in the meanwhile to be amused with general messages and answers is rather a downright inaction than delay and cannot possibly have a

good event. But to delay this expedition for some little time, and to make such use of this time that, whenever his Majesty lands, some particular scheme may be ripe for execution in every part of the Island where his friends shall be in a condition to act, must rather be esteemed a forwarding his service and a quickening the enterprise than any delay to either.

If the delay of attempting the King's restoration be reckoned from the last attempt which was made in 1708, or from the change of the ministry in Britain in 1710 and 1711 the time will appear long; but if the delay be only dated from the time when the present ferment in England came to a height, and from that time it ought only to be dated, since it is undoubtedly true that till then with respect to England no revolution in favour of his Majesty was ever practicable, the delay will lessen to the eye and the time appear but short. After these general reflections the following particulars are humbly submitted as measures indispensably necessary to be taken with respect to England before the King sets out for Britain, it being taken for granted that with respect to Scotland affairs are really in the posture which has been represented to his Majesty.

First if the troops of Sweden are to land at Newcastle, directions are immediately to be given to such of the King's friends as are the most powerful in those parts to be ready to join these forces, to guide and assist them in any operations on that side, or in their march towards the Scots army.

If these troops are to land at Newcastle, it seems necessary that their first attempt should not be left to hazard, but should be even now as far as possible determined.

If these forces are to join his Majesty in Scotland it seems a little unaccountable why they should be sent so far out of the way as to Newcastle. In all cases the disposition of them must be now fixed and communication thereof instantly given to those in Scotland or in England who are to act in concert with them. This is an article which Lord B[olingbroke] may, if his Majesty shall so think fit, ripen a little better with the Duke of Berwick, Baron Spar, and Mons. de Torcy. Therefore it may be necessary to stop Mr. Higgons at Paris till Lord B[olingbroke] shall be able, byconcerting with these persons and particularly with the Duke of Berwick on other heads as well as this, to send him to the Duke of O[rmonde] more amply instructed.

It is laid down as absolutely necessary that the fire should be lighted in all parts at once, and that those who are engaged to the King should declare themselves immediately upon his landing.

The reason of this will appear very strong, when it shall be considered, that although numbers may be on his Majesty's side, yet the face of authority, the legislature as now constituted, the standing forces, the fleet, the greatest part of the old nobility, the moneyed interest, and the whole body of the French refugees who are more desperate and better disciplined than any other class of men in England, will be ready at once to oppose his Majesty's undertaking. To which add that the Parliament is actually sitting.

Now the weight of all these will hardly be to be resisted, unless it be distracted into several parts by such an universal rising as is mentioned above. To this purpose therefore whatever is wanting to put the Duke of O[rmonde] in a condition of acting immediately (for unless he acts immediately he may not perhaps be able to act to any good purpose at all) is such a defect as must be supplied at any rate.

Arms and ammunition must immediately be sent to him and he must be acquainted by Mr. Higgons of the quantity of both which he may expect. He must also without loss of a moment's time acquaint the King with the place to which he would have them sent, the time when, and the person whom he appoints, and the disposition which he makes for receiving them. The time for this must be the time for his declaration and for the rising in the West.

The seizing of Exeter, of Bristol, of Plymouth, or some place of equal consequence should be proposed to him as his first attempt on account of the spirit and reputation which will arise from such a beginning, and of the importance which one of these places would be of, in the course of this affair.

It having been said above that a general rising at the same instant of time, is for the reasons there mentioned absolutely necessary, the Duke of O[rmonde] to be directed by the King to dispose of such as are ready to begin to their respective countries.

Though the French be not brought at present to lend his Majesty any forces or to act in the least degree openly for him, yet if they can be prevailed upon to promise to support the Duke of O[rmonde] from their coast as soon as he shall be in arms in the south, and his Majesty shall be landed in the north, notice is to be sent of it to the Duke of O[rmonde] by Mr. Higgons as a matter which will extremely encourage him and the rest of the King's friends, and which will contribute more than everything else to hasten their measures.

When the Duke of O[rmonde] has received these instructions and orders and sent his answer to them, he is to depend upon immediate execution without further delay on the King's part and to take his measures accordingly."

Memorial of EARL BOLINGBROKE to be sent to the King's
friends in England by Ch. K[innaird].

1715, Aug. 13.—“ Since the arrival of C.[harles] Kinnaird and the receipt of the memorial of the — day of — the instances to the Court of France have been renewed with the utmost application.

Both the schemes mentioned in the said memorial have been proposed.

That the Court of France should contribute to the King's restoration openly and with a body of troops, in which case it has been affirmed that the success of the enterprise was morally certain, or that the Court of France should furnish arms

ammunition and officers in the proportions mentioned in the memorial aforesaid, besides a sum of money, in which case it has been said that the enterprise was practicable and that the loyal Church interest would rise at once, and make a last effort to restore the monarchy. The whole has been considered here, and it is necessary to state very exactly the result of these deliberations, that there may be no mistake on either side; that the King's friends in England may be certainly informed of the utmost they are to depend upon from hence, that on this information they may determine whether the attempt is to be made or not, and that on their answer the King and the rest of us may immediately embark, for which everything will be ready by the end of this month, or that another scheme may be immediately set on foot for quieting the present alarm, which will give an invidious turn to all the steps which the Parliament has lately taken, and to all the preparations which the Court of England has made.

There is no want of good inclination either in his Most Christian Majesty or in those who have the honour to serve him. But such are the present circumstances of affairs here arising from causes which it is neither necessary nor proper to recapitulate^{*} that the utmost help which the King can expect from hence is a supply of 10,000 arms, which added to those already provided will make 20,000 and vessels to transport him and them to the place where it shall be determined that he should land and they be sent. No troops, no money, no officers, no appearance which may not be disavowed on the part of France.

At the same time expedients† are thought of to supply this deficiency, and we are under the utmost obligations to the King of France for his endeavours to procure what he cannot give. The success of the efforts made to bring these expedients to bear is uncertain and will probably be so for some time.

Therefore it is desired that our friends in England would consult together and answer (for upon their answer all the measures to be taken here will turn), whether with this supply of arms only the King shall embark and where he shall land. Whether he shall wait the event of the negotiations on foot for other assistances. What he shall do in case after all endeavours these negotiations fail, and no further help can be procured.

If a desperate blow is to be given it seems most reasonable to begin immediately.

If the attempt is to be suspended, our friends in England must regulate their own conduct accordingly and determine ours."

* Noted in margin. "By these general terms are meant the state of the King's health and of the finances. The first is impaired to a great degree, and of late he seems to fall away very fast. The latter are in so much disorder that 100,000 *livres* in specie could not be found to save France."

† Noted in margin. "These expedients are troops from Sweden and money from Spain."

† Memorandum in margin. "The gaining the Duke of Orleans is a point not to be despaired of, although he is suspected to be in correspondence with the Whigs. Measures are taken to bring this about with all the caution which so nice a negotiation requires."

JAMES III.

1715, Aug. 21.—Paper enclosed in the letter of that date printed *ante*, p. 397. "In the present situation of my affairs I find it is not thought so convenient the D[uke of] O[rmonde] should come to see me. The desire I have of that interview is great but still [I] must and shall submit to solid reason and the decision of that visit to be left to the D[uke of] O[rmonde] as chiefly concerned.

The uncertainty we are in is such that it is not possible at present to take any resolutions in the supposition of what will be determined by the answer to Kin[naird]'s papers, all that being still in the dark, but should that answer be such as determined a yet longer delay of the execution of any project, I cannot but think that it would be of great importance to myself that the D[uke of] O[rmonde] and L[ord] B[olingbroke] should be with me, their advice would be of infinite more advantage by word of mouth than it ever can be by writing, which is so subject to obscurity and delays, that it is what ought of all things to be avoided in these on whose advice our desires chiefly depend, and which is the more necessary that they alone by their knowledge and experience of affairs are capable of forming a right judgment of them.

It doth, I think, therefore deserve consideration whether on the account of an uncertain evil apprehended from these two lords declaring openly for me I should be deprived of so great a help, and whether the reputation two such persons would give to my affairs, by being openly at the head of them, would not more than counterbalance the inconvenience feared from it.

Is it a necessary consequence that, since [the Duke of] O[rmonde] and [Lord] B[olingbroke], after having thought it necessary to quit England, have engaged themselves in my interest, that therefore there has been a plot, that therefore many more in England are engaged with them? What can be proved in law from all this, or rather is it to be imagined that a furious inveterate party will think it worth their while to wait for such incidents to act with more vigour against our friends, or that those who have so little regard to law or justice will ever want pretences to bring them into trouble?

There is indeed one objection which is unaccountable, and that is if [the Duke of] O[rmonde] and [Lord] B[olingbroke] should by pulling off the mask lose all they have in England while I am in no condition of reimplacing in the least degree their losses, and this is what I can never require of them nor even would it be just or reasonable for me to do it; but it is much to be feared that before it be long there may such acts be made against them as will make all measures (now to be regarded) entirely useless. And if that should happen, who can wonder or what consequences can be drawn from their declaring openly for me while Hanover will have declared so openly against them?

All this is only in the supposition of a long delay, and in the meantime the Queen's stay at Chaillot will afford [the Duke of]

O[rmonde] and [Lord] B[olingbroke] frequent opportunities of conferring with her whose experience and good sense will be of great use to my affairs, which want all the help that can be found in solid reason and good judgment.

As to the use [the Duke of] O[rmonde] and [Lord] B[olingbroke] might be of in soliciting the French Court experience hath but too much convinced the last how useless he would be then (? there) in that respect, besides that what the Queen and the D[uke] [of] Ber[wick] cannot do, nobody else certainly will."

JAMES III.

1715, Oct. 10.—Instructions referred to in the letter of that date printed *ante, p. 433.*

" 1, 2. J. Murray to part as soon as can conveniently after Zechi's (Ezekiel Hamilton's) arrival and the ship is to be at the Flye to wait for orders from Paris.

3. I do not think it advisable that any part should part before 'tis known that I am gone. Murray to be trusted with the landing place, but I see no necessity of his being *it* with the place of embarkation.

4. Either Booth or Sir Jo[hn] Forester to be empowered to receive the Spanish money. M. de Calamer (Cellamare) to be spoke to about it, and after Zechi's arrival one of these two persons will receive the Queen's orders at Paris.

5. The Queen will order how the whole sum is to be disposed of according to the advice from England and whether it should be sent. Mr. Dillon, Lord Galmoy, Sheldon, Dorington and Roth, and such others as are necessary and can be had, to divide themselves among the several ships not to give umbrage by appearing all together at the same place, and they have orders sealed and not to be opened till they are under sail. These orders to direct them to go to the place where I am to debark.

The Queen will be pleased to decide and give her directions in all particulars which will not allow the loss of time of sending here.

I have explained to the D[uke of] O[rmonde] the reasons of my going by Spain, which I think unanswerable, and which (except Zechi's speedy arrival with some pressing message to invite me to England with all speed should make me prefer the short road) I shall take. D. O. and L[ord] B[olingbroke] not to stir till I am gone. The first will follow me to Scotland the privatest way imaginable in case he cannot go into England. If the last, Zechi's arrival will decide his course. E[arl] B[olingbroke] will follow me into Scotland with D. O. if the last goes there. I should be very desirous to have the first with me whenever I go, but he can only best judge whether if D. O. goes to England and I to Scotland, he may not be more useful in England, or even whether, if he has any hopes of making a friend of Ottway (Orleans) a short stay at Paris after my departure may not be more useful.

D[uke of] Leeds and Camock to be spirited away to the place of my imbarcation.

Cameron to be sent also to the place of imbarcation. If Zechi retards coming eight days longer, that an express be sent to me, on whose arrival I shall begin my journey towards Spain, and send Booth to St. Germains with a power to receive the Spanish money, and with my last directions, and so to go on to meet me t'other side of Bayonne. He shall also leave in the Queen's hands my circular letters to be sent away when I am gone as the Queen shall direct.

The D[uke of] Ber[wick] not to be trusted in any of these matters. The D. O. will explain the letter or order I shall write and send to the Queen to deliver as soon as 'tis known I am set sail.

I shall carry but two people with me, go to Commercy on Monday, and from thence away as soon as I know 'tis time.

Frank will go to represent me to Dunkerque. D. O. will let me know who he is to address to there."

JAMES III. to the DUKE of BERWICK, Captain-general and Commander-in-chief of all our forces by sea and land in our ancient Kingdom of Scotland.

1715, Oct. 13. Bar-le-Duc.—“Our will and pleasure is that immediately upon receipt of this order you will repair in the most private and speedy manner you can to our antient kingdom of Scotland, and there take upon you the command given you by virtue of our commission of this date. So not doubting of your ready compliance herein . . . we bid you heartily farewell.”

MINUTES of what was resolved upon by HIS MAJESTY with
EARL BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Oct. 14.—“That Mr. Campion and Mr. Courtney repair immediately to the West of England; that they give notice to the King's friends in those parts of His Majesty's resolution to land some where near Plymouth. That they deliver to Sir William Windham, or whoever else they shall find at the head of the undertaking his Majesty's letter,* and the order to the officers commanding at Plymouth. That in concert with these persons Mr. Campion and Mr. Courtney do by fisher boats and all other ways possible, give the King notice of their transactions, of the disposition made on the coast for his reception, and of the place to which his Majesty is to go. That this notice be sent to St. Malo's if possible and that the person sent address himself to Sir Nic[holas] Geraldin. That if he cannot reach St. Malo's, he go to Morlaix, and address himself to Mr. Cranesborough.

That they inform Sir William Windham, or whoever else shall attend on the coast his Majesty's landing, with the signals which

* Memorandum. “This was turned into an instruction to the persons sent.”

will be given from the King's ship, and which are as follows:—
By day and in clear weather a red flag shall be twice hoisted at the maintopmast head, and twice taken down; by night or in heavy weather, two guns will be fired, a minute afterwards three, and a minute after that four.

Mr. Campion and Mr. Courtney are to inform the King's friends in the west that the Duke of Ormonde sets out almost as soon as they, and may be every moment expected on the coast, so that they are to look out on the coast for him and to lose no time in being ready to join him.

That the Duke of Ormonde make the best of his way to the coast of England, as near Plymouth as possible, and put himself at the head of such as shall be ready to rise; that he make the best disposition he can for the King's landing, and in general take all such measures as shall appear to be necessary for his Majesty's service and for the annoying of the enemy. Communication to be given to the Duke of Ormonde of Mr. Campion's and Mr. Courtney's instructions and of such other orders as are dispatched. The fourth day after the King receives notice that the Duke of Ormonde is gone, his Majesty sets out.

No person whatever to stir, till such time as the King is sailed.

The moment he is sailed, Earl Bolingbroke to follow the private orders given him by the king as to his own passage; all the King's servants, officers and others to make the best of their way after him. Ja[mes] Murray and Cameron to go to Scotland by the ship ordered to the Texel and to carry the new blank commission for the Earl Mar and the King's letter to him. That they come to Bar and set out from thence as soon as notice arrives of the ship's being at the Flye.

Give the commission for Lord Grenard to the Queen; her Majesty will be pleased to order the Jacobin Friar Callaghan to carry it, and to carry a proper message to accompany it.

Let Campion and Courtney speak to our friends to make signals on the coast by fire about the time the King is to be there.

If Courtney does not go let Captain Wight go in his stead.

Mr. Hamilton is ordered to London, he is to make the compliments to the clergy from the King and to express how much his Majesty depends upon them for his Restoration.

Sacheverel to make his way to the King, unless he can be more useful in London.

The Bishop of Londonderry and Lord Ikaren (Ikerrin) to get at the King.

Compliments to Lords Jersey and Lansd[own] &c."

MINUTES agreed upon by HIS MAJESTY with EARL BOLINGBROKE.

1715, Oct. 14.—“ Speak to the Queen of the particulars which relate to the Court of France.

Tell the Queen what the D[uke of] Orm[onde] says concerning the friar.

Send 2,000 pistoles and the Great Seals to the King.

Send a thousand more by Mr. Booth.

Send as much more as possible by the Duke of Ormonde and such as precede and follow the King.

The distribution to be concerted with the Queen.

Receipts to be taken from each person and lodged with the Queen.

To give the procuration to the Queen, which was only thought necessary, and the *pleinpouvoirs* absolutely useless.

To explain to the Queen the reasons for weaving the Spanish treaty, and not giving the full power to the D[uke] of Ber[wick].

The trunk of clothes and the strong box not to go ; the reason why."

The ACCOUNT enclosed in the letter of the DUKE OF ORMONDE to LORD MAR printed *ante*, p. 480.

"I intended staying in this kingdom but a very short time, but when I came to Paris with a design of being as privately there as possible, M. de Torcy made me a visit at the Bagnio the very day of my arrival, at which it was thought proper both by him and my Lord Bolingbroke that I should make my being there no secret, which I agreed to, upon the hopes the former gave me of a good supply of all things necessary from their Court for our design. The particulars of my demands were first 8,000 men, then 12,000 arms (the King having at the time 8,000 of his own at Havre). I demanded also 100,000*l*. To the first I had an absolute denial ; your lordship has heard the reasons why he could not agree to that proposal. To the second he agreed, provided it might be managed with so much secrecy that if discovered it might be disavowed. As to the last their exchequer was so very low, nothing was to be expected, but to make amends the King wrote with his own hand to his grandson the King of Spain to press him to lend 400,000 crowns for our king's service, which he would repay. I was also promised the King should have a good frigate to transport him. This was all I could with great difficulty obtain a promise of. But the late King's indisposition daily increasing, it so much alarmed the courtiers that they thought but little of our affairs, and his death soon following made all our scheme useless. I must not omit acquainting your Grace, that as soon as the late King's life was despaired of, I thought it proper to let our friends in England know what I had done, what our present circumstances were, and to desire their advice and resolutions, in order to which I delivered my letters to Mons. de Torey as usual to be sent in Mons. D'Iberville's packet, but after I had with the utmost impatience waited three weeks at least for an answer, my letters were returned back to Lord Bolingbroke, and so to me without having ever been sent. Mons. Torey's excuse was he dared not send them, which we thought extraordinary, after he had kept them so long. This was a disappointment of very bad consequence, for it kept us on both sides of the water very much in the dark, and

undoubtedly made each accuse the other of neglect, for the duplicate which I sent by way of Holland was intercepted and opened, of which Mr. Menzies (to whom it was directed) having notice would not call for it. As soon as I got my letters again from Mons. de Torcy, I dispatched two gentlemen to let our friends in England know what hindered their hearing from us, and to acquaint them that we then had neither men, money or arms (those at Havre being stopped soon after the King's death) and to know what they would have me do, for I was still ready to go to any place they would appoint. One of the gentlemen I sent returned in a fortnight, after having been with several friends that your Grace and I used to meet; he brought me as their opinion that notwithstanding we were in want of what I mentioned that I should land in the West as near to Plymouth as I could; he also told me that the very day he left London, my neighbour was taken into custody as were several others of our friends in a very few days after, and, as Lord Bolingbroke told me, the whole project for the West discovered. I then sent back the same gentleman to let the remainder of our friends know that according to their desire I would leave Paris in order to be at the place named, as soon as the wind and weather would permit. Accordingly I went to La Hogue where I had a ship waiting for me, and there I met with an officer who was forced to fly from England, upon Maclean's discovery of the design on Bristol, he arrived but the day before and confirmed me (he being one of the principal actors in that enterprise) in the news I had heard at Paris, and of a great many people being taken up, and that Plymouth had been offered to be surrendered to some gentlemen of that country, but they would not accept of it. The rest I refer to the gentleman who will have the honour to present this to you. If they will not stir in the West you shall have the whole number of arms we can get."

[THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED TOO LATE FOR
INSERTION IN THEIR PROPER CHRONOLOGICAL PLACE.]

JAMES III. to MONSIEUR RUSSELL (the DUKE OF MAR) chés
Mr. Gagne, Baigneur, rue de Richelieu.

[1716,] Wensday morning, [Feb. 26]. Beaumont [sur-Oise].—“Strickland is just returned from the Queen, whom I hope to see to-night, and my lyeing privately at St. Germains being impracticable I am to go this verry night to a house near it, where I shall see O[rmonde] and B[olingbroke]. Dillon is not gone, and Roger [Strickland] heard no discourse of troopes being to be sent into England. From the place where I am going I'l lett you know when and where wee may meet. This goes by St. Paul, who I have ordered to stay with you till my further order. *Postscript.*—The privater you keep at Paris the better, till you hear from me. The Regent knowes as yett nothing of me.” *Holograph.* *Endorsed:*—“*Mr. Chaumont (written over “the King” erased) to Mr. Russell. 1716.*”

The SAME to the SAME.

[1716,] Thursday morning, [Feb. 27]. St. Germainas.—“I shall be very glad to see you here to-night. You have but to come at seaven o'clock and light at some tavern in the town and come on foot stright to the Castle, and ask for Ld. Bullingbroke. If he be not here, for Mr. Ines. Pray tell St. Paul to wait my orders at Paris, and to give you his adress. Wee are, both the Queen and I, verry impatient to see you.” *Holograph.* *Addressed and endorsed as the last.*

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ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.

- Page 8, line 12, *for "Esté" read "Este."*
 .. 11, line 10, *for "Esté" read "Este."*
 .. 24, line 18, *for "1607" read "1687."*
 .. 61, line 29, *for "seès" read "ses."*
 .. 144, line 23, *for "ought" read "is."*
 .. 151, line 14, *for "St." read "St."*
 .. 161, line 16, *for "Rodolovic" read "Radolovic."*
 .. 172, line 19, *for "1701" read "1702."*
 .. 175, 9 lines from bottom, *for "Chateuneuf" read "Chateauneuf."*
 .. 240, line 2, *for "Charles B." read "Charles B[ooth]."*
 .. 258, 17 lines from bottom, *dele "(?)"*
 .. 284, line 22, *after "Robison" insert "(James)."*
 .. 298, line 5, *for "Lord Middleton" read "M. de Torcy."*
 .. 301, line 23, *after "Thomas" insert "(Gaultier)."*
 .. 305, line 11, *after "Thomas" insert "(Gaultier)."*
 line 12, *after "Charles" and "Oliver" insert "(M. de Torcy)" and "(Lord Oxford?)".*
 line 14, *after "Titus" insert "(Gaultier ?)"*
 *for "Queen Mary" read "Queen Anne"?*
 *substitute for note. "This means that Gaultier has informed M. de Torcy that Lord Oxford (?) was surprised, &c. Lord Oxford (?) was to speak of that matter to Queen Anne (?), and Gaultier (?) hopes, &c.*
 .. 308, 8 lines from bottom, *for "(Dicconson ?)" read "(Dillon ?)"*
 .. 329, line 20, *dele "(Trevers)"*
 .. 334, 14 lines from bottom, *for "R. K." read "R[oger] K[enyon]."*
 .. 338, lines 24 and 45, *for "(Dicconson ?)" read "(Dillon ?)"*
 .. 339, 3 lines from bottom, *for "(Dicconson ?)" read "(Dillon ?)"*
 .. 346, note, *dele "Perhaps."*
 .. 352, note, *dele "Perhaps."*
 .. 354, line 12, *dele "(Dicconson ?)"*
 .. 355, line 15, *dele "(Dicconson ?)"*
 note, *dele "Perhaps."*
 .. 358, 19 lines from bottom, *for "R. K." read "R[oger] K[enyon]."*
 .. 370, 15 lines from bottom, *insert "to" before "get."*
 .. 399, line 22, *for "Duke of Lorraine" read "Dicconson."*
 .. 417, line 15, *for "Brown" read "Browne."*
 .. 428, 11 lines from bottom, *for "Ezekiel Hamilton" read "T. Southcot."*
 .. 441, line 1, *after "Rouen" insert "I".*
 .. 487, 19 lines from bottom, *for "1715" read "1716."*
 .. 505, line 15, *for "Brown" read "Browne."*
 .. 511, line 2, *for "(the Marquis of Drummond ?)" read "[Strickland]."*
-

In three places (pp. 23, 180, 185) where the Marquis de Dangeau is mentioned the name is spelt Marquis Dangeau or D' Angeau in the originals.

CIRCULAR OF THE COMMISSION.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been pleased to ratify and confirm the terms of the Commission issued by Her late Majesty, appointing certain Commissioners to ascertain what unpublished MSS. are extant in the collections of private persons and in institutions which are calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific History of this country; and to appoint certain additional Commissioners for the same purposes. The present Commissioners are:—

Sir R. Henn Collins, Master of the Rolls; the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., the Earl of Crawford, K.T., the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., Lord Acton, Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G., Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Lindley, Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G., Sir Edward Fry, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, M.P., and Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

The Commissioners think it probable that you may feel an interest in this object, and be willing to assist in the attainment of it; and with that view they desire to lay before you an outline of the course which they usually follow.

If any nobleman or gentleman express his willingness to submit any unprinted book, or collection of documents in his possession or custody, to the Commissioners, they will cause an inspection to be made by some competent person, and should the MSS. appear to come within the scope of their enquiry, the owner will be asked to consent to the publication of copies or abstracts of them in the reports of the Commission, which are presented to Parliament every Session.

To avoid any possible apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commissioners may extend to title-deeds or other documents of present legal value, positive instructions are given to every person who inspects MSS. on their behalf that nothing relating to the titles of existing owners is to be divulged, and

that if in the course of his work any modern title-deeds or papers of a private character chance to come before him, they are to be instantly put aside, and are not to be examined or calendared under any pretence whatever.

The object of the Commission is the discovery of unpublished historical and literary materials, and in all their proceedings the Commissioners will direct their attention to that object exclusively.

In practice it has been found more satisfactory, when the collection of manuscripts is a large one, for the inspector to make a selection therefrom at the place of deposit and to obtain the owner's consent to remove the selected papers to the Public Record Office in London or in Dublin, or to the General Register House in Edinburgh, where they can be more fully dealt with, and where they are preserved with the same care as if they formed part of the muniments of the realm, during the term of their examination. Among the numerous owners of MSS. who have allowed their family papers of historical interest to be temporarily removed from their muniment rooms and lent to the Commissioners to facilitate the preparation of a report may be named :—The Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess Townshend, the Marquess of Ailesbury, the Marquess of Bath, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Egmont, the Earl of Lindsey, the Earl of Ancaster, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Braye, Lord Hothfield, Lord Kenyon, Mrs. Stopford Sackville, the Right Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe, Sir George Wombwell, Mr. le Fleming, of Rydal, Mr. Leyborne Popham, of Littlecote, and Mr. Fortescue, of Dropmore.

The costs of inspections, reports, and calendars, and the conveyance of documents, will be defrayed at the public expense, without any charge to the owners.

The Commissioners will also, if so requested, give their advice as to the best means of repairing and preserving any interesting papers or MSS. which may be in a state of decay.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you will communicate to them the names of any gentlemen who may be able and willing to assist in obtaining the objects for which this Commission has been issued.

J. J. CARTWRIGHT, *Secretary.*

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